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Townsend Green, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire

Archaeological Excavation Report (Draft)

by Andrew Weale

Site Code: THB07/09

(SP 7414 0912)

5 Townsend, Haddenham
Buckinghamshire

A Draft Excavation Report

for Rectory Homes Limited

by Andrew Weale

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code THB07/09

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Draft Publication Report

By Andrew Weale

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Report 07/09c

Summary

Excavations in advance of a housing development to the east of Townsend Green, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire (SP 7414 0912) revealed Saxon pits, a series of medieval plot boundary ditches, gullies and pits and later post medieval drainage features and pits. The fieldwork sheds light on the sequence of development of the late Saxon and Medieval village together with later abandonment before reuse in the post-medieval period. Residual finds of Neolithic to Bronze Age Flint, and pottery of Iron Age and Roman date indicate sporadic use of the site or its environs in these periods.

Background

The site is located immediately south-east of the green at Townsend, which is one of the three greens around which Haddenham is focussed, along with four ponds (Fig. 1). The site is surrounded by residential properties, many of which are modern. Most of the site consists of open grassy space, and the north-east part of the site is a garden. Although relatively flat, the site does slope gently downwards towards the north-west, and there is a prominent earthwork running NW-SE across the site, just south of the area excavated. This earthwork seems to represent a field boundary shown on the 19th-century Ordnance Survey (and earlier) maps, and the ground level is noticeably lower on the northern side of this feature (i.e. within the excavated area). The site lies at a height of approximately 80m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology is the Portland Formation (sand and limestone) (BGS 1994). The geology observed consisted of yellowish white limestone marl, with orange brown clayey silt being noted towards the eastern part of the site.

Planning permission (07/01437/APP) had been granted by Aylesbury Vale District Council for redevelopment of a part of the site for new housing with an access road. A large area of the development site has been retained as open space. A condition of the permission required the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation. The archaeological potential of the site was suggested by a desk-based assessment (Preston 2007) which showed that the site lies at or near the core of an historic settlement, in an area where there had been relatively little archaeological research. A field evaluation (Wallis 2007) confirmed this potential and revealed the presence of archaeological features, mostly of medieval date, across the whole site. As a result, excavation was required in the area to be built on.

A specification for the excavation was approved by Ms Eliza Alqassar, Archaeological Planning and Conservation Officer for Buckinghamshire County Council, advisers to the District Council. This was in accordance with *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16, 1990) and the District Council's policies on archaeology. Ms Alqassar also monitored the fieldwork. The excavation took place between 13 June and 16 July 2011.

Archaeological and historical background

Projects within Haddenham benefit from a comprehensive summary of the history and archaeology of the settlement carried out recently (BCAS 2008). Haddenham in general does not have a particularly rich history of archaeological investigation. In fact it may be the self-evident historic character of the settlement that has inhibited research. Within the settlement only two excavations have taken place. One at Bank House and the other to the south of St Mary's Church, Church End (Blake 1984) both of which revealed Medieval features along with Saxon pottery, but no Saxon features. A slightly larger number of small interventions (watching briefs and evaluations) have also taken place, most of which have revealed some deposits of archaeological interest, usually of medieval or post-medieval date but with occasional finds of prehistoric, Roman or Saxon date noted.

The place name is derived by Mills (1998, 159) as from the Old English (Anglo-Saxon) personal name *Hæda* and -*ham* (homestead, village), as for the same name in Cambridgeshire.

Domesday Book (AD1086) shows *Nedreham* (Haddenham, and probably including the later manor of Cuddington; VCH 1905, 281) in Stone Hundred, owned by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Lanfranc), and before the Conquest, by Earl Tosti. It was assessed at 40 hides and valued at £40, the same figures as in Edward's time. There was arable for 30 ploughs (a huge area) and a total (adult male) population of 56 free tenants and 15 slaves. Two mills are listed, a church and meadows, oddly measured as enough for 6 ploughs. Gilbert the priest held 3 of the hides, with a church and 4 tenants (it is clear that the 3 hides are included in the total assessment, it is not clear if the 4 tenants are included in the total population; certainly the church appears to be additional). There is also a notation that the Archbishop's farm is entitled to 8 days' hay (Williams and Martin 2002, 395). The church is one of very few mentioned in Buckinghamshire (VCH 1905, 280) and is normally reckoned to have been a Minster (BCAS 2008). Neither it nor the mills can now be located. The extant St Mary's church is 13th century, but contains some 12th century elements (VCH 1908).

Under William II, Lanfranc passed part of the manor to the church of St Andrew, Rochester. By 1254, the manor was still nevertheless worth £40 and assessed for 40 hides. A 3-day fair and weekly market were granted in 1295. In 1342 it was taxed at 50 marks but unable to pay so much that year as the hay crop had been poor (VCH 1908, 283), giving a fair indication of the importance of this crop to the area. The manorial lands included a Bishop's Fee, a tenanted estate for the maintenance of a knight for the king (Strange 2007), part of which was centred on Bigstrup Farm to the north east of the Village. Grenville's Manor, Church End is reputed to be part of the Fee estate (VCH 1908).

From this point on, Haddenham has had little history of note. Royalist forces wintered here in 1643/4. Reports of the devastation they wrought on the 'poor country' all come from Parliamentary sources (VCH 1927, 540).

The evaluation

The initial evaluation consisted of 6 trenches, each 20m long and 1.6m wide (Fig. 2). The evaluation confirmed that archaeological features survived across the whole site, comprising pits, ditches and walls mainly dating from the 11th to 13th centuries. There was also some Saxon pottery present.

The Excavation

The excavation was undertaken as a single area within the footprint of the proposed new development (Fig. 2), which targeted the new house plots and access road. Topsoil and overburden were removed by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket to expose the uppermost surface of archaeological deposits (Pl. 1). All archaeological features were planned (Fig. 3) and sectioned as a minimum objective and a range of context types across the site were sampled for environmental evidence.

Results

The finds and the deposits on the site are discussed using the following phasing scheme based on stratigraphy and the ceramic sequence (CP). There was a significant residual component to many of the pottery assemblages and this has led to a certain amount of overlap of the ceramic phases. No features can be assigned to the prehistoric or Roman periods, only residual finds in later features. A table summarizing the pits is included at the end of the results.

Prehistoric
Roman
Phase 1: Late Saxon (CP1)
Phase 2: Mid to Late 11th century (CP2)
Phase 3: Late 11th century to Mid 13th century (CP3 and CP4)
Phase 4: Mid 13th century to late 15th century (CP5 and CP6)
Phase 5: Post Medieval (CP8 and CP9)
Phase 6: Modern

Prehistoric

A small collection of residual or unstratified worked flints of Neolithic or Bronze Age date includes a broken backed knife from pit 500 (695), and a flake from gully 1000 (slot 432 (668)). Iron Age pottery was also recovered as clearly residual material in posthole 424, pit 430 and ditch 1014 (slot 445).

Roman

Three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered as residual finds in Pit 421, Gully 1000 and Ditch 1014 (slot 319).

Phase 1: Late Saxon (Fig. 6)

Features assigned to the late Saxon component of the site comprise three pits (236, 316 and 410) together with a large boundary ditch (1015). All are dated from tiny quantities of pottery (single sherds), but even if the features themselves might be later, the finds point to some activity on the site in the late Saxon period.

Ditch 1015 (446 and 504) was aligned north-west to south-east across the centre of the site, with steep sides and a concave base (Pls 3 and 4). Towards the east of the site it appears that 1015 was completely removed by its later recut 1014. The ditch was filled with multiple fills none of which contained dateable artefacts. It has been phased in this period based on the fact that its recut (1014) seems to have begun filling in phase 2.

Pit 236 was circular in plan with two fills (297 and 298) the upper of these fills (297) contained a single large sherd of Thetford Ware. A sample (105) taken from fill 297 contained a large amount of cereal grains (oat, barley and wheat) together with peas and bedstraws as well as weed seeds. Any relationship between pit 236 from the excavation and pit 2 from the evaluation had unfortunately been destroyed by the edge of the evaluation trench. It is possible that pit 2 belongs to this phase.

Pit 316 was an elongated pit which extended under the edge of excavation to the north-west and contained a single fill (452) with, a single tiny sherd of St Neots Ware. A sample (108) of fill 452 contained oat and barley grains as well as weed seeds.

Pit 410 was circular in plan with irregular sides and base. It contained a single fill 589 with another single large sherd of Thetford Ware.

Phase 2: Mid to late 11th Century (Fig. 6)

The mid to late 11th-century component of the site comprises the recutting of the large boundary ditch 1015 as 1014, slightly off line to the original, six pits (215, 306, 314, 329, 402 and 420), gully 417 and four postholes (204, 239, 424 and 426); three further features (205, 206, 216) are undated but have been phased here as they are probably related to 204 and several more undated post holes are associated with 424 and 426.

Ditch 1014 (319, 337, 445 and 503) was aligned north-west to south-east across the site cut though ditch 1015 and contained multiple fills (Pls 3 and 4). Within cut 319 fill 485 contained a sherd of residual Roman samian pottery, and four sherds dating to this phase. Fill 486 contained one sherd of Cotswold type ware and one sherd of Medieval Oxford Ware. A sample (111) of fill 489 contained barley grains, bedstraws and peas. Cut 445 fill 668 contained only nine sherds of residual Iron Age pottery.

Pit 329 was most notable in that it contained three fills 551–3 and a large dump of what appeared to be blocks of chalk and chalk rubble (583). The dump of chalk (583) contained within it a single sherd of Cotswold type ware. The uppermost fill of the pit (551) contained one sherd of Thetford Ware, and 12 sherds of mixed late 11th-century pottery and 3 fragments of animal bone.

Gully 417 was heavily disturbed by a modern shed or out building but appeared to be aligned similarly to ditch 1014, its fill contained a high proportion of limestone fragments and was originally thought to be a robbed out wall foundation but is thought to be more likely a gully containing limestone washed in from the nearby bank from ditch 1014. It contained a single sherd of Medieval Grey Sandy Ware from the 11th century. Gully 417 cut two shallow pits 414 and 418 which could belong to this phase or an earlier one but contained no dating evidence.

Although only one of the postholes (204) is dated to this phase it is possible that postholes 204, 205, 206 and pit 216 may from a square structure. What type of structure this would be is unclear but more than likely storage as it would be too small for inhabitation.

Likewise in the southern plot postholes 424 and 426 are dated to this phase, but it appeared these a part of a structure consisting of two parallel lines of postholes (23, 24 and 34), 243–5 and 334) together with a line at approximately 30° to these (33, 424 and 426). If these form a structure is unclear or they may just be a series of fence lines possibly for stock management. Their full form has been obscured by later pits and postholes in the same area.

Phase 3: Late 11th to mid 13th Century (Fig. 7)

This phase sees the majority of the activity on site and comprises both ceramic phases 3 and 4. There is a subdivision within the southern plot by gullies (1000 and 1004-6) and ditches 1002 and 1003. These may represent simple garden features or possibly the sub-division of the plot to contain livestock. Gullies 1016 and 1017 are cut into the top of the silted up boundary ditch recut 1014 and may have followed the edge of the remaining bank or hedge that delineated the plot boundaries. Some of the activity can be can been seen to occur within the 12th century, by the pottery, ditches 1002 and 1003 along with gullies 1000 and 1001 together with slumps (338, 339, 568) into the top of pits 328–9 and 400–1. Only pits 1018 (23=309), 421 and 500 are within the early 13th century. The rest of the features have a broader late 11th to early 13th century date range. The broad late 11th- to mid 13th-century component accounts for the majority of activity across the site and consisted of five postholes (212, 221, 313, 423 and 425), nineteen pits (201, 203, 209, 211, 230, 242, 312=407, 317, 318, 343, 400, 401, 419-20, 430, 431, 433, 435, 444), gullies (1004–9, 1016–17) and a hollow (338).

The northern plot shows a markedly lower density of activity to the southern plot with only a single gully 1008 (probably associated with 1009) and several pits including 230 which contained a sheep burial. The deeper pits appear to have been used as rubbish pits especially the intercutting pit complex of (343, 400-1 405 and 500) and pit 328, where as pit 230 would appear to have been excavated for the disposal of the sheep carcass. The other shallower pits could have been for this purpose or even the removal of the weathered limestone and sand for the construction of 'witchert', a local type of building material.

Whilst it is possible that gullies 1000 and 1004-6 maybe dated slightly earlier the inclusion of pottery from CP3a and CP3b would suggest that they should be placed within this phase, the single sherd of mid 16th century pottery from ditch 1006 (cut 235) must be intrusive.

Ditch 1002 (427 and 429) was aligned close to south–north. It cut pit 430 and was cut by ditch 1003. Both 427 and 429 contained a single fill (659 and 662) and combined to produce fifteen shreds of medieval pottery together with three fragments of animal bone.

Ditch 1003 (428) was aligned parallel to 1002 but stopped short with a rounded terminal end to the north. It cut ditch 1002. Ditch 1003 contained two fills (660 and 661). Fill 661 contained two sherds of Medieval Oxford ware together with 6 fragments of animal bone. Fill 660 contained 22 sherds of pottery and 25 fragments of animal bone.

Gully 1000 (432, 434, 436 and 440) was aligned from the south west to north east with a return from north west to south east, and although it appeared to cross both evaluation trenches 4 and 5 it did so only as a shallow stain which was not visible in the evaluation. In cut 432 there were two fills (667, 668) and the other cuts had a single fill each (670, 672 and 676). In total there was a single residual sherd of Roman Pottery, three sherds of Medieval Grey Sandy Ware, one sherd of Sandy and Shelly Ware, two sherds of Medieval Oxford Ware and one sherd of Shelly Coarse ware together with five fragments of animal bone. A broken flint blade was recovered from cut 432 fill 668. Gully 1000 cut pits 431, 433 and 435. Although no direct relationship was established it seems unlikely to be contemporary with gully 1006.

Gullies 1004, 1005 and 1006 were clearly all contemporary, representing sub-divisions of this plot, probably along with more minor gullies 1001 and 1007. Gully 1006 (3, 235, 331, 332, 333, 437 and 441) was aligned west to east with a slight bend to the north-east as it exited the excavated area. There were multiple fills that contained one sherd of Shelly Coarseware, three sherds of Cotswold type ware, one sherd of Medieval Grey Sandy Ware and one sherd of Medieval Oxford Ware together with 21 fragments of animal bone. Gullies 1004 and 1005 both led north-east off the line of 1006.

Gully 1004 (438 and 439) was led north east off Gully 1006 and terminated after 5m. Both 438 and 439 contained a single fill (674 and 675) that contained a total of four sherds of Cotswold type ware together with three fragments of animal bone.

Gully 1005 (442 and 443) was parallel to 1004 and although no distinct terminal was evident, it was not seen in evaluation trench 5 so presumably it also terminated. Both 442 and 443 contained a single fill (679 and 680) that contained a total of one sherd of St Neots Ware, one sherd of Medieval Grey Sandy Ware and one sherd of Sandy and Shelly ware together with twelve fragments of animal bone.

Gully 1007 (237 and 238) was aligned south west to north east and contained a single fill within each cut (299 and 350) that contained a total of one sherd of Medieval Grey Sandy Ware and one sherd of Sandy and Shelly Ware.

At the north end of the site, gullies 1008 (208 and 210) and 1009 were aligned south west to north east. Gully 1009 was undated but must be related to 1008, whose single fill (262 and 264) contained a total of three sherds of Medieval Oxford Ware and three fragments of animal bone. No relationship could be established with pit 209.

Gully 1016 (340, 341, 342, 348, 404 406, 506) was aligned north west to south east. No relationship could be established with gully 1017, but one should be a recut of the other, Gully 1017 cut Ditch 1014 and was cut by Pit 343 but no relationship could be established with Pit 500. Gully 1017 was filled with a single fill in each of its cuts (557, 558, 559, 567, 581 585, 758) with a total of 24 sherds of pottery together with 28 fragments of animal bone. Gully 1017 (344, 345, 347, 403, 449) was aligned north west to south east and was filled with a single fill in each of its cuts (561, 562, 566, 580 and 757) with a total of 43 sherds and 53 fragments of animal bone.

Pit 329 was sub-circular in plan contained three fills (551-3) and a large dump of blocks of chalk and chalk rubble (583) (Pl. 5). The dump of chalk (583) contained within it a single sherd of Cotswold type ware. The uppermost fill of the pit (551) contained 14 sherds of early medieval pottery and 3 fragments of animal bone.

Pit 230 was circular in plan and contained a single fill 290 and a sheep burial 281. Fill 290 contained one sherd of Cotswold type ware and one sherd of Medieval Oxford Ware. A sample (104) from the stomach area of the animal burial contained a single grass seed. Pit 201 was cut into the top of pit 230, and pit 231 in turn cut into pit 201. Neither of the overlying pits produced any pottery, but despite the coincidence with the locations of clearly later (modern) animal burials, pit 230 is phased here based on its stratigraphy and two sherds of pottery.

Spreads 338, 339 and 568 all dating to the 12th century, possibly formed due to slumping of the fill of underlying phase 3 pits. Their formation may be a natural process.

Phase 4: Mid 13th to Late 15th century

The late mid 13th century to late 15th century component of the site comprised just three pits (200, 308 and 502).

Phase 5: Post-Medieval (Mid 16th to 17th century)

After the lull in the previous phase, the mid 16th century to 17th century saw a renewal of activity on the site, with ditches 1010, 1012 and 1013, a drain 1011 and six pits (26, 213, 214, 202, and 501). Ditch 1013 would appear to be a redefining of the boundary ditches as it cut though the top of their backfill and respected their alignment. Although the boundary ditches had silted up they had left a noticeable break of slope between them dropping down to the north from the southern plot. It is possible that the remains of any bank or hedge on the top of this slope may still have been visible. Ditches 1010 and 1012 may represent the subdivision of the northern plot that is shown on the enclosure map of 1834. Ditch 1010 may be drainage for 5 Townsend itself as it was replaced with the stone lined drain 1011 and higher up in the sequence a glazed ceramic pipe in the same place and orientation.

No relationship could be seen between pits 500 from phase 3 and pit 501 from this phase as the fills were almost identical but the inclusion of 4 sherds of residual pottery within its fill and the clear relationship with pit 502 from phase 4 suggests it should be within this phase.

Ditch 1010 (226, 323, 326, 330 and 336) was aligned south west to north east. Cut 226 contained four fills (282-5) Cut 323 contained three fills (400-2) whilst 326, 330 and 336 contained one fill each (469, 472 and 474) with six residual sherds, four sherds of red earthenware and one sherd of Border Ware together with 19 fragments of animal bone and the staff of a iron key. Ditch 1010 was cut by Drain 1011 and cut Ditch 1012 and 1014. A sample (100) from cut 226 fill 286 contained indeterminate cereal grains.

Ditch 1012 (232, 304, 325, 327 and 408) was aligned north west to south east contained a single fill within each cut (291, 386, 466, 470 and 587) with one residual sherds and two sherds of Red Earthenware together with 14 fragments of animal bone. Ditch 1012 was cut by Drain 1011, Ditch 1010 and cut pit 312/407

Ditch 1013 (320, 448 and 505) was aligned north west to south east and cut Ditch 1014 (Pls 3 and 4). Ditch 1013 had three fills in Cut 320 (495-7) and a single fill in each of the other cuts (694 and 756) with four residual sherds one sherd of Cistercian Ware, and one sherd of Red Earthenware, together with 6 fragments of animal bone.

Drain 1011 (303, 305 and 324) was aligned north west to south east and was cut into the top of Ditch 1012 possibly to replace it. Within the cut for the drain was a hollow limestone structure (385, 295, and 356) and internal and external silt which appeared to be the same deposit (386, 389, 390, 464 and 465) with two residual sherds, four sherds of Red Earthenware together with29 fragments of animal bone. Drain 1011 cut Ditch 1012.

Phase 6: Modern

The 19th century to 20th century component of the site comprised just two pits 321 and 47/322, and animal burials 255 (203), 261 (231), 272 (202) and 46 (a cat burial from the evaluation) all in the north-west corner of the area.

Undated

The following features were all undated and could belong to any of the above phases: Burnt area 301; Post holes 205-7, 218-220, 222-5, 228, 241, 243-7, 249, 300, 302, 310-11, 334, 335, 411, 412 and Pits 216, 227, 229, 240, 248, 307, 315, 346, 413, 416, 418

Table 1: Summary of pits.

Pit	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Finds*	*Phase*
236	1.15	1.15	0.29	Pottery, Bone	10th-11th century
316	0.70	0.50	0.12	Pottery	10th-11th Century
410	1.05	1.05	0.12	Pottery	10th-11th Century
215	1.60	1.60	0.58	Pottery, Bone	Mid-late 11th century
239	0.85	0.85	0.13	Pottery, Bone	Mid-late 11th century
306	0.50	0.62	0.12	Pottery	Mid-Late 11th century
314	1.05	0.75	0.16	Pottery, Bone	Mid-late 11th century
414	0.50	0.55	0.23		Mid-late 11th century
418	0.50	0.50	0.15		Mid-late 11th century
420	1.40	1.24	0.19	Pottery	Mid-Late 11th century
444	1.37	0.69	0.11	Pottery, Bone	Mid-late 11th century
209	0.70	0.70	0.10		Late 11th -13th century
211	0.50	0.90	0.23	Pottery, Bone	Late 11th -13th century
213	1.40	1.40	0.18	Pottery, Bone	Late 11th -13th century
230	2.23	2.23	0.25	Animal skeleton, Pottery	Late 11th -13th century
308	1.22	0.74	0.30	Pottery, Tile, Bone	Late 11th-mid 13th century
309	1.34	0.88	0.25	Pottery, Bone	Late 11th-mid 13th century
312	0.55	1.09	0.39	Pottery, Bone	Late 11th-mid 13th century Same as 407
317	1.75	0.70	0.31	Pottery, Bone	Late 11th-mid 13th century
318	1.67	1.35	0.25	Pottery	Late 11th-mid 13th century
328	1.60	1.60	0.58	Pottery, Bone	Late 11th-mid 13th century
329	0.27	0.27	0.65	Pottery, Bone	Late 11th-mid 13th century
343	0.71	0.32	0.51	Pottery, Bone	Late 11th-mid 14th century
400	1.00	1.75	0.45	Pottery, Tile, Bone	Late 11th-mid 13th century
401	1.67	1.67	0.45	Pottery	Late 11th –mid 13th century
402	2.75	2.75	0.60	Pottery, Fe nail, Bone	Late 11th-mid 13th century
407	0.66	0.31	0.55	Pottery	Late 11th-mid 13th century Same as 312
419	1.40	0.56	0.19	Pottery	Late 11th –mid 13th century
421	4.00	2.27	0.18	Pottery, Bone	Late 11th-mid 13th century
425	0.62	0.86	0.12	Pottery, Bone	Late 11th-mid 13th century
430	3.90	1.15	0.42	Pottery, Bone	Late 11th-mid 13th century
431	0.64	0.35	0.21	Pottery	Late 11th –mid 13th century
433	0.86	0.57	0.08		Late 11th –mid 13th century
435	1.80	1.30	0.11	Pottery	Late 11th –mid 13th century
500	0.80	0.80	0.68	Pottery, Tile, Flint, Bone	Late 11th-mid 13th century
200	2.22	0.63	0.13	Pottery. Tile, Bone	Mid 13th-15th century
405	0.75	0.50	0.30	Pottery	Mid 13th-15th century
502	1.96	1.96	0.57	Pottery, Tile, Bone	Mid 13th-15th century
501	1.34	1.34	0.67	Pottery, Bone	Mid 16th-17th century
2	1.00	1.00	0.88	Bone	Medieval or later
201	0.94	0.26	0.34	Bone	Medieval or later
26				Pottery, CBM	Mid16th-17th century unexcavated
214	1.30	1.30	0.28	Pottery, Brick, Tile, Bone	Mid 16th-17th century
321	4.16	1.02	0.65	Pottery, Tile Fe metal work, Bone	17th-20th century
322	0.88	0.93	0.13	Tile, Fe nail, Bone	19th-20th century same as 47
46				Cat Burial	19th-20th century
47				Pottery, Bone	19th-20th century same as 322
231	1.58	1.58	0.26	Animal burial, Tile, Fe nail	Modern
202	1.80	1.80	0.34	Animal skeleton, Pottery, Tile, Nails	Modern
203	1.44	2.30	0.37	Pottery, Bone electrical wire	Modern
25	0.53	0.53	0.36		Undated
35					Undated unexcavated
36					Undated unexcavated
37					Undated unexcavated
40	0.53	0.53	0.40	Bone	Undated
216	1.00	1.00	0.20	Bone	Undated
227	0.25	0.25	0.07		Undated

Pit	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Finds*	*Phase*
229	0.23	0.45	0.19		Undated
240	0.74	0/74	0.08		Undated
248	0.60	1.20	0.23	Tile, Fe nail, Bone	Undated
307	0.56	0.46	0.17	Fe nail	Undated
315	0.55	0.55	0.12		Undated
346	0.83	0.37	0.31	Pottery, Bone	Undated
413	1.30	1.30	0.18	Bone	Undated
416	0.30	1.30	0.07		Undated

Finds

Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery was initially bulk-sorted and recorded on a computer using DBase IV software. The material from each context was recorded by number and weight of sherds per fabric type, with featureless body sherds of the same fabric counted, weighed and recorded as one database entry. Feature sherds such as rims, bases and lugs were individually recorded, with individual codes used for the various types. Decorated sherds were similarly treated. In the case of the rimsherds, the form, diameter in mm and the percentage remaining of the original complete circumference was all recorded. This figure was summed for each fabric type to obtain the estimated vessel equivalent (EVE).

The terminology used is that defined by the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms (MPRG 1998) and to the minimum standards laid out in the Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of post-Roman Ceramics (MPRG2001). All the statistical analyses were carried out using a DBase package written by the author, which interrogated the original or subsidiary databases, with some of the final calculations made with an electronic calculator. Any statistical analyses were carried out to the minimum standards suggested by Orton (1998-9, 135-7).

Fabrics

The pottery assemblage comprised 582 sherds with a total weight of 6,060g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 2.87. Where possible it was recorded using the coding system of the Milton Keynes Archaeological Unit type-series (e.g. Mynard and Zeepvat 1992; Zeepvat *et al*. 1994), as follows:

SNC1: St Neots Ware, AD900–1100. 12 sherds, 54g, EVE = 0.06.
MC1: Shelly Coarseware, AD1100–1400. 10 sherds, 154g, EVE = 0.11.
MS3: Medieval Grey Sandy Wares, Mid 11th – Late 14th century. 166 sherds, 1335g, EVE = 0.66.
MS6: Potterspury Ware, AD1250–1600. 3 sherds, 31g EVE = 0.
MS9: Brill/Boarstall Ware, 1200–?1600. 26 sherds, 330g EVE = 0.
MS19: Stamford Ware, *c* AD900–1200. 1 sherd, 1g EVE = 0.
MSC1: Sandy and Shelly ware, Late 11th – Mid 13th century. 43 sherds, 321g, EVE = 0.09.
PM5: Trailed slip-ware, 17th century. 3 sherds, 9g
PM8: Red Earthenware, 16th–19th century. 38 sherds, 1288g.
PM15: Cistercian ware, AD1470–1550. 1 sherd, 6g.
PM25: White Earthenware. Late 18th – 20th century. 7 sherds, 45g .

The location of the site means that the assemblage has a number of wares which are common in Oxfordshire but are not included in the Milton Keynes type-series. These have been recorded using the codes and dating of the County Type-Series (Mellor and Oakley 1984; Mellor 1994) as follows:

OXAC: Cotswold-type ware, AD1050–1350. 162 sherds, 1297g, EVE = 0.43.
OXBF: North-East Wiltshire Ware, AD1050–1400. 15 sherds, 196g, EVE = 0.30.
OXY: Medieval Oxford ware, AD1075–1350. 69 sherds, 592g, EVE = 0.69.
OXAW: Early Brill/Boarstall Ware, late 12th – 13th century. 3 sherds, 166g, EVE = 0.
OXBX: Late Brill/Boarstall Ware, 15th–16th century. 3 sherds, 33g, EVE = 0.08
OXFH: Border Ware, AD1550–1700 (Pearce 1988). 1 sherd, 20g

In addition, another fabric, not present in either of the above type-series, was also noted:

F102: Thetford Ware, AD850–1100 (Rogerson and Dallas 1984). 3 sherds, 166g, EVE = 0.

Eleven sherds (141g) of Iron Age material and 3 sherds (53g) of Romano-British wares were also noted. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 2C and 2D. Each date has been checked against the stratigraphic matrix and adjusted where necessary.

The range of fabric types is fairly typical of sites on the Buckinghamshire/Oxfordshire border, comprising mainly types which are common in both counties, although Thetford Ware is a rare find in the region. All the sherds appear to be from large storage vessels, which seem generally to have travelled further than other vessel types of the tradition, presumably as containers for traded goods. The presence of St Neots and Thetford Wares indicates that there was Late Saxon or early Saxo-Norman activity at the site. The majority of the St Neots Ware appears to be Denham's type T1(2) type (Denham 1985), and thus dates to *c.* AD1000–1150. Most of the Thetford Ware from, for example, Northamptonshire and London (Blinkhorn 2010; Vince 1985) is storage vessels, and is of a similar date, so it seems likely that this is also the case here.

Overall, the bulk of the assemblage appears to be of earlier medieval (mid/late 11th – mid 13th century) date.

Chronology and Pottery Occurrence

Each context-specific assemblage was given a ceramic phase-date (CP) based on the range of ware-types present. The basis of the scheme and the chronology, along with the bulk pottery occurrence and mean sherd weight per phase (in g) is shown in Appendix 2A. The pottery occurrence per medieval ceramic phase, by weight of sherds per fabric type, is shown in Appendix 2B.

The data in Appendix 2A show that there was more or less continuous deposition at the site from the Saxo-Norman period until the late 13th century, after which time there was a sharp decline by at latest the early years of the 15th century. After this, no deposition seems to have taken place until the mid-16th – 17th century. The contexts dated to CP1 all produced just one or two sherds of pottery, but are, in most cases, stratigraphically very early. The CP1 assemblage also has by far the largest mean sherd weight, although this is due to the presence of a single very large

sherd from a Thetford Ware storage jar from context (297). Other than this, the mean sherd weights for the Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery (CP2 – CP6) is generally very low, and suggests that much of the pottery is the product of secondary deposition, perhaps the result of scattered domestic midden material being used to backfill features during site clearance.

The data in Appendix 2B show a fairly typical pattern for the region. Residuality is fairly high in CP5 – CP6, although this is likely to be distortion due to the small assemblage size. The presence of earlier wares in CP3 – CP4 indicates that there was some disturbance of Roman and Saxo-Norman deposits at that time, and there appears to have been similar disturbance to earlier medieval strata during CP5, CP8 and CP9.

Ceramic Phase 1, 10th – mid 11th century. 4 sherds, 53g, EVE = 0

Two of the four sherds of pottery from this phase are Thetford Ware, both being fragments from a large storage jar, and probably the same vessel, although they do not join. The other two sherds are of St Neots Ware, and are both plain bodysherds from jars. As noted above, it is very likely that they are all of 11th century date.

Ceramic Phase 2, mid – late 11th century. 17 sherds, 129g, EVE = 0.05

This assemblage is dominated by OXAC, which comprises 58.9% of the assemblage by weight, with the other main wares being OXBF (27.1%) and MS3 (13.2%). The only other pottery present is a small sherd (1g) of Stamford Ware. Just one rimsherd was noted, from a jar in OXAC. This pattern of pottery occurrence is more typical of Oxfordshire than Buckinghamshire, and suggests that the main source of trade for Haddenham at this time lies to the west, from Oxford, rather than Aylesbury to the north-east.

Ceramic Phase 3, late 11th – 13th century. 289 sherds, 2399g, EVE = 1.40.

In this phase, Oxfordshire seems to still be the main source of pottery, with OXAC continuing to be the major ware (33.3%), but MS3 (27.6%) and OXY (16.2%) are also well-represented, along with MSC1 (9.0%). Three small sherds of SNC1 were also present, along with a single residual sherd from a Thetford Ware storage jar, one Iron Age and two Roman sherds.

The rimsherd data suggest a typical vessel consumption pattern for the period. Jars are by far the most common (EVE = 1.06; 75.7%), with the rest of the assemblage comprising bowls (16.4%) and a single jug rim (7.8%). The jug rim is in MC1. Such vessels in this fabric tend generally to be of 12th century date.

Ceramic Phase 4, late 12th – mid 13th century. 125 sherds, 1133g, EVE = 1.03

The three main fabric types in this phase are MS9 (25.4%), MS3 (23.7%) and OXAC (22.2%). The rest of the assemblage comprises smaller quantities of OXY (10.0%), MSC1 (8.3%), OXBF (4.4%), OXAW (2.6%) and MC1 (0.4%). The only other pottery present is small quantities of residual St Neots Ware and Roman material.

The rimsherd assemblage is still dominated by jars (EVE = 0.64; 62.1%), but jugs are much more common (26.2%), with bowls representing around the same proportion as before (11.7%). This is a typical pattern for the medieval period, with jugs becoming more common with time.

Ceramic Phase 5, mid 13th – 15th century. 22 sherds, 139g, EVE = 0.08.

This phase sees a very sharp-drop-off in pottery deposition when compared with the previous phases, and suggests that the site was all but abandoned during this time. The main fabrics were MS3 (36.0%), OXY (22.3%) and MS6 (22.3%). Residual OXAC made up 19.2%) of the material. Only three rimsherds were present, two from jars and one from a jug.

Ceramic Phase 6, 15th – late 15th century. 5 sherds, 53g, EVE = 0.08

All the pottery was Brill/Boarstall Ware, except for a single, small, residual sherd of OXY. This is fairly typical of the period. There is one rimsherd, from a jar.

Ceramic Phase 8, mid 16th – 17th century. 41 sherds, 893g.

This phase is dominated by PM8, Red Earthenware (79.8%), which is very typical of post-medieval sites in the region. All the rest of the assemblage is residual, other than two small sherds of Brill/Boarstall Ware. The PM8 sherds are mainly from large bowls (pancheons), which is again typical. The single sherd of Border Ware from this phase is quite a rare find in the region, other than in Oxford, where it can be found in relatively large quantities (e.g. Blinkhorn 2006).

Ceramic Phase 9, 17th century. 11 sherds, 139g.

This phase is again dominated by PM8 (75.5%), with the only other stratified pottery being two very small sherds of PM5 (3.6%). The rest of the assemblage is residual.

Ceramic Phase MOD, 19th – 20th century. 26 sherds, 532g.

The latest phase of the site is also dominated by PM8 (88.3%), but it seems very likely that at least some of this material is residual. The defining ware, PM25, makes up just 8.5% of the group, along with a small quantity of residual medieval material.

Summary

The range of pottery types from this site indicate that there was activity here in the Iron Age, Roman, Saxo-Norman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The main period of activity, in terms of pottery deposition, was from the late 11th to late 13th century, after which time there was a sharp decline, and the site was abandoned by the late 15th century. There seems to have been activity here in the mid 16th and 17th centuries, but the site then appears to have been largely abandoned again until the modern era.

The range of fabric and vessel types appears largely typical of sites in the region. In the medieval and early post-medieval periods, much of the pottery appears to have originated to the west of the site, and the nature of the material is very similar to that in the city of Oxford at that time. There is no reason to suspect that any of the activity at the site was anything other than domestic at any point, and the assemblages are generally fragmented and scattered, with no reconstructable vessels.

Ceramic Building Material by Danielle Milbank

A modest quantity of material was recovered during the excavation, with a total of 6.6kg of ceramic building material (112 fragments, excluding very small pieces) recovered from contexts of pre-20th century date. Several of the pieces were larger brick fragments where at least the full thickness was present, and the remainder comprised tile, and small (*c*. 10mm) fragments that were not identifiable. The ceramic building materials are summarized in Appendix 3.

Ceramic building material of pre-20th century date was recorded most frequently in the post-medieval deposits infilling pits and postholes, with smaller numbers recovered from earlier features.

Tile

The majority of the material which could be identified were roof tile fragments.

The tile fabric was examined at x10 magnification and was uniformly sandy, with frequent small well-sorted quartz sand inclusions. The colour varied from slightly orange red to darker red, with occasional examples of a grey (reduced) core. The fragments were generally fairly hard and well-fired. Most frequently the fragments had a rough underside, indicating that they were made using a sanded mould. A total of 9 pieces with peg holes were recovered, and it is likely that most fragments are from plain peg tiles. One fragment from ditch slot 320 had an incised line across the edge, though the reason for this is unclear. No complete tiles were present, and the typical thickness was 10mm. This type of tile was produced from the 13th to 19th century, and is not closely datable.

Brick

The brick fabric at x10 magnification was fairly consistent and homogenous, with very fine, well-sorted sandy inclusions. Larger inclusions (1mm–2mm) were very occasionally present. The fabric was hard and well-fired, though a couple of examples were slightly friable and weak. The colour ranged from bright orange red to dark red, with two

examples from 19th-century pit 321 which were dark grey red, and black where scorched. All but one fragment were unfrogged, and all had a smooth upper surface with slight wire striations, and rough sides and undersides indicating a sandy mould (Hammond 1984).

A shallow frog was visible in section in an example from posthole 447. Overall, this brick was 52mm thick, and of a hard, evenly-fired fabric of mid orange colour, with small well-sorted sandy inclusions. It is likely to be of mid to late 18th-century date.

Several brick fragments were recovered where the full thickness was present. These ranged from 48mm (from pit 321) to 55mm (from ditch slot 319) thick, with three further examples 50mm thick. These were from ditch slot 320, drain 387, and posthole 447.

None of the bricks were intact, and the full width or length could not be established for any of the examples recovered. They were produced by hand, and are broadly categorized as Harley type 4 (Harley 1974). The fabric and thickness of the bricks, although not dateable with certainty, are more typical of bricks from the later medieval period up to 1784 (when the Brick Tax encouraged the making of thicker and larger bricks) than 19th-century or later types.

Summary

Overall, the brick and tile assemblage recovered is of modest volume. Although the tiles are generally not closely datable, the majority are derived from contexts dated by their pottery to the post-medieval periods. Several of the brick fragments are derived from the drain encountered in the excavation, however there are several fragments of likely earlier (possibly later medieval or 16th to 17th century) date. Due to re-use and to their durable nature, brick and tile of early date are often found eventually discarded in much later contexts.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

Just 2 struck flints were recovered from the site. These comprise a broken flake from gully slot 432 (668) and a broken backed knife from pit 500 (695), with both finds being residual. The knife has well executed invasive retouch forming a shallow angle along one edge with irregular abrupt retouch forming the back. The broken flake is not closely datable but is broadly of Neolithic or Bronze Age date whereas the knife is more likely to be of later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date.

Metalwork by Steven Crabb

A total of 56 metal artefacts were recovered from this site of which 54 were ferrous and 2 were made of copper alloy (Appendix 4A). The ferrous artefacts weighed just over 1.2kg and the copper alloy weighed 6g. Of the 54 artefacts, recovered 30 were recovered from 19th-century pit 321 (Appendix 4B). The assemblage is dominated by fittings in the form of nails and plates.

Copper alloy artefacts

Cat. No. 54 is a copper alloy acorn thimble recovered from the 13th to 15th century pit 502. It measures 18mm across 13mm high and the walls are 1mm thick. There is a small hole in the top of the thimble measuring 2mm across, this is possibly a remnant of the casting process. This type of thimble has been dated from 1300 to 1450 (Shopland 2005). The knurling is uneven, shallow and from top to bottom, there is a double ring around the base with a spacing of 1mm from the base and 1mm between the rings (Pl. 6).

Cat. No. 53 is a length of twisted copper alloy 5mm across and 45mm long. It is made of a number of thinner wires twisted together wrapped with an outer lining. It is a small section of electrical wiring and provides the date for pit 203.

Ferrous objects

The largest concentration of ferrous finds was from pit 321. Of the remaining ferrous artefacts only 2 of those positively identified were not nails.

Cat. No. 13 is a small section of ring recovered from the animal burial 231 (261), it is possibly a small ring used for marking or controlling the animal. It weighs 2g and measures 25mm long, 11mm across and is 6mm thick.

Cat. No. 16 is the head of a key recovered from the 16th to 17th century ditch 1010 [226]. The teeth are no longer individually visible as the corrosion products have covered the area. The head is 26mm long and it is 87mm long in total, the shaft is circular and measures 13mm across and it weighs 60g.

Of the artefacts that can be directly dated only 3 artefacts were recovered from medieval features and one of these is intrusive. The remainder of the assemblage can be dated to 16th century or later. The artefacts recovered do not indicate a specific function to this site as they may have been used in a number of contexts.

Animal Bone bones by Matilda Holmes

This small assemblage came from features dating from the settlement's origins in the late Saxon period to the 20th century (Appendix 5A). Due to the large temporal spread, individual samples from each phase are not large enough to warrant detailed analysis, although points of interest will be summarized below.

Methodology

Bones were identified using the author's reference collection. Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/goat', unless a definite identification (Prummel and Frisch, 1986; Payne, 1985) could be made. Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (small – rodent /rabbit sized; medium – sheep / pig / dog size; or large – cattle / horse size). Ribs were not identified to species, vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present, and maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments.

Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Silver (1969), as were bone fusion (Silver, 1969), metrical data (von den Driesch, 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery (Lauwerier, 1988) and working. The condition of bones was noted on a scale of 1–5, where 1 is fresh bone and 5, the bone is so badly degraded to be almost unrecognizable (Lyman 1994, 355). Other taphonomic factors were also recorded, including the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments. All fragments were recorded, although articulated or associated fragments were entered as a count of 1, so they did not bias the relative frequency of species present.

A number of sieved samples were collected but because of the highly fragmentary nature of such samples a selective process was undertaken, whereby fragments were recorded only if they could be identified to species and / or element, or showed signs of taphonomic processes.

Taphonomy and Condition

Bones were generally in good condition (Appendix 5B), although considerable fragmentary, with a Fragmentation Index (Holmes and Browning 2011) of between 0.31 and 0.45, indicating that the great majority of bones were less than half complete. There were also a number of fragments that could be refitted together and this, coupled with the high number of fresh breaks, suggests that the burial medium rendered bones friable.

The incidence of canid (and, to a lesser extent, rodent) gnawing was also high, indicating that many of the bones were not buried immediately following disposal. However, the ratio of loose teeth to those remaining in the mandible is not great, suggesting that there was minimal disturbance of the bones once the soft tissue had decayed.

There was little evidence for butchery prior to the mid 13th century, from which time a number of marks were observed on the bones. There was no evidence of burning on fragments from the identified assemblage.. This implies that they were not directly subjected to heat either as part of processing or as a means of fuel.

The Assemblage

Sample sizes were too small to provide reliable data for reconstruction of animal husbandry practices or the economy of the site. The major domesticates (cattle, sheep/ goat and pig) predominated, with sheep/ goat and cattle recorded in greatest quantities, followed by pig, then horse, dog and cat (Appendix 5C). Domestic fowl (most likely chicken) and goose were also noted. No wild mammals, birds or fish were recorded, although shellfish (mussels and oysters) were present in small numbers.

The absence of minor species is reflected in the environmental samples (Appendix 5D), which may be expected to contain a greater proportion of small bones of birds and fish if they were present.

A number of associated bone groups were present within the assemblage, mainly from later phases:

- Medieval pit 230 (context 281) – 93 fragments from a nearly complete sheep that died at around 6 years of age.
- Modern pit 203 (context 255) – 30 fragments including ribs, sternum, vertebrae, metacarpals, phalanges and scapulae from a mature dog, with all bones fused.

- Modern pit 202 (context 272) – 73 fragments from a nearly complete pig c.7-14 months old;
- Undated (probably modern) pit 231 (context 261) – 342 fragments from a complete piglet c.1-7 months of age.

No signs of butchery were evident, and the location of these animals in pits in the backlands of small holdings in a village suggests that they resulted from natural deaths that would occur regularly within a farming regime.

Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal by Rosalind McKenna

A programme of soil sampling was implemented during the excavation, which included the collection of soil samples from 21 sealed contexts, ranging from 2 to 40L in size.

Samples were floated and sieved using a 0.25mm mesh and air dried. The samples were examined in the laboratory, where they were described using a pro forma. The heavy residue was not examined, and therefore the results presented here are based entirely on the material from the flot. The flot was examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x12 and x40.

A four point semi quantitative scale was used, from '1' – one or a few specimens (less than an estimated six per kg of raw sediment) to '4' – abundant remains (many specimens per kg or a major component of the matrix). Data were recorded on paper and subsequently on a personal computer using a Microsoft Access database.

Identification was carried out using published keys (Jacomet 2006; Biejerinkc 1976; Zohary and Hopf 2000), online resources (http://www.plantatlas.eu/za.php), the author's own specimens and the reference collection housed at Birmingham Archaeology's laboratory. The full species list appears in Appendix 6A. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Stace (1997).

The flot was then sieved into convenient fractions (4, 2, 1 and 0.3mm) for sorting and identification of charcoal fragments. Identifiable material was only present within the 4 and 2mm fractions. The number of charcoal fragments to be identified is dependent on the diversity of the flora. A study by Keepax (1988, 120-4) has indicated that depending on the location of the archaeology site, 100-400 fragments of charcoal would need to be identified in order to obtain a full range of species. A random selection of ideally 100 fragments of charcoal of varying sizes was made, which were then identified. Where samples did not contain 100 identifiable fragments, all fragments were studied and recorded. Identification was made using the wood identification guides of Schweingruber (1978) and Hather (2000). Charcoal identified only to genus cannot be identified more closely due to a lack of defining characteristics.

Results

Twenty-one samples are the basis of this investigation. Appendix 6A below shows the components recorded from each of the samples.

Charred plant macrofossils were present in sixteen of the samples, scoring between '1' and '3' on the semi-quantitative scale, but mainly a '1' (Appendix 6B). Where charred remains were present they were very poorly

preserved, and were lacking in most identifying morphological characteristics. The most common remains were indeterminate cereal grains. Where remains were identifiable, oat was present in six samples, barely was present in seven samples and wheat was present in eleven samples. Two fragments of unidentifiable cereal chaff and some weed seeds including goosefoot/orache and bedstraws were also present in very small quantities. There were also the remains of legumes, however those present have been poorly preserved and there were no surviving testa or hila. Ten of the samples contained remains of the pea family and five of the samples contained the remains of garden pea.

Charcoal fragments were present in twenty of the samples, scoring between '1' and '4' on the semi quantitative scale, but mainly scoring a '1'(Appendix 6C). The preservation of the charcoal fragments was variable even within the samples. Some of the charcoal was firm and crisp and allowed for clean breaks to the material permitting clean surfaces where identifiable characteristics were visible. However, most of the fragments were very brittle, and the material tended to crumble or break in uneven patterns making the identifying characteristics harder to distinguish and interpret. The majority of the charcoal present in the samples was too poor to enable identification, and identifiable fragments were only present in thirteen of the samples.

The total range of charcoal taxa comprises willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*), hazel (*Corylus*) and oak (*Quercus*). A local environment with a fen carr dominant woodland, as well as an oak dominant woodland. Willow / poplar is the most numerous of the identified charcoal fragments, and it is possible that this was the preferred fuel wood obtained from a local environment containing a broader choice of species.

Bark was also present on some of the charcoal fragments, and this indicates that the material is likely to have been firewood.

Discussion

The samples produced a limited amount of environmental material of interpretable value, with charcoal remains from thirteen of the samples, and plant macrofossils from sixteen samples.

The compositions of the samples are all very similar, and show a consistent use of the same materials throughout the use of the site. The deposits from which the samples derive, probably represent the build up of occupation deposits and the deposition of domestic waste associated with fires.

Willow/poplar were the most abundant charcoal used as fire wood. Willow/Poplar are species that are ideal to use for kindling. They are anatomically less dense than for example, oak and ash and burn quickly at relatively high temperatures (Gale and Cutler 2000, 34; 236; Grogan *et al.* 2007, 29–31), as the high temperatures produced would encourage the oak to ignite. Oak would have been chosen as it has dense heartwood and with good ventilation, burns slowly, maintaining an even temperature (Gale and Cutler 2000, 120; 205). Hazel is recorded as a good fuel wood and was widely available within oak woodlands, particularly on the fringes of cleared areas (Grogan *et al.* 2007, 30).

The evidence indicates a damp environment close to the site, as willow and poplar which all trees that thrive in waterlogged and damp soils, particularly in areas close to streams or with a high water table (Stuits 2005, 143; Gale and Cutler 2000). There must also have been an oak woodland close to the site, on the margins of which, or in clearings, hazel thrives.

Cereals recovered from the samples were wheat (*Triticum* sp), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), and oat (*Avena* spp.). Another, more indirect, indicator of cereals being used on site is the small number of remains of arable weeds that were found. These weeds are generally only found in arable fields, and are doubtless incorporated into domestic occupation samples with crop remains. The remains of *Chenopodium/ Atriplex*, *Rumex* and *Galium*, may also fall in this group.

Vetches and peas were present in many samples in small numbers. Charred legumes can represent only food waste, as they do not require parching in the processing sequence utilized in their harvest. Therefore, their only contact with a fire would be during food preparation, and/or deposition of used foodstuffs.

The remains of cereals and legumes together in the samples, may point to the waste of pottage – a dish consumed on a daily basis, by people from all backgrounds, from the medieval periods onwards (Black 2003). Parallel historical evidence for the later medieval period (Dyer 1989) shows that the actual food grains that were used varied according to what was available and were made into pottage.

The lack of cereal chaff suggests that crop processing occurred elsewhere and it is most likely that the cereals were brought into the site fully cleaned. Overall, the low numbers of grains, chaff and weed seeds in the majority of the samples indicates the accidental burning of cleaned grain and its subsequent disposal, or the use of material cut from cultivated ground as fuel. The low concentrations do not seem to suggest accidental charring of grain stores. There was no sign of sprouting on the grains, so it does not seem to have been charred during roasting for malt. As the majority of the plant remains were found together with charcoal remains, it may suggest that waste or spilt grain and pulses which did not make it into pottage were put on the fire with other rubbish and a small fraction became charred without burning up, and joined the domestic ash on the rubbish heap.

Haddenham Historic Town Assessment: Research Agenda

The project clearly offered an opportunity to further the aims of research into the questions raised by the Haddenham Historic Town [*sic*] Assessment (BCAS 2008). This contribution is summarized as follows:

> *'To investigate the origins and extent of Haddenham as a nascent settlement from the pre conquest period. At present it could be argued that Haddenham grew from a single early/middle Saxon pre-village nucleus at Church End. Is this correct or was there a pattern of early/middle Saxon dispersed settlement as seen for example at Raunds (Northants)? Future excavation should try to ascertain whether the Saxon settlement was confined to Church End or if other Ends have similarly early origins. Is the apparent absence of early/middle Saxon settlement in the fields really correct or a product of biases in field walking artefact recovery?'*

The results from this investigation provide no evidence for settlement around Townsend Green in the early or middle Saxon period, and provide a baseline for future research into this question. We can immediately answer the last part of the question without any need for further fieldwork: early/middle Saxon pottery is extremely rare from fieldwalking, as

it has little chance of surviving in a ploughsoil environment. Evidence for this period from this source should not be expected.

'It is known that the Haddenham had an Anglo Saxon church but was this located at the current church of St Mary the Virgin? Was it a substantial stone-built Minster with an extensive cemetery as seen at Aylesbury and Wing?'

Not applicable.

'What was the status and extent of the secular occupation at Church End? Is there evidence for an aristocratic or royal estate centre? Is there a substantial nucleated settlement (cf Walton, Aylesbury) which pre-dates the village form? If not, how and why did Haddenham become to be so large by the late eleventh century?'

Not applicable.

'Was there anything in its eleventh century condition which marked Haddenham out as a suitable candidate for an attempted elevation to urban status in the 13th century?'

Nothing revealed by this excavation marks this small part of 11th century Haddenham out as exceptional.

'When did Haddenham develop its poly-focal plan-form of multiple Ends? Was this entirely organic growth or is there evidence for planning? Is its coalescence into nucleated form a medieval or post-medieval phenomenon?'

The results from this investigation provide evidence for settlement around Townsend Green in the 11th century, and provide a baseline for future research into this question.

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'An Investigation of the socio & economic relationship of Haddenham with surrounding villages and the economic relationship with the market town of Thame, Oxfordshire. The suppression of Haddenham's market is attributed to its competition with Thame, Was Haddenham's market really able to rival Thame?'

There is clear evidence for a change of landuse (abandonment) in the middle of the 13th century. This is so common an observation, however, that it is difficult to associate it directly with a decline resulting from competition with Thame. Besides, the land division already established by then seems to have survived, so that 'abandonment' may be too simplistic an interpretation of the reduction in ground-disturbing activity: pit digging for refuse disposal seems to have ceased almost universally around this time. Surrounding villages were abandoned altogether in this period, so Haddenham's survival may be of more note than any decline it may have suffered. The range of pottery disposed of by the inhabitants of the two plots examined here suggests access to a wide range of goods, almost all from sources to the west, and certainly extending beyond Thame. No features on the present site date to the short period when Haddenham possessed a market, and the removal of this market came long after the 'abandonment' here.

'Haddenham's official market lasted only seven years. If archaeological evidence for this very short-lived market can be found then it would relate to a very narrow time-window. The most likely location for such evidence would be under the green and historic buildings in Church End.'

No evidence.

'If possible, research the fair granted in 1294 to Rochester Priory by reference to the account roll in the Bodleian Library. Did any vestiges of urban status survive formal suppression of the market?'

Not applicable. Ms Alqassar reminds us that Haddenham has never been a town.

. *'The analysis of medieval and post-medieval pottery evidence. The current excavation record has revealed a number of fabric types, (although all un-stratified), which could contribute towards understanding dating, trade and distribution networks and socio economic factors. As Haddenham is on the Oxford to Aylesbury road, products of Oxford wares should be expected.'*

The modest assemblage of stratified pottery shows a range of fabrics and types typical of the region in the 11th to 13th and 16th to 17th centuries, coming in the main from the usual sources and confirming a link with Oxford as suggested. Three sherds of Saxon Thetford ware and a large group of medieval Cotswolds-type ware are, however, products generally less common in Buckinghamshire.

'Verification of the presence of a chapel in Church End.'

Not applicable

'The possibility that some historic buildings have origins earlier than indicated by their list description should be investigated by architectural and dendro-chronological analysis.'

Not applicable

'The origins and development of witchert construction are poorly understood; it is not clear whether the material was used in the medieval period. It should be possible to recognise 'grumplings' and perhaps decayed witchert in excavation whilst standing buildings may be dateable by dendro-chronology.'

Not applicable

' The recognition of Haddenham as an emerging town in the 20th and 21st centuries is worthy of note and begs the question of when, why and how a modern settlement crosses the urban threshold as a result of essentially piecemeal development in contrast to the more familiar planned 'new towns' or urban extensions to existing recognised small towns. Arguably Haddenham's history has not yet provided it with the infrastructure needed to make such a transition in a sustainable manner.'

It is unclear what archaeology can contribute to this purely semantic debate.

Conclusions

The excavations have revealed a surprising density of finds and deposits but with most activity within the medieval period. Prehistoric flints, and Iron Age and Roman pottery on the site point to a little activity in these periods, but probably represent no more than casual loss or manuring practice or possibly where a later feature has cut though an Iron Age one.

The small assemblage of late Saxon pottery confirms previous evidence for settlement of this period in the vicinity of Townsend and adds to the evidence that the sprawling layout of Haddenham is an original feature, although it remains unclear whether the picture should be seen as dispersed settlements later 'filling in' or as ribbon development from the beginning. There is also still no evidence for early or middle Saxon settlement in this location.

One of the earliest activities on the site was the digging of a substantial ditch considered to be a land division. Although the earliest manifestation of this ditch produced no finds, it was earlier than the almost identical recut which probably began filing in the late 11th century. Allowing time for the first ditch to fill in, but not enough time for the line it marked to be lost, suggests a late Saxon date for this boundary. It is of the same size and orientation to a further ditch to the south-west examined during the evaluation. These two ditches together with other extant land divisions (present on the Enclosure map) forming the south-west edge of the site and others to the north-east may reflect the presence of land plots which originated in the late Saxon period. The suggested plots would have fronted on to Townsend Green and extended back to the stream that flows though the village. This land division may have stopped at Tacks Pond to the south-east of the site. This is reflected in the 1799 Enclosure map which can now be seen to reflect a very ancient layout indeed (Fig. 9).

Although the original ditch forming this boundary is undated by pottery, it was cut by a later ditch on a similar alignment whose backfilling can be dated as starting in the mid to late 11th century and probably still remaining open into the 12th or 13th. This line was redefined again in the post-medieval period. Within the two plots formed either side of this ditch only a small amount of activity in the form of rubbish disposal pits took place initially. However, it is often noted that Saxon settlement leaves little below ground trace other than remains of buildings themselves (e.g. at Walton Road' Aylesbury, where even on a densely occupied site, hardly any features other than buildings produced Saxon

finds; Ford and Howell 2004). This may suggest the focus of activity at this time may have been on the Townsend Green end of the site beneath the current house (5 Townsend).

The second period of activity on the site appears to be a redefining of this boundary after it had silted up, as the second ditch is slightly off line from the first. This would appear to take place near the end of the Saxon period or possibly at around the time of the Norman Conquest. Activity within the site increases slightly with more and larger pits being excavated including one which had a large dump of chalk in its base. The chalk had to have been imported as the nearest chalk source is 7km away. The presence of this chalk seems out of context for a site that lies on a limestone substrate with both lime and building stone readily available. Its use here is not known. The larger pits of this period could perhaps have been for limestone extraction, possibly for use in making witchert, and only later used for rubbish disposal, but this is speculation.

The majority of the activity on the site occurs in the period from the late 11th to the 13th century when the manor of Haddenham is in the possession of church of St Andrew, Rochester. The major land division seems to have remained in place even though the ditch may have silted up, as it was redefined in the form of two gullies on a similar alignment to the large ditches beneath, and which may represent gullies down the side of a hedge line or bank along the existing boundary. The southern plot is further sub-divided by internal gullies whilst the northern plot appears to have been kept mostly open at this time. The southern plot is also sees major activity in the digging of intercutting pits, clustering along the line of the boundary, as well as isolated pits and post holes. The activity in the northern plot is markedly subdued in comparison. This may reflect the difference in prosperity or industry conducted by the two different tenants of the plots.

The economic evidence, which was recovered in very modest proportions, seems to be fairly typical of domestic sites of this period and the backland context of the site. The usual domesticated animals are represented with cattle providing the greatest meat weight, but with sheep/goat providing more individual bones. It is unclear if these stock are kept primarily for their meat or for dairy and secondary products. The presence of smaller amounts of pig, horse, chicken and goose are unexceptional, as are dogs and cats as pets. Plants consumed included the usual wheat, barley and oats, and peas. All of the cereals were already processed before arriving on the site; Domesday Book notes the presence of two mills. The one observation concerning the presence of the use of wetland tree species as fuel (throughout phases 1–3) would appear to reflect the availability of such plants from the presence of the stream and pond nearby. Although limited, this evidence suggests the picture recently painted (BCAS 2008, 8) of the landscape of the area as having ‘almost no woodland’ in the medieval period needs to be revised.

As is replicated on numerous medieval sites of this period, from the mid 13th century to the end of the 15th century the activity on site is markedly curtailed, with just the occasional pit. It is possible that even these few features belong to the end of the preceding period, or are erroneously dated by residual finds, and belong to the post-medieval phases, and if so the site could be simply abandoned at this time. This observation adds further to the evidence of the

profound changes that took place within both urban and rural settlements, including population decline, movement of population and a change in social conditions at the end of the feudal period, not all of which need be attributed directly to the Black Death. Certainly the evidence here is slight compared to the loss of entire villages in parishes nearby (Aston Mullins, Moreton and Waldridge) (BCAS 2008, 8). That a weekly market and annual three-day fair were granted in 1295 (VCH 1908, 283), presumably indicates that Haddenham must have been flourishing at the end of the 13th century. Only seven years later, however, the market was withdrawn. This cannot account for the decline in fortunes of the current site, which came much earlier, nor was the Haddenham market the source of the range of pottery available, which was also reaching the site earlier.

Despite what looks like a long abandonment, the discontinuity is not complete. It appears that the basic land division, at least, survived in some form. In the mid 16th to 17th century activity resumed in the northern plot with the construction of a ditch (1012), later replaced by a drain (1011), together with a redefinition of the plot boundary and a sub-division of the plot. The main plot boundary, now taking the form of a minor gully (1013), appears to kink at the east end, in line with ditch 1010 to the north. This otherwise unexplained kink is replicated in maps from 1799, 1820 and 1834. The subdivision in the north (1010 and 1012) may be related to the construction of 5 Haddenham Townsend itself and drainage related to this building. A similar enclosure is mapped on the historic maps in this area but appears to cover a smaller area, and to lie slightly further north, than the features excavated here. A further building, found in the evaluation but outside the excavation area, occupied part of the southern plot and may have belonged to this period as it also appears on the enclosure maps of 1799 and 1834, however other archaeologically visible activity within this plot in this period is almost nil.

The enclosure map shows that apart from 5 Townsend and the building in the southern plot, the area was open land and this carries on to the present day although the land divisions were first realigned and then went out of use within the 20th century. A very small area in the north-west corner of the site witnessed the burials of several animals (a dog, a cat, a sheep, and two pigs) and although some of these pits contained medieval or post-medieval pottery, it seems likely that all of these were buried in the 19th or 20th century.

No further analysis of the material from the current excavation is planned. It is hoped to publish a condensed version of this report in *Records of Buckinghamshire* in due course.

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APPENDIX 1: Feature List

Group	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
		391	Layer	17th-20th century	Pottery
		463	Spread		
		467	Disturbed natural	Undated	
		468	Spread	Undated	
		471	Spread	Undated	Same as 463
		473	Disturbed natural	Undated	
		565	Spread	Undated	
	303/304	388	Drain	Mid 16th-17th century	Pottery
	2	53	Pit	Medieval or later	Brick
1006	3	54	Gully	Late 11th -13th century	Pottery
	4	55	Treebole	Undated	
1018	23	77	Posthole	Mid-late 11th century	Pottery
	24	78	Post hole	Mid-late 11th century	Landscape
	25	79	Pit	Undated	Landscape
	26	80	Pit	Mid16th-17th century	Pottery
	33	150	Posthole	Mid-late 11th century	Landscape
	34	151	Post hole	Mid-late 11th century	Landscape
	35	152	Pit	Undated	
	36	153	Pit	Undated	
	37	154	Pit	Undated	
	40	87	Pit	Undated	
	41	88	Post hole	Undated	
	46	93	Cat Burial	19th-20th century	
	47	94	Pit	19th-20th century	Pottery
	200	250	Pit	Mid 13th-15th century	Pottery
	201	251-2	Pit	Mid-late 11th century	Stratigraphy
	202	253,272	Pit, Animal skeleton	17th-20th century	Pottery
	203	255-6	Pit	Late 11th -13th century	Pottery
	204	258	Posthole	Undated	Pottery
	205	259	Posthole	Undated	
	206	260	Posthole	Undated	
	207	257	Posthole	Undated	
1008	208	262	Ditch terminus	Late 11th -13th century	Pottery
	209	263	Pit	Late 11th -13th century	Stratigraphy
1008	210	264	Ditch	Late 11th -13th century	Landscape
	211	267	Pit	Late 11th -13th century	Pottery
	212	268	Posthole	Late 11th -13th century	Stratigraphy
	213	269	Pit	Late 11th -13th century	Pottery
	214	270	Pit	Mid 16th-17th century	Pottery
	215	271	Pit	Mid-late 11th century	Pottery
	216	265	Pit	Undated	
1009	217	266	Gully terminus	Late 11th -13th century	Stratigraphy
	218	273	Posthole	Undated	
	219	274	Posthole	Undated	
	220	275	Posthole	Undated	
	221	276	Posthole	Late 11th -13th century	Pottery
	222	277	Posthole	Undated	
	223	278	Posthole	Undated	
	224	279	Posthole	Undated	
	225	280	Posthole	Undated	
1010	226	282-6	Ditch	Mid 16th-17th century	Pottery
	227	287	Pit	Undated	
	228	288	Posthole	Undated	
	229	289	Pit	Undated	
	230	290, 281	Pit	Late 11th -13th century	Pottery
	231	254, 261	Animal burial	Modern	Stratigraphy
1012	232	291,293	Ditch	Mid 16th-17th century	Pottery
1012	233	292	Ditch	Mid 16th-17th century	Landscape
1011	234	294	Construction cut	Mid 16th-17th century	Pottery
1006	235	296	Ditch	Late 11th -13th century	Pottery
	236	297-8	Pit	10th-11th century	Pottery
1007	237	299	Gully	Late 11th -13th century	Pottery
1007	238	350	Gully	Late 11th -13th century	Landscape
	239	351	Pit	Mid-late 11th century	Pottery
	240	352	Pit	Undated	
	241	353	Posthole	Undated	
	242	354-5	Posthole	Late 11th-mid13th century	Pottery
	243	357-60	Posthole	Mid-late 11th century	Landscape
	244	361–2	Posthole	Mid-late 11th century	Landscape

Group	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
	245	363	Posthole	Mid-late 11th century	Landscape
	246	364-5	Posthole	Undated	
	247	366-9	Posthole	Undated	
	248	370-5	Pit	Undated	
	249	376-8	Posthole	Undated	
	300	379-80	Posthole	Undated	
	301	381-2	Burning	Undated	
	302	383-4	Posthole	Undated	
1011	303	385-6	Drain	Mid 16th-17th century	Pottery
1011	304	387	Drain	Mid 16th-17th century	Pottery
	305	295, 389, 390	Drain	Mid 16th-17th century	Pottery
	306	392	Pit	Mid-Late 11th century	Pottery
	307	393	Pit	Undated	
	308	394	Pit	Late 11th-mid 13th century	Pottery
1018	309	395	Pit	Late 11th-mid 13th century	Pottery
	310	396	Posthole	Undated	
	311	397	Posthole	Undated	
	312	398	Pit same as 407	Late 11th-mid 13th century	Pottery
	313	399	Posthole	Late 11th -13th century	Pottery
	314	450	Pit	Mid-late 11th century	Pottery
	315	451, 453	Pit	Undated	
	316	452	Pit	10th-11th Century	Pottery
	317	454	Pit	Late 11th-mid 13th century	Pottery
	318	455, 556	Pit	Late 11th-mid 13th century	Pottery
1014	319	485-94	Ditch	10th-11th Century	Landscape
1013	320	495-7	Ditch	Mid 16th-17th century	Pottery
	321	456-8	Pit	17th-20th century	Pottery
	322	459	Pit	17th-20th century	Pottery
1010	323	460–2	Ditch	Mid 16th-17th century	Landscape
1011	324	356, 464-5	Drain	Mid 16th-17th century	Pottery
1012	325	466	Ditch	Mid 16th-17th century	Landscape
1010	326	469	Ditch	Mid 16th-17th century	Pottery
1012	327	470	Ditch	Mid 16th-17th century	Pottery
	328	498-9, 550	Pit	Late 11th-mid 13th century	Pottery
	329	551-3, 583	Pit	Late 11th-mid 13th century	Pottery
	330	472	Ditch	Mid – late 11th century	Pottery
1006	331	477-8	Ditch	Late 11th-13th century	Pottery
1006	332	479-80	Ditch	Late 11th –mid 13th century	Pottery
1006	333	481	Ditch terminus	Late 11th –mid 13th century	Pottery
	334	482	Posthole	Mid-late 11th century	Landscape
	335	483	Posthole	Undated	
1010	336	474	Ditch	Mid 16th-17th century	Landscape
1014	337	475-6	Ditch	10th-11th Century	Landscape
	338	484	Hollow	Mid-Late 11th century	Pottery
	339	554-5	Hollow	Late 11th-mid 13th century	Pottery
1017	340	557	Gully terminus	Late 11th –mid 13th century	Landscape
1017	341	558	Gully	Late 11th –mid 13th century	Landscape
1017	342	559	Gully	Late 11th –mid 13th century	Landscape
	343	560	Pit	Late 11th-mid 14th century	Pottery
1017	344	561	Gully	Late 11th-mid 13th century	Pottery
1017	345	562, 564	Gully	Late 11th-mid 13th century	Pottery
	346	563	Pit	Undated	
1017	347	566	Gully	Late 11th –mid 13th century	Pottery
1016	348	567	Gully	Late 11th –mid 13th century	Landscape
1016	349	582	Gully terminus	Late 11th-mid 13th century	Pottery
	400	568-9	Pit	Late 11th-mid 13th century	Pottery
	401	570-1	Pit	Late 11th –mid 13th century	Pottery
	402	572-9	Pit	Late 11th-mid 13th century	Pottery
1017	403	580	Gully	Late 11th-mid 13th century	Pottery
1016	404	581	Gully	Late 11th-mid 13th century	Pottery
Same as 502	405	584	Pit	Mid 13th-15th century	Pottery
1016	406	585	Ditch	Late 11th –mid 13th century	Landscape
	407	586	Pit same as 312	Mid-late 11th century	Pottery
1012	408	587	Ditch	Mid 16th-17th century	Pottery
	409	588	Gully terminus	Undated	
	410	589	Pit	10th-11th Century	Pottery
	411	590	Posthole	Undated	
	412	591	Posthole	Undated	
	413	592	Pit	Undated	
	414	593	Pit	Mid-late 11th century	Landscape
	415	594	Gully	Undated	
	416	595-8	Pit	Undated	

Group	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
	417	599	Gully	Mid-late 11th century	Pottery
	418	650	Pit	Mid-late 11th century	Landscape
	419	651	Pit	Late 11th –mid 13th century	Pottery
	420	652	Pit	Mid-Late 11th century	Pottery
	421	653	Pit	Late 11th-13th century	Pottery
1001	422	654	Gully terminus	Late 11th-13th century	Pottery
	423	655	Posthole	Late 11th –mid 13th century	Pottery
	424	656	Posthole	10th-11th Century	Pottery
	425	657	Pit	Late 11th-13th century	Pottery
	426	658	Posthole	Mid-late 11th century	Pottery
1003	427	659	Ditch	Late 11th-13th century	Pottery
1002	428	660-1	Ditch terminus	Late 11th-13th century	Pottery
1002	429	662	Ditch	Late 11th-13th century	Pottery
	430	663-4	Pit	Late 11th-13th century	Pottery
	431	665-6	Pit	Late 11th –mid 13th century	Pottery
1000	432	667-68	Gully	Late 11th-13th century	Pottery
	433	669	Pit	Late 11th –mid 13th century	Landscape
1000	434	670	Gully	Late 11th-13th century	Pottery
	435	671	Pit	Late 11th –mid 13th century	Pottery
1000	436	672	Gully	Late 11th –mid 13th century	
1006	437	673	Gully	Late 11th-13th century	Pottery
1009	438	674	Gully	Late 11th-13th century	Pottery
1009	439	675	Gully terminus	Late 11th-13th century	Pottery
1000	440	676	Gully	Late 11th-13th century	Pottery
1006	441	677	Gully	Late 11th –mid 13th century	Pottery
1005	442	678	Gully	Late 11th –mid 13th century	Pottery
1005	443	679	Gully	Late 11th-13th century	Pottery
	444	680	Pit	Mid-late 11th century	Pottery
1014	445	681-9	Ditch	Mid-Late 11th century	Landscape
1015	446	690-2	Ditch	10th-11th Century	Landscape
	447	693	Posthole	17th-20th century	Pottery
1013	448	694	Gully	Mid 16th-17th century	Landscape
1017	449	757	Ditch	Late 11th –mid 13th century	Landscape
Same as 405	500	695	Pit	Late 11th-13th century	Pottery
	501	696	Pit	Mid 16th-17th century	Pottery
	502	697	Pit	Mid 13th-15th century	Pottery
1014	503	698-9, 750-3	Ditch	Mid-late 11th century	Landscape
1015	504	754-5	Ditch	10th-early 11th century	Landscape
1013	505	756	Ditch	Late 11th-13th century	Landscape
1016	506	758	Gully	Late 11th –mid 13th century	Landscape

APPENDIX 2: Pottery

Appendix 2A: Ceramic phase chronology and pottery occurrence

CP	Defining Wares	Date (century AD)	No	Wt	EVE	Mean Wt
CP1	SNC1, MS19, F102	10th – mid 11th	4	153	0	38.3g
CP2	OXAC, MS3, OXBF	Mid-late 11th	17	129	0.05	7.6g
CP3a	OXY, MSC1	Late 11th – 13th	215	1752	1.08	8.1g
CP3b	MC1	12th – 13th	74	647	0.72	8.7g
CP4a	OXAW	Late 12th – mid 13th	73	565	0.87	7.7g
CP4b	MS9	early – mid 13th	52	568	0.16	10.9g
CP5	MS6	Mid 13th – 15th C	22	139	0.23	6.3g
CP6	OXBX	15th – L 15th C	5	53	0.08	10.6g
CP7	PM15	L 15th – M 16th C	0	0	0	0
CP8	PM8, F451	M 16th – 17th C	41	893	0	21.8g
CP9	PM5	17th – 18th C	11	139	0	12.6g
MOD	PM25	19th – 20th C	26	532	0	20.5g

Appendix 2B: Pottery occurrence, by % weight, per ceramic phase by fabric type, major wares only

	CP1	CP2	CP3	CP4	CP5	CP6	CP8	CP9	MOD
RB/IA	0	0	2.4%	1.0%	0	0	0	0	0
SNC1	2.6%	0	0.5%	1.9%	0	0	0	0	0
F102	97.4%	0	0.7%	0	0	0	0	0	0
OXAC	-	58.9%	33.3%	22.2%	19.2%	0	2.9%	9.4%	0
MS3	-	13.2%	27.6%	23.7%	36.0%	0	8.0%	0	0
OXBF	-	27.1%	4.1%	4.4%	0	0	0.6%	0	0
OXY	-	-	16.2%	10.0%	22.3%	7.5%	4.7%	0	2.4%
MSC1	-	-	9.0%	8.3%	0	0	0	0	0
MC1	-	-	-	0.4%	0	0	0	0	0
OXAW	-	-	-	2.6%	0	0	0	0	0
MS9	-	-	-	25.4%	0	30.2%	1.2%	11.5%	0
MS6	-	-	-	-	22.3%	0	0	0	0
OXBX	-	-	-	-	-	62.3%	0	0	0
PM8	-	-	-	-	-	-	79.8%	75.5%	88.3%
PM5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6%	0.8%
MOD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.5%
Total	153	129	2399	1133	139	53	893	139	532

Shaded cells = residual

Appendix 2C: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, late Saxon and medieval contexts.

		IA/RB		*SNC1*		*F102*		*OXAC*		*MS19*		*OXBF*		*MS3*		*MSC1*		*OXY*		*MC1*		*OXAW*		*MS9*		*MS6*		*OXBX*	
F	*Cntxt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*
0	463							1	9																				
0	564															1	8												
200	250																							1	16				
203	255							16	125			1	20	7	70	1	19	5	38										
203	256							3	31			1	7	4	25	3	29	2	16										
204	258													1	3														
208	262																	3	18										
211	267															2	6	2	10										
215	271							4	41					3	15			3	17										
221	276															1	7												
226	282													1	1					1	4								
226	286									1	1	1	10																
230	290							1	4									1	10										
232	291							1	6							1	4												
234	294													1	11														
236	297					1	104																						
237	299													1	9	1	5												
239	351							3	40					1	6														
242	354							2	5					1	5			1	4										
306	392													1	6														
308	394																	1	4									2	11
309	395			1	5							1	23	1	8									1	87				
312	398							7	49							1	17	2	3										
313	399																							1	7				
314	450							2	26																				
316	452			1	1																								
317	454							1	2					1	4			2	16										
318	455																	1	5										
319	485	1	23					2	9					1	11	1	15												
319	486							1	9									1	5										
325	466													3	14			1	10							1	16		
327	470							2	14									1	8										
328	550			1	6			1	2					2	25	5	19	3	19	1	27								
329	551			1	6			5	22					4	35			1	15			4	8						
329	583							1	3																				
330	472							1	16																				
331	477													1	6														
332	479															1	25												
333	481							1	2																				
338	484							1	13					1	24														
339	554			2	10			18	125					20	145	11	83	4	89	2	5								
343	560							1	2							3	19	1	16										
344	561			1	12									2	16	2	10												
345	562													2	21			1	12										
346	563																												

		IA/RB		*SNC1*		*F102*		*OXAC*		*MS19*		*OXBF*		*MS3*		*MSC1*		*OXY*		*MC1*		*OXAW*		*MS9*		*MS6*		*OXBX*	
F	*Cntxt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*
347	566							15	138			3	25	9	75	1	6												
349	582							1	2					1	24														
387	304																									1	6		
400	569							3	18					4	52									3	100				
401	568							3	20					4	24	2	11	1	9										
401	571			1	1			3	15															1	1				
402	573			1	3	1	17	8	51									3	9										
402	574													1	1			2	10										
402	578							2	39					1	5														
403	580							2	15					5	60														
404	581			1	5			9	53			1	7	13	219														
405	584																							1	6				
407	586							1	3																				
410	589					1	45																						
417	599													1	17														
419	651													2	12														
420	652							1	2																				
421	653	1	11					4	51			1	27	3	5									12	87				
423	655																					1	22						
424	656	1	8											1	4														
425	657																	1	8										
426	658							1	4																				
427	659							2	28					3	10					1	5								
428	660							2	18			2	37	15	89			2	22	1	21								
428	661																	2	11										
428	662							2	29									7	35										
430	663	1	26	1	2			8	94			1	8	4	26			2	17	2	27								
431	665							2	10							1	5	1	9										
432	667													1	10	1	5			1	3								
432	668	1	19																										
434	670													1	6														
435	671							1	5									2	6										
437	673							1	8					1	6														
438	674							2	6																				
439	675							2	5																				
440	676													1	8														
441	677																	1	58										
442	678			1	3																								
443	679													1	9	1	11												
444	680													1	20			1	1										
445	688	9	115																										
447	693																											1	22
472	654							1	7			1	2	6	25					1	62								
500	695							1	5					11	78	3	17												
502	697							3	21					7	36			1	10							1	9		

Appendix 2d: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, post-medieval contexts

		Residual		PM15		PM8		OXFH		PM5		PM25	
F	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
0	388					6	444						
0	391					2	96			1	3		
202	253	6	29			1	9			1	2		
213	269	4	17										
214	270	4	47			1	110						
226	284	2	18			2	57						
235	296	1	25										
303	386	2	11			2	21						
305	389					1	5						
320	497	4	20	1	6	1	21						
321	456	4	30			17	470			1	4	4	30
321	457	4	28									3	15
323	460	2	17			1	14	1	20				
324	465					1	4						
326	469	1	13			1	13						
408	587					2	24						
501		4	17										

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of ceramic building material

Group	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Brick or tile*	*No.*	*Wt (g)*
	200	250	Pit	tile	7	78
	202	253	Pit	tile	3	106
	231	254	Pit	tile	3	96
	207	257	Posthole	tile	2	12
	214	270	Pit	brick, tile	5	404
1010	226	284	Ditch	tile	1	34
	241	353	Posthole	tile	1	32
	247	369	Posthole	tile	1	14
	248	372	Pit	tile	1	54
	249	378	Posthole	tile	1	2
	302	384	Posthole	tile	1	10
1011	303	386	Drain	tile	9	274
1011	304	387	Drain	brick, tile	2	690
	305	389	Drain	tile	1	46
		391	Layer	tile	1	18
	308	394	Pit	tile	4	266
	321	456	Pit	brick, tile	23	2236
	321	457	Pit	tile	3	32
	322	459	Pit	tile	2	20
1010	323	460	Ditch	tile	1	54
1010	326	469	Ditch	brick	1	120
1012	327	470	Ditch	tile	3	44
	336	474	Ditch	tile	1	126
	319	486	Ditch	tile	3	124
	400	569	Pit	tile	6	236
	409	588	Gully terminus	tile	1	120
	447	693	Posthole	brick, tile	11	884
	500	695	Pit	tile	1	26
	502	697	Pit	tile	8	204
1014	503	698	Ditch	tile	5	216
				Total	113	6551

APPENDIX 4: Metalwork

Appendix 4A Catalogue

Group	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Sample*	*Cat. No.*	*Material*	*Type*	*No.*	*Wt (g)*	*Date*
	202	253	Pit		1	Fe	nail	1	4	19th-20th C
	202	253	Pit		2	Fe	nail	1	3	19th-20th C
	202	253	Pit		3	Fe	nail	1	2	19th-20th C
	202	253	Pit		4	Fe	nail	1	8	19th-20th C
	202	253	Pit		5	Fe	nail	1	2	19th-20th C
	202	253	Pit		6	Fe	nail	1	8	19th-20th C
	202	253	Pit		7	Fe	nail	1	6	19th-20th C
	202	253	Pit		8	Fe	nail shaft	1	2	19th-20th C
	202	253	Pit		9	Fe	nail	1	10	19th-20th C
	202	253	Pit		10	Fe	nail	1	10	19th-20th C
	202	253	Pit		11	Fe	nail	1	8	19th-20th C
	202	253	Pit		55	Fe	nail	1	8	19th-20th C
	202	253	Pit		56	Fe	nail	1	8	19th-20th C
	231	**254**	**Pit**	**102**	**12**	**Fe**	**nail**	**1**	**2**	U/D
	202	272	Animal skeleton		14	Fe	nail	1	4	19th-20th C?
1010	226	284	Ditch		15	Fe	nail	1	8	Mid 16th C
	248	370	Pit		17	Fe	nail	1	6	U/D
	248	370	Pit		18	Fe	lump	1	1	U/D
	307	393	Pit		19	Fe	spike/nail shaft	1	32	U/D
	322	459	Pit		51	Fe	nail	1	8	U/D
	402	573	Pit		52	Fe	nail	1	4	Late 11th C

Appendix 4B Catalogue of iron finds from 19th century pit 321].

Cat. No.	*Type*	*No.*	*Wt (g)*
20	Bar	1	26
21	gouge	1	26
22	square nut	1	62
23	Nail	1	86
24	Nail	1	12
25	Nail	1	6
26	Nail	1	12
27	Nail	1	6
28	Nail	1	12
29	Nail	1	2
30	Plate	1	104
31	decorative curl	1	32
32	Lump	1	6
33	Fitting	1	36
34	ring/washer	1	36
35	plate/fitting	1	102
36	collar	1	170
37	comb	1	8
38	nail	1	22
39	nail	1	62
40	bar	1	28
41	fitting	1	14
42	nail	1	32
43	plate	1	16
44	nail	1	6
45	nail	1	34
46	nail	1	8
47	nail	1	12
48	nail	1	12
49	nail	1	16
50	nail	1	6

APPENDIX 5: Animal Bone

Appendix 5A: Summary of the identified assemblage by phase and feature

Feature	10th-E11th	M-L11th	L11-M13th	M13-15th	M16-17th	17-20th
Ditch	4	2	12		26	
Burial					3	3
Pit		3	51	8	12	10
Posthole			1			4
Layer						4
Gully			33			
Hollow			17			
Drain					10	
Wall					2	
Total	4	5	114	8	53	21

Appendix 5B: Condition and frequency of taphonomic factors bones identified to species and/ or element (not including teeth)

Condition		10th-E11th	M-L11th	L11-M13th	M13-15th	M16-17th	17-20th
Fresh	1						
Good	2		2	48	5	17	7
Fair	3	3	3	27		19	9
Poor	4			1		1	1
Degraded	5						
Total		3	5	76	5	37	17
Taphonomy (%)		10th-E11th	M-L11th	L11-M13th	M13-15th	M16-17th	17-20th
Fresh break		67	40	22	80	27	12
Gnawed			40	21	20	41	29
Burnt							
Butchered				4	20	35	12
FI		0.42	0.31	0.40	0.45	0.35	0.34
Loose molars to mandibles with molars				7:5	0:2	2:2	0:2
Refit*		26=3	8=2	21=8		7=3	2=1
* not including skulls							

Appendix 5C: Species representation (NISP) for the hand collected assemblage

Species	10th-E11th	M-L11th	L11-M13th	M13-15th	M16-17th	17-20th
Cattle	2	3	36	4	13	5
Sheep/ Goat		1	41	2	17	5
Sheep		1		1	3	1
Pig			18	1	12	3
Horse	2		2		3	3
Dog			5			
Cat			1			
Fowl			2			1
Goose			1			
Oyster					1	
Mussel			1			
Total Identified	**4**	**5**	**107**	**8**	**49**	**18**
Unidentified Mammal			11	4	8	4
Large Mammal	9	4	33	2	29	7
Medium Mammal		4	50	1	5	
Unidentified Bird			3			
Total	**13**	**13**	**204**	**15**	**91**	**29**

Appendix 5D: Species representation (NISP) for the sieved assemblage

Species	L11-M13th	M16-17th
Cattle	1	
Sheep/ Goat	2	1
Fowl	1	
Medium Mammal	1	1

APPENDIX 6: Environmental remains

Appendix 6A. Components of the subsamples
Semi quantitative score of the components of the samples is based on a four point scale, from '1' – one or a few remains (less than an estimated six per kg of raw sediment) to '4' – abundant remains (many per kg or a major component of the matrix).

Sample	*100*	*105*	*108*	*113*	*120*	*103*	*103*	*104*
Cut	*226*	*236*	*316*	*409*	*329*	*230*	*230*	*230*
Deposit	*286*	*297*	*452*	*588*	*583*	*290*	*290*	*290*
Group Number	*1010*							
Phase	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*3*
Feature type	*Ditch*	*Pit*	*Pit*	*Gully*	*Pit*	*Pit / animal burial*	*Pit / animal burial*	*Pit / animal burial*
Sub-division						*Head charcoal*	*Head flot*	*Stomach flot*
Bone fgts.				1				
Charcoal fgts.	1	3	2	1	4	4	1	1
Earthworm egg capsules	1	2	1	2				1
Insect fgts.		1						
Plant macros. (ch.)	1	3	2	1				1
Root/rootlet fgts.	3	4	3	2			4	4
Sand	4	3	4	4			3	3
Snails	2	2	2	1			2	1

Sample	*109*	*110*	*111*	*112*	*115*	*116*	*117*	*118*	*114*
Cut	*318*	*331*	*319*	*340*	*428*	*439*	*339*	*347*	*422*
Deposit	*455*	*478*	*489*	*557*	*661*	*675*	*554*	*566*	*654*
Group Number		*1006*	*1014*	*1017*	*1002*	*1004*			*1001*
Phase	*3*	*3*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*
Feature type	*Pit*	*Gully*	*Ditch*	*Gully*	*Ditch*	*Gully*	*Hollow*	*Gully*	*Gully*
Bone fgts.					1				
Charcoal fgts.	1	2	1	1	1	3	4		3
Earthworm egg capsules		1	1	1	1	2			2
Plant macros. (ch.)	1	2	2	2	2	2			2
Root/rootlet fgts.	2	3		2	3	3			3
Sand	4	4	3	4	4	4			4
Snails	2	1	4	3	2	2			2

Sample	*119*	*101*	*101*	*102*	*102*	*106*	*107*
Cut	*214*	*231*	*231*	*231*	*231*	*247*	*307*
Deposit	*270*	*254*	*254*	*254*	*254*	*369*	*393*
Group Number							
Phase	*5*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*Undated*	*Undated*
Feature type	*Pit*	*Pit / animal burial*	*Pit / animal burial*	*Pit / animal burial*	*Pit / animal burial*	*Posthole*	*Pit*
Sub-division		*Head flot*	*Head charcoal*	*Stomach charcoal*	*Stomach flot*		
Charcoal fgts.	4	1	4	4	1	2	2
Earthworm egg capsules		1				1	
Plant macros. (ch.)		1	1	1		1	2
Root/rootlet fgts.		3			4	3	2
Sand		4			3	4	4
Snails					2	2	2

Appendix 6B: Plant Macrofossils - Complete list of taxa recovered. Taxonomy and Nomenclature follow Stace (1997).

Sample	*100*	*105*	*108*	*113*	*111*	*104*	
Cut	*226*	*236*	*316*	*409*	*319*	*230*	
Deposit	*286*	*297*	*452*	*588*	*489*	*290*	
Group Number	*1010*						
Phase	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*3*	
Feature type	*Ditch*	*Pit*	*Pit*	*Gully*	*Ditch*	*Pit / animal burial*	
Sub-division						*Stomach flot*	
LATIN BINOMAL							**COMMON NAME**
Chenopodium spp./ *Atriplex* spp.		4	1				Goosefoot / Orache
Rumex spp.		4	1				Dock
FABACEAE		1		1	1		Pea Family
Pisum sativum		9					Garden Pea
Galium spp.		1			2		Bedstraws
POACEAE		2				1	Grass Family
Avena sativa		15	3				Oat
Hordeum vulgarae		61			2		Barley
Triticum spp.		233	7				Wheat
Indeterminate cereal	2	465	21	3	11		Indeterminate cereal
Indeterminate cereal chaff		1			1		Indeterminate cereal chaff

Sample	*109*	*110*	*112*	*115*	*116*	*114*	
Cut	*318*	*331*	*340*	*428*	*439*	*422*	
Deposit	*455*	*478*	*557*	*661*	*675*	*654*	
Group Number				*1002*	*1004*	*1001*	
Phase	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	
Feature type	*Pit*	*Gully*	*Gully*	*Ditch*	*Gully*	*Gully*	
LATIN BINOMAL							**COMMON NAME**
Ranunculus spp.	1						Buttercups
Rumex spp.	1						Dock
FABACEAE	1	1	1	1	2	2	Pea Family
Pisum sativum	4				3	1	Garden Pea
POACEAE			1				Grass Family
Avena sativa			12		3	4	Oat
Hordeum vulgarae	1	3	1		5	1	Barley
Triticum spp.	2	53	16		11	17	Wheat
Indeterminate cereal	20	166	93	46	82	32	Indeterminate cereal

Sample	*101*	*101*	*102*	*106*	*107*	
Cut	*231*	*231*	*231*	*247*	*307*	
Deposit	*254*	*254*	*254*	*369*	*393*	
Group Number						
Phase	*6*	*6*	*6*	*Undated*	*Undated*	
Feature type	*Pit / animal burial*	*Pit / animal burial*	*Pit / animal burial*	*Posthole*	*Pit*	
Sub-division	*Head charcoal*	*Head flot*	*Stomach charcoal*			
LATIN BINOMAL						**COMMON NAME**
FABACEAE				1		Pea Family
Pisum sativum				1		Garden Pea
Avena sativa					9	Oat
Triticum spp.		1	1	7	9	Wheat
Indeterminate cereal	3	1		21	48	Indeterminate cereal
Indeterminate	1					Indeterminate

Appendix 6C. Charcoal - Complete list of taxa recovered. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Schweingruber (1978). Numbers are identified charcoal fragment for each sample.

Sample		*101*	*105*	*108*	*120*	*109*	*110*
Cut		*231*	*236*	*316*	*329*	*318*	*331*
Deposit		*254*	*297*	*452*	*583*	*455*	*478*
Group Number		*1010*					*1006*
Phase		*1*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*3*
Sub-division		*Head charcoal*					
Feature type		*Ditch*	*Pit*	*Pit*	*Pit*	*Pit*	*Gully*
No fragments			*500+*	*29*	*1*	*11*	*100+*
Max size (mm)			*27*	*9*	*18*	*11*	*20*
Name	**Vernacular**						
Corylus avellana	Hazel			1			
Salix / Populus	Willow / Poplar	8	87	8	1	4	63
Quercus	Oak	1	13				
	Indeterminate	10		20		7	37

Sample		*112*	*11*	*117*	*118*	*114*	*119*
Cut		*340*	*439*	*339*	*347*	*422*	*214*
Deposit		*557*	*675*	*554*	*566*	*654*	*270*
Group Number		*1017*	*1004*			*1001*	
Phase		*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*5*
Sub-division							
Feature type		*Gully*	*Gully*	*Hollow*	*Gully*	*Gully*	*Pit*
No fragments		*42*	*50+*	*1*	*1*	*50+*	*10*
Max size (mm)		*28*	*12*	*18*	*25*	*25*	*23*
Name	**Vernacular**						
Corylus avellana	Hazel		4		1		
Salix / Populus	Willow / Poplar	11	18	1		35	7
Quercus	Oak		28				
	Indeterminate	31				15	3

Sample		*107*
Cut		*307*
Deposit		*393*
Group Number		
Phase		*Undated*
Sub-division		
Feature type		*Pit*
No fragments		*26*
Max size (mm)		*15*
Name	**Vernacular**	
Corylus avellana	Hazel	2
Salix / Populus	Willow / Poplar	15
	Indeterminate	9

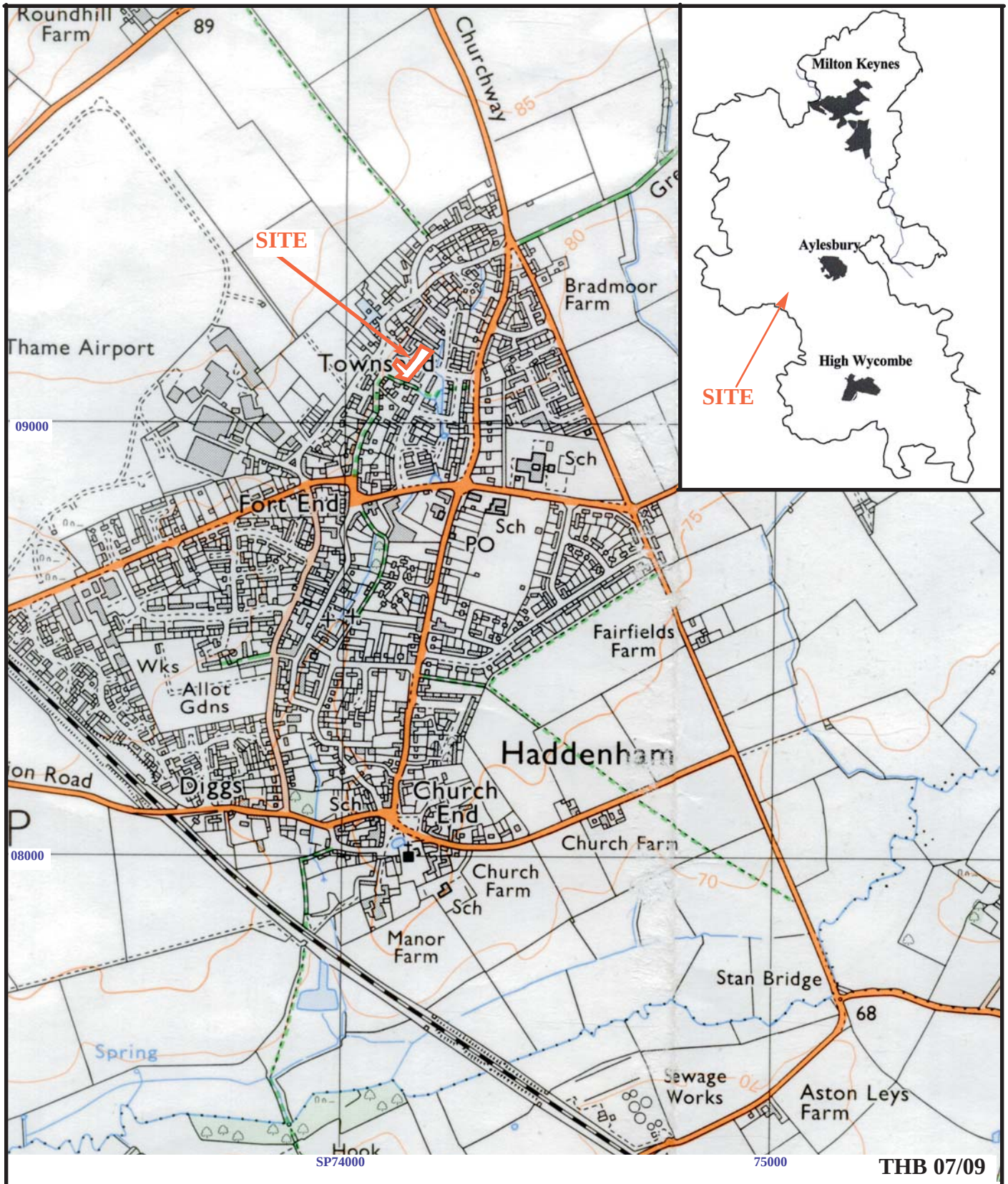

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Figure 1. Location of site within Haddenham and Buckinghamshire.

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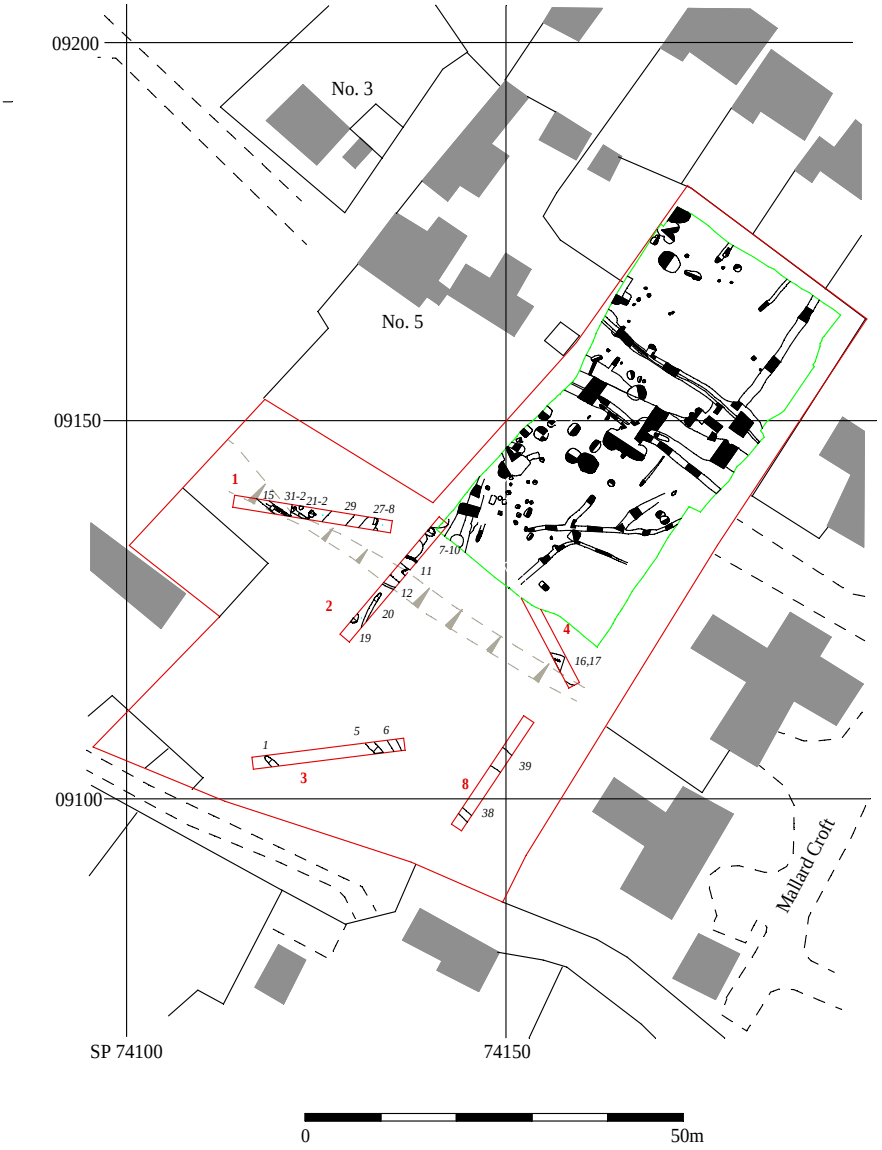

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Figure 2. Location of excavation area and evaluation trenches.

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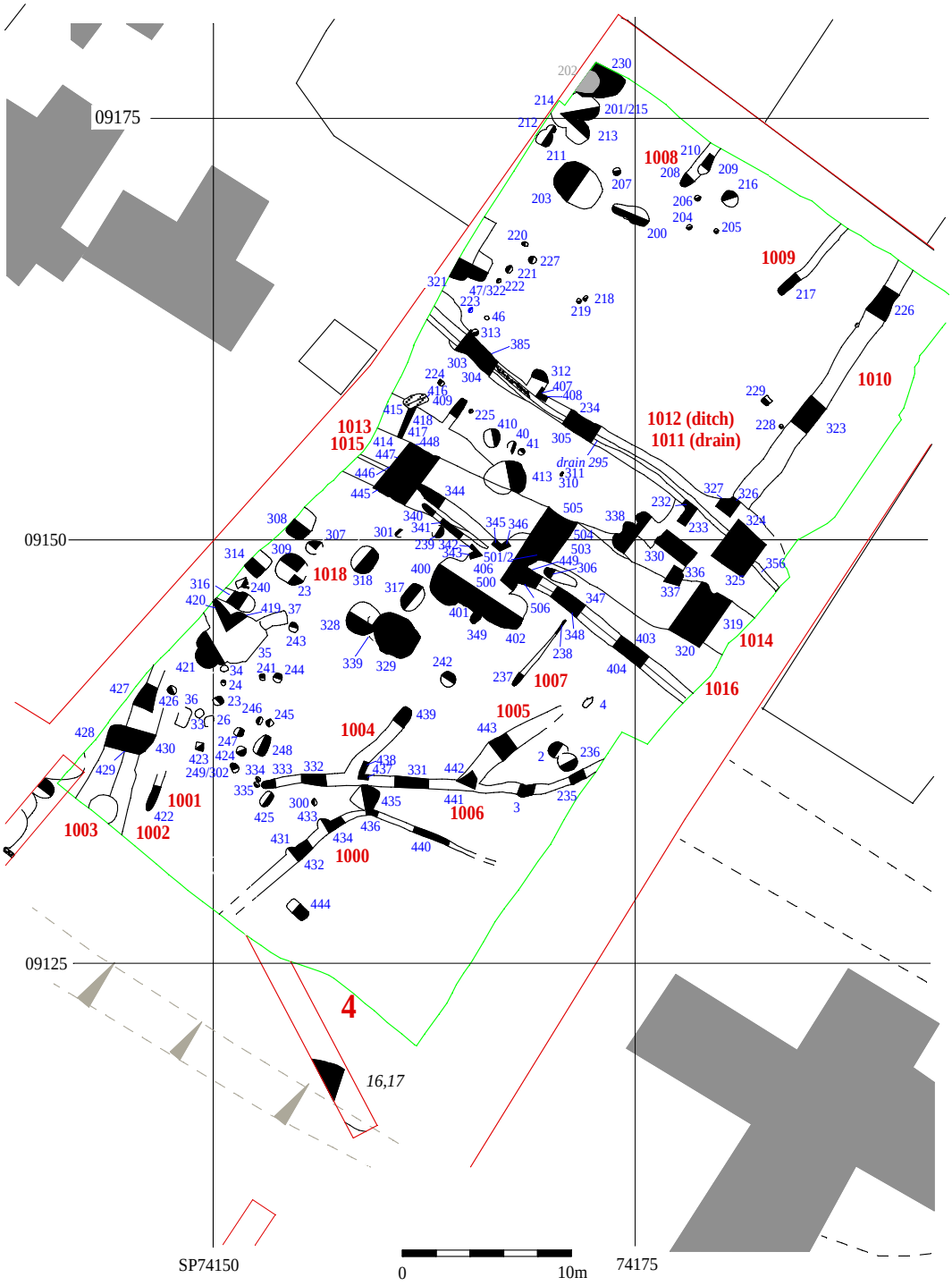

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Figure 3. Detailed plan of excavation area

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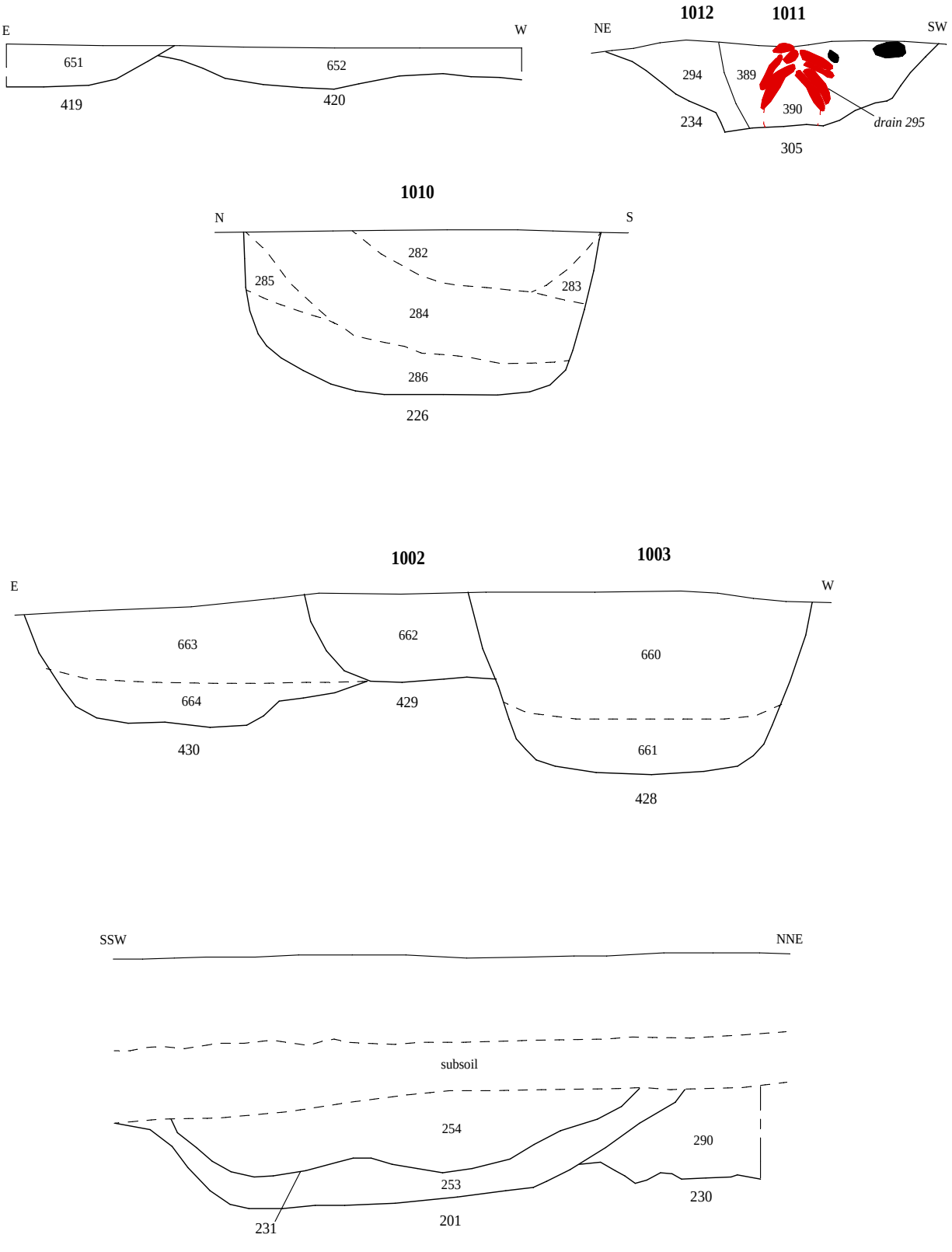

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Figure 4. Sections

0 1m

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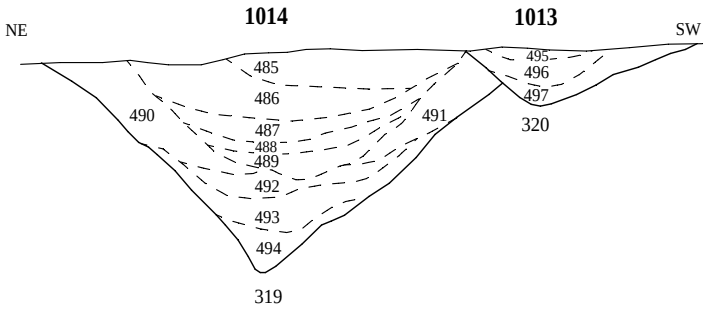

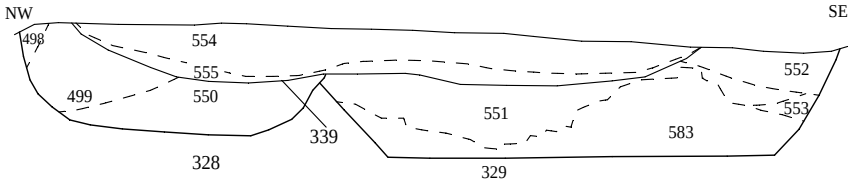

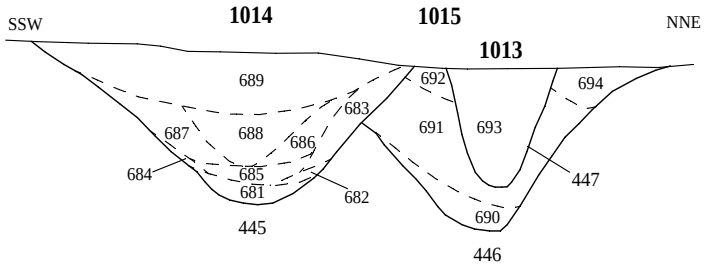

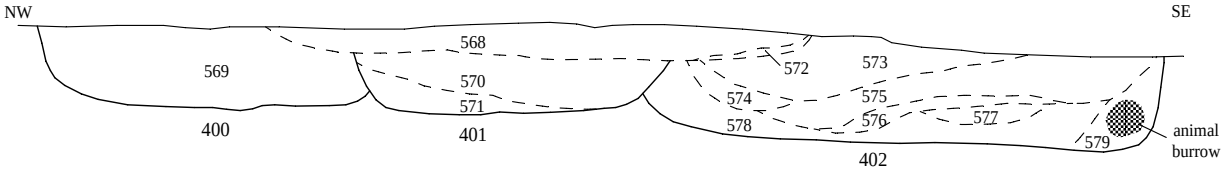

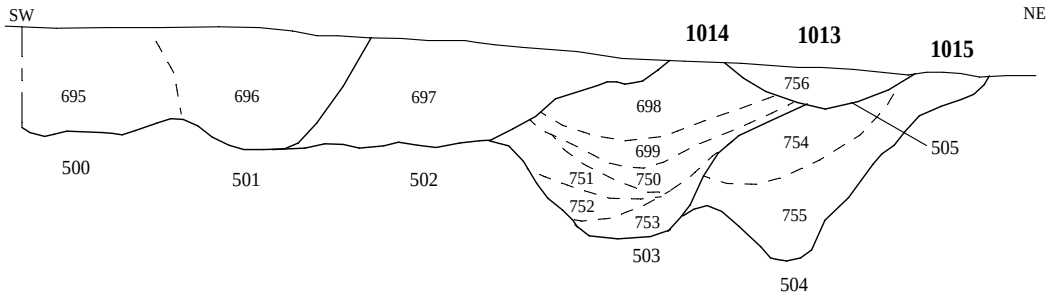

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Figure 5. Sections (continued)

0 1m

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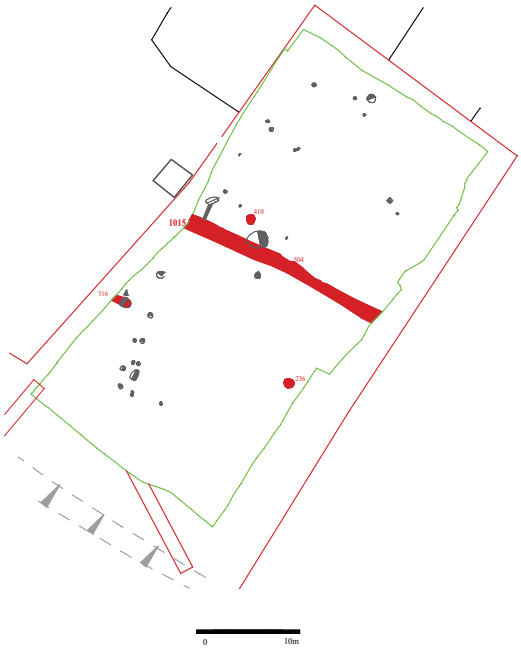
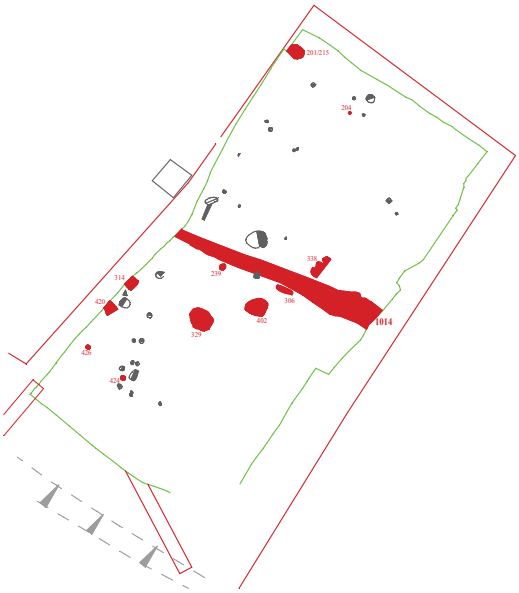


Phase 1

Unphased



Phase 2

Unphased

N

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Figure 6. Summary of Phases 1 and 2.

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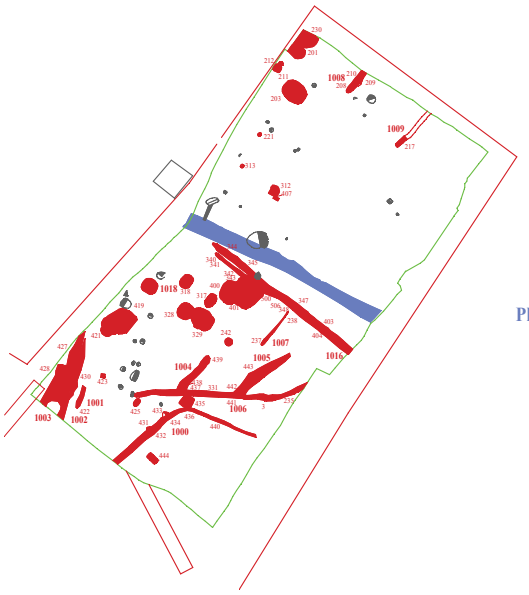
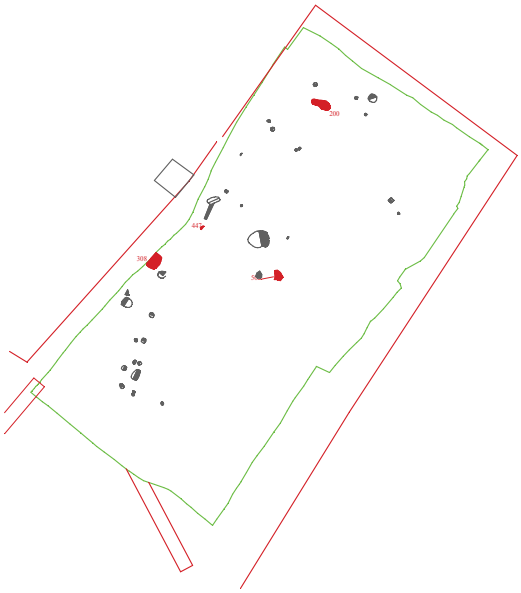


Phase 2 boundary still visible

Phase 3

Unphased



Phase 4

Unphased

N

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Figure 7. Summary of Phases 3 and 4.

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Phase 5

Unphased

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Figure 8. Summary of Phase 5.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Land to the rear of 5 Townsend, Haddenham
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Figure 9. Enclosure map 1799

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Plate 1. General site shot, looking south.

Plate 2. Sheep burial 281, looking south east, Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.

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Plates 1 and 2.

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Plate 3. Ditches 1014 (445), 1013 (446), and 1014 (447) and posthole 447, looking north west, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

Plate 4. Pits 500, 501, 502 and 505, and Ditches 1015 (505), 1014 (503) and 1013 (504), looking north west, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

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Plates 3 and 4.

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Plate 5. Chalk dump (583) in 11th century pit 329, looking north east, Scales: 2m and 1m.

Plate 6. Copper alloy thimble from pit 502. Scale: 10cm

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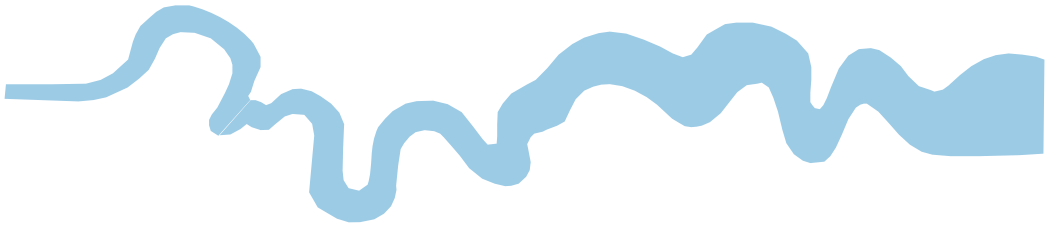
Plates 5 and 6.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
Iron Age	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC



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