

**23 High Street, Haddenham,
Buckinghamshire**

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Rectory Homes**

by Andrew Weale

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code HSH07/71

November 2007

Summary

Site name: 23 High Street, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire

Grid reference: SP 7398 0852

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 4th–5th October 2007

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Andrew Weale

Site code: HSH 07/71

Area of site: c 0.2 ha

Summary of results: Two medieval pits were revealed, one in the south-west of the site, one below a post-medieval building on the street frontage. A number of post-medieval features were found, along with an old stream course.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47–49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading, RG1 5NR, and will be deposited with Buckinghamshire Museum Service in due course.

This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 12.11.07
	Steve Preston✓ 12.11.07

23 High Street, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andrew Weale

Report 07/71b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at 23 High Street, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire (SP 7398 0852) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Jake Collinge, on behalf of Rectory Homes Ltd, Thame House, Thame Road, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire HP17 8DA. A planning consent is to be sought from Aylesbury Vale District Council for residential redevelopment on the site. In order to inform the planning decision, an archaeological field evaluation for the site has been requested to accompany the application. This follows an archaeological desk-based assessment for the site which highlighted this location near the core of the historic settlement (Preston 2007).

This is in accordance with the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance, *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16 1990), and Aylesbury Vale District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr David Radford, Archaeological Officer for Buckingham County Archaeological Services. The fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Weale and Danielle Milbank on the 4th and 5th of October 2007, and the site code is HSH 07/71. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Buckinghamshire County Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located along the High Street which makes up part of the historic core of the village, mid way between Church End and Townsend. Haddenham is located between Thame and Aylesbury and south of the River Thame (Fig. 1). The site currently consists of a restaurant, formerly a public house, fronting onto High Street, with a garden to the rear, a small Tarmac forecourt parking area in front and a larger car park to the north side. The garden is divided north-east to south-west by a stream, the area west of which is grassed with the remainder overgrown. The boundaries of the site to the south and east and the Methodist Chapel to the north are wicket built. The site slopes gently down from the west to the stream then gently back up to the eastern boundary and lies at a height of approximately 75m above Ordnance Datum. The

site is mapped as straddling Portland Stone (limestone, part of the Portland formation) and younger Quaternary head (BGS 1994), which was observed within the excavated trenches.

Archaeological background

A desk-based assessment has provided background for the site (Preston 2007). The village of Haddenham is thought to have developed along a north–south axis between Church End and Townsend, and may have either developed from a nucleated settlement around Church End or a poly-focal pattern comprising several small settlements which have merged into one. It is first documented in Domesday Book (AD1086), owned by the archbishop of Canterbury (Lanfranc) and before the Conquest, by Earl Tostig. It was already a sizable settlement at this time with 56 free tenants (adult male), 15 slaves and two mills and presumably had late Saxon origins. The church at this time is normally reckoned to have been a Minster but neither it nor the mills can now be located. The present extant of St Mary’s church is 13th century. The main east–west roads were built after enclosure in 1830–4 which changed the shape of the settlement, and the railway arrived in 1906. A recent archaeological field evaluation at Townsend, Haddenham has produced evidence of extensive early medieval settlement deposits together with traces of Saxon activity (Wallis 2007).

Haddenham and the surrounding area are noted for the survival of a local style of architecture known as witchert (Andrew 2000). This consists of earthen walling (cob) on stone footings, utilizing the unique mixture of local subsoil made up of decayed Portland limestone, lime, clay and pebbles which was mixed with water and straw. This has greater structural strength than normal cob allowing walls to be built higher and thinner than elsewhere in the country.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits within the area of development. The work was to be carried out in a manner which would not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which would warrant preservation *in situ*, or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

The specific research aims of the project were;

To determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on the site.

To determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present.

To establish whether there is evidence for late Saxon occupation on the site.

To establish whether there is evidence for medieval or post medieval occupation, comprising property boundaries, domestic, commercial or industrial activities. Special attention was to be paid to any evidence for the origins of the local 'witchert' wall building tradition.

It was proposed to dig 5 trenches, each 10m long and 1.6m wide, using a back hoe or JCB-type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The trenches were located to provide a good overall coverage of the site. A contingency of 10m of trenching was included within the proposal should this be required to clarify the finds of the initial trenches. The full depth of archaeological deposits above the natural geology was to be established. Where archaeological features or deposits are certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were cleaned using appropriate hand tools and sufficient of the features or deposits sampled to satisfy the project aims above. The spoil heaps were scanned by eye and metal detector, as were the stripped trenches.

Results

The five trenches were dug as intended though the position and orientation of Trench 5 was altered from the intended location due to the presence on site of mature trees and a large upstanding tree stump (Fig. 3). A list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. A list of features is detailed in Appendix 2.

Trench 1 (Plate 1)

Trench 1 was 10.10m long and mostly 0.26m deep in an area of Tarmac hard standing and was aligned SW-NE, parallel with the line of the High Street. A number of structural remains and features were recorded along its length (Fig. 4). These features and remains were at a very shallow depth. The stratigraphy comprised 0.05m of Tarmac over 0.09m of hardcore. Beneath the hardcore was layer 55, a mixed loose light yellow sand with mortar. This layer was up to 0.12m thick and extended across the whole trench. It contained frequent brick, tile (roof and floor), limestone and appears to be a demolition layer, or a levelling layer made up of demolition material.

Beneath layer 55 was a complex of structural remains, wall footings, cobbles, and possible floors. Cutting through these structural remains were Cut 9, post-hole 1 and a modern service trench.

Cut 9 was a thin shallow linear feature, which tapered to a point to the north east end. It was 2.06m long, a maximum of 0.08m wide and a maximum of 0.04m thick at the south west end. It was filled with a friable brownish grey sandy silt, with very occasional limestone fragments and a 1927 penny.

Posthole 1 was filled with a greyish brown sandy silt with frequent limestone fragments (51). No artefacts were recovered. It was circular in plan, 0.41m in diameter and 0.25m deep with a sharp break of slope at the top, steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It cut through the top of deposit 52 (fill of pit 2).

The structural remains were extensive and well-preserved and were left intact so as not to compromise the integrity of the structure which might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation. They were cleaned by hand and recorded in plan, and for discussion are grouped together as Building 1000. The stratigraphy appeared to be as follows:

The remains of a brick wall (79), survived just one course high, 1.80m long, 0.34m wide and 0.05m thick. Wall 79 had been heavily truncated and it appeared to extend under the edge of the trench in the east. The bricks that made up the wall were unfrogged, hand-made with dimensions of 210mm long, 105mm wide and 47.5mm thick, with a mid orange/red colour. They were hard, well fired with few inclusions visible. The sandy mortar was a light whitish yellow, up to 5mm thick between bricks. As only one course was present no type of bonding pattern could be established. In one area, 4.5m to 5.0m from the south-west end of the trench a short length (0.52m) of facing was recorded roughly parallel with the street frontage, or diverging at an angle of approximately 5°. The wall appeared to be the remains of the base of a wall removed by demolition. Wall 79 was on top of a wall, 77, and in plan it appeared that wall 79 was on a slightly different alignment to wall 77.

Wall 77 was 0.50m wide and at least 0.08m deep. It was made up of limestone fragments and slabs which varied in size from 80mm long, 70mm wide and 50mm thick to 260mm long, 210mm wide and 100mm thick. It was bonded by a light whitish yellow sand mortar. In plan it appeared to be randomly coursed, with one face which was parallel to the street frontage, the wall extended under the eastern edge of the trench. The wall either ended 5.60m from the south-west end of the trench, or returned under the edge of the trench perpendicular to the street frontage. To the south and west of wall 77, and in plan appearing to be butting against wall 77, was drain 63.

Drain 63 was a linear section of large cobbles set perpendicular to the course of wall 77 towards the street frontage. It was 0.46m wide and over 0.08m deep. The cobbles varied in size from 10mm long, 50mm wide and 50mm thick to 270mm long, 100mm wide and over 70mm thick, no bonding agent was

evident. It appeared to have two parallel faces, perpendicular to the street front. Only a short length of 63 could be observed and it appeared to extend east and west beyond the trench. Although 63 was interpreted as a drain no fall could be observed along its (short) length or across its width, so its function is not fully understood. North of drain 63 and west of wall 77 was layer 80.

Layer 80 was a mixture of light yellow silty sand and whitish mortar with occasional small fragments of limestone. It was 0.06m thick and extended from wall 77 and drain 63 to the north, west and under the western edge of the trench. It contained no finds, apart from flecks of ceramic building material. Layer 80 was thought to be a floor surface, but was not excavated to preserve its integrity. The relationship between layer 80, wall 77 and drain 63 could not be established at this stage. Beneath layer 80 were brick structure 61, deposit 56, deposit 81 and layer 78.

Brick structure 61 was partially truncated by demolition, with the central area only observed at this depth by brick staining within layer 80. It was 1.82m long, 0.93m wide and over 0.04m deep. It was made up of hand-made bricks which were 210mm long, 105mm wide and 37.5mm thick. The bricks were unfrogged, a mid orange/red colour with yellow streaks with dark brown patches, others were under-fired. The bricks were bonded with a hard greyish white mortar containing large galled sand inclusions. The western part of the structure was made up of bricks in a header bond, 9 bricks and one brick stain long and at least one brick wide, the structure appeared to extend under the western edge of the trench. To the east of this course the structure stepped down by one brick and was coursed in a stretcher bond, three bricks and three brick stains long. There was then a step up of one brick thickness which was three bricks, three brick stains and a further three bricks in length. This pattern of 'step down' and 'step up' was then repeated. The remains of a further two courses of bricks in a stretcher bond carry on in the south-east edge of the structure; both these courses are at the 'step up' height. The structure may have been the base of a hearth or fireplace with two flues or airways along its long axis, and although no evidence of burning was observed, this may be due to truncation of the upper part of the structure by demolition.

Deposits 56 and 81 were both firm greyish green sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and appeared to be very similar, probably the same deposit. Deposit 56 was 0.05m thick but contained no finds. Deposit 81 was unexcavated and only seen in a small area towards the south-eastern corner of the trench between wall 77 and drain 63. Both deposit 56 and 81 may be occupation layers within Building 1000.

Deposit 78 was firm greenish white clayey silt with very occasional limestone fragments. It was not excavated. No artefacts were recovered from deposit 78.

To the south of drain 63 was an area of painted brickwork 62. Only a small area of this brickwork was exposed at the south end of the trench. The brickwork appeared to be a floor that butted up to the edge of drain 63. An area of the painted floor was hand cleaned to revealed two areas of patterning. The first was a chevron or 'dog's tooth' pattern, the second area was made up of dots forming a geometric pattern. The remainder of the area was unpainted. The paint was in good overall condition and well preserved, but very fragile. Floor 62 extended southwards under the edge of trench 1.

Pit 2 appeared to cut through Building 1000 and a sondage was excavated within it to try to establish the stratigraphy of building 1000 and to find the depth of natural geology in Trench 1. On excavation it was established that pit 2 was, in fact overlain by deposit 56 (Fig. 6). The uppermost deposit within pit 2 (52) was a friable brownish grey sandy silt with occasional limestone fragments and very occasional charcoal flecks. Deposit 52 was 0.14m thick and contained 10 sherds of medieval pottery and one fragment of bone. Beneath deposit 52 was deposit 53, a greyish brown sandy clay with limestone fragments and very occasional charcoal flecks. Deposit 53 within the sondage was also up to 0.14m thick. It contained no artefacts. Beneath deposit 53 was deposit 54 which was a greyish brown sandy clay with limestone fragments increasing with depth and occasional charcoal flecks. Deposit 54 was 0.33m deep and contained 2 sherds of medieval pottery and 1 small piece of iron slag. Cut 2 as seen in the sondage had a flat base and was cut into natural limestone.

Trench 2 (Plate 2)

Trench 2 was 10.10m long and up to 0.60m deep and was aligned NE-SW, in an area of lawn approximately parallel to the existing building. A number of features were observed within the trench (Fig. 4). The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.15m thick above a firm grey /black sandy silt with frequent limestone, flint, charcoal, brick and plastic fragments (66). It was 0.33m thick. Beneath this were four features cut into the natural head deposit.

Pit 4 was filled with deposit (69) a firm reddish brown silty clay with very occasional flint fragments. It was 0.37m in diameter and 0.13m deep and contained 59 pieces of bone, a shard of glass and a small piece of medieval pottery, presumably residual. The animal bone appeared to be a semi-articulated skeleton of a young animal perhaps a pig.

Gully 5 was filled with deposit 70, a firm greyish brown silty clay with very occasional flint fragments. It was 0.69m wide and 0.13m deep and contained two sherds of 18th-century pottery. Gully 5 cut gully 6. Gully 6 was 0.52m wide and 0.10m and cut the natural, a mid orange brown head deposit. It was filled with deposit 71, a firm brownish grey clayey silt with no inclusions. and no artefacts.

Pit 7 was filled by deposit 72, a firm mottled greenish grey silty sand with occasional orangey brown sand lenses, flint and limestone fragments. Two sherds of 18th- to 19th-century pottery was recovered. It was 2.85m long, 1.12m wide, 0.75m deep and cut gully 6.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was 9.60m long and up to 1.36m deep and was aligned SE–NW, in an area of lawn to the north of the stream. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.14m thick above deposit 65, a yellowish brown sandy silt with very occasional flint fragments and charcoal flecks, 0.13m thick. It appeared to be a layer of redeposited subsoil. No artefacts were recovered from deposit 65. Beneath 65 was deposit 66 a firm grey/black sandy silt with frequent limestone fragments, flint fragments, moderate charcoal fragments, and occasional brick and tile fragments. It was 0.27m thick. One fragment of an iron nail was recovered from deposit 66. Beneath deposit 66 was a large feature (3) cut into the natural head deposits (Fig. 4).

Channel 3 was filled with deposit 67, a firm dark grey clayey silt with very occasional limestone and chalk fragments. At the south-west end deposit 67 was excavated to a depth of 1.00m below grass by machine and a small hand dug sondage was added to a depth of 1.36m. Ground water was encountered at a depth of 0.96m. No artefacts were recovered from deposit 67. A sample has been taken and retained from deposit 67. Deposit 67 appears to be naturally deposited river silt and represents the course of the stream before it was culverted and straightened.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was 9.9m long and 1.63m deep within the machine dug sondage at the southern end of the trench. The trench was located in an area of Tarmac hard standing and was aligned north -south. The stratigraphy comprised 0.10m of Tarmac over 0.11m of hardcore (scalpins). Beneath this was 0.22m of mixed building rubble followed by further made ground comprising 0.11m of crushed lime mortar with occasional limestone and modern brick fragments (one stamped LBC). Beneath this was 0.30m of a grey silty clay with occasional limestone, and further modern tile fragments (stamped Ladywood).

Beneath these obviously modern layers was a sequence of deposits layers sloping from north to south along the trench (Figs 5 and 6). A hand dug section was excavated across these layers and a machine dug sondage was excavated at the southern end of the trench on the suggestion of the county archaeologist to examine the depth of the underlying natural. Five deposits were observed (57, 58, 83,84, 59). Layer 57 was a grey silty clay with limestone fragments and charcoal flecks and a lens of grey silty clay with mortar. It contained a sherd of 19th-century pottery. Beneath was layer 58, a firm greenish grey clay with occasional charcoal flecks but no artefacts. Beneath was layer 83 a greenish grey silty clay with very occasional charcoal flecks but again without artefacts. Beneath was layer 84. Layer 84 was very similar if not the same as the channel fill (67) in Trench 3, a dark grey clayey silt with very occasional limestone and chalk fragments. here were no visible artefacts. Finally beneath this was a green clay considered to be the natural geology. Layer 85 was beneath 58 in the northern end of the trench and was a mixture of limestone fragments and grey silty clay with very occasional visible charcoal flecks. It was not excavated and no artefacts were recovered from its surface. These layers are considered to be partially natural infill of the former stream channel.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was 10m long and up to 1.10m deep and was aligned NE–SW, to the south of the stream. The stratigraphy comprised 0.1m of topsoil above 0.6m of whitish grey sandy silt with gravel and coal above the natural geology. A test pit at the north end of the trench was dug to 1.1m to confirm the stratigraphic sequence. What appeared, initially, as a wall with a return of 90° was, on excavation, established to be a dry stone constructed land drain with a triangular profile (8). A sherd of 19th century pottery was recovered from the fill. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed in this trench.

Finds

Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 21 sherds with a total weight of 182g (Appendix 3). The assemblage was mainly early medieval in date, except for eight sherds of post-medieval material.

Where possible, the pottery was recorded using the coding system and chronology employed by the Milton Keynes Archaeological Unit (e.g. Mynard and Zeepvat 1992; Zeepvat *et al.* 1994). However, the group is more typical of pottery from contemporary sites in Oxfordshire, which is perhaps unsurprising

due to the location of the site. Consequently, the coding system and chronology of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994) is used for the fabric types which are not present in the Bucks type-series. The Oxfordshire codes are prefixed 'OX'.

OXAC: *Cotswold-type ware*, AD975-1350. 6 sherds, 49g.

OXBF: *North-East Wiltshire Ware*, AD1050 – 1400. 1 sherd, 17g.

OXY: *Medieval Oxford ware*, AD1075 – 1350. 6 sherds, 73g

PM25: *White Earthenware*. Late 18th – 19th century. 6 sherds, 27g.

PM56: *Manganese Glazed Ware*. Late 17th – 18th century. 2 sherds, 16g.

The early medieval wares suggest that activity at the site was short lived, and probably restricted to the later 11th and 12th centuries. Certainly, Brill/Boarstall ware (MK fabric MC9), dateable from the 13th century onwards, and Pottersbury ware, (MK fabric MC6), dateable from the mid 13th century onwards, are both absent. Such wares are extremely common finds at most sites during the time of their currency; the fact that they are both absent suggests very strongly that the site was abandoned before they came into use.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from five separate locations across the evaluated area. Seventy pieces of bone were available for analysis, weighing a total of 128g (Appendix 4). Identification of elements was limited due to fragmentation. A distal femur of a small animal was found in context 55, possibly from a chicken. A vertebral fragment was present from a large, unidentifiable animal was identified from 57, in addition to a sheep/goat sized distal tibia. Context 69 contained a substantial amount of immature skeletal remains, possibly a young pig.

No evidence of butchery activity was identified, and no further information could be determined from the remains.

Metalwork by Andrew Weale

One coin was recovered from feature 9 (60). This was a copper alloy penny minted in 1927. It has been suggested (by a local informant) that a public house on the site was destroyed by fire in the 1920s or 1930s, and though there is no cartographic evidence of this, the coin may have been deposited during work in this period.

Conclusion

The results of this evaluation have revealed deposits of certain and possible archaeological interest ranging from medieval to modern date. The deposits were located to the west and south of the site including an area adjacent to the High Street.

The earliest deposits comprise two medieval pits, one of which is dated only by a single sherd of pottery and contains a fragment of glass; it might be of more recent date. The other lies beneath structural remains at the front of the site.

A gully containing late post-medieval pottery and other gullies, pits and drains of 19th and 20th century date were also recorded. Other deposits interpreted as of alluvial origin towards the centre of the site adjacent to the stream are considered as representing an earlier infilled stream channel.

The most significant findings comprise structural remains located at the street frontage. The earliest deposit in this location represents medieval activity though the extent of this is unclear due to the presence of the later remains. The later deposits appear to comprise two phases of structural remains. The earlier represented by construction using limestone and stratigraphic relationships, with the later by the use of brick. Close dating of these episodes is uncertain as closely datable associated artefacts were not recovered and the chronology is based on less datable bricks and cartography. The more detailed historic maps of the area show the presence of structures on the site including one on the street frontage dating to 1799 and afterwards (Preston 2007, fig. 4). It is considered likely therefore that the deposits found during the evaluation represent this structure depicted on the maps. Use of the structure (or a replacement structure) may have continued into more recent times with traces of a painted floor of late 19th century or later date.

References

- Andrew, M, 2000, 'A note on Witchert and earth building', in N Pevsner and E Williamson, *Buildings of England: Buckinghamshire*, London (2nd edn rev), 30–1
- BGS, 1994, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet 237, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
- Mellor, M, 1984, 'A summary of the key assemblages. A study of pottery, clay pipes, glass and other finds from fourteen pits, dating from the 16th to the 19th century' in T G Hassall, C E Halpin and M Mellor, 'Excavations at St Ebbe's', *Oxoniensia* **49**, 181-219
- Mellor, M, 1994, 'Oxford Pottery: A Synthesis of middle and late Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval pottery in the Oxford Region', *Oxoniensia* **59**, 17–217
- Mynard, D C and Zeepvat, R J, 1992, *Great Linford Bucks Archaeol Soc Monog Ser 3*, Aylesbury
- PPG16, 1990, *Archaeology and Planning*, Dept of the Environment Planning Policy Guidance 16, HMSO
- Preston, S, 2007, '23 High Street, Haddenham, An archaeological desk-based assessment', Thames Valley Archaeological Services report 07/71, Reading
- Wallis, S, 2007, '5 Townsend, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire; an archaeological evaluation', Thames Valley Archaeological Services report 07/09b, Reading
- Zeepvat, R J, Roberts, J S and King, N A, 1994, *Caldecotte, Milton Keynes. Excavation and Fieldwork 1966-91 Bucks Archaeol Soc Monog Ser 4*, Aylesbury

APPENDIX 1: Trench details
0m at south or west end

<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	10.1	1.6	0.26 (0.87)	0-0.05m Tarmac; 0.05- 0.14m hardcore; 0.14-0.26m, yellow sand with crushed mortar with brick, etc- demolition layer (55); Building 1000. Base of trench not fully excavated. Sondage revealed cut 2 to 0.87m [Plate 1]
2	10.1	1.6	0.60	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.48m grey /black sandy silt with frequent limestone, flint charcoal, plastic and brick fragments (66); 0.48m+ natural geology (head). Features 4-7. [Plate 2]
3	9.6	1.6	1.36	0-0.14m topsoil; 0.14-0.27m yellowish brown sandy silt with flint and charcoal (subsoil?) (65); 0.27-0.54m grey/black sandy silt with limestone, flint, charcoal and brick fragments (66).0.27m+ channel 3.
4	9.9	1.6	1.63	0-0.10m Tarmac; 0.10-0.21m scalpins; 0.21-0.43m building rubble; 0.43-0.54m mortar with brick; 0.54-0.84m grey silty clay with modern tile; 0.84-1.63 sloping layers 57, 58, 83, 84, 59, former stream channel; 1.63m+ green clay natural geology.
5	10.0	1.6	1.10	0-0.1m topsoil; 0.1-0.7m whitish grey sandy silt with gravel and coal; 0.7m+ natural geology. Test pit to 1.1m. Land drain

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
1	1000		Building (2 phases)	Late medieval/post-medieval	Bricks, cartography
1	1	51	Posthole	Late medieval/post-medieval	Stratigraphy
1	2	52,53,54	pit	Medieval	Pottery
3	3	66	channel	-	-
2	4	69	Pit	Medieval? Post-medieval?	Pottery, glass
2	5	70	Gully	Post-medieval	Pottery
2	6	71	Gully	Pre 18th century	Stratigraphy
2	7	72	Pit	Victorian	Pottery
5	8	76	drain	Victorian	Pottery
1	9	60	Linear cut	Modern	Coin

APPENDIX 3: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Cut	Context	OXAC		OXBF		OXY		PM56		PM25	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
	36									1	2
	57									1	7
1	51	1	10			2	21				
2	52	4	38	1	17	2	17				
2	54	1	1			1	34				
3	66									1	5
4	69					1	1				
5	70							2	16		
7	72									2	8
8	76									1	5
	Total	6	49	1	17	6	73	2	16	6	27

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of animal bone

Trench	Cut	Deposit	No. Frags	Weight (g)	Identified / Comments
1	2	52			
1	-	55	1	3	Chicken?
2	4	69	64	50	Immature pig?
4	-	57	3	40	Large animal vertebra, sheep/goat
5	8	76	1	1	Highly fragmented
Total			70	128	



HSH 07/71

**23 High Street, Haddenham,
Buckinghamshire 2007
Archaeological evaluation**

Figure 2. Detailed location of the site off the High Street.

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital mapping under licence.
Crown copyright reserved. Scale 1:2500



23 High Street, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire, 2007



Figure 3. Location of trenches.

23 High Street, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire, 2007

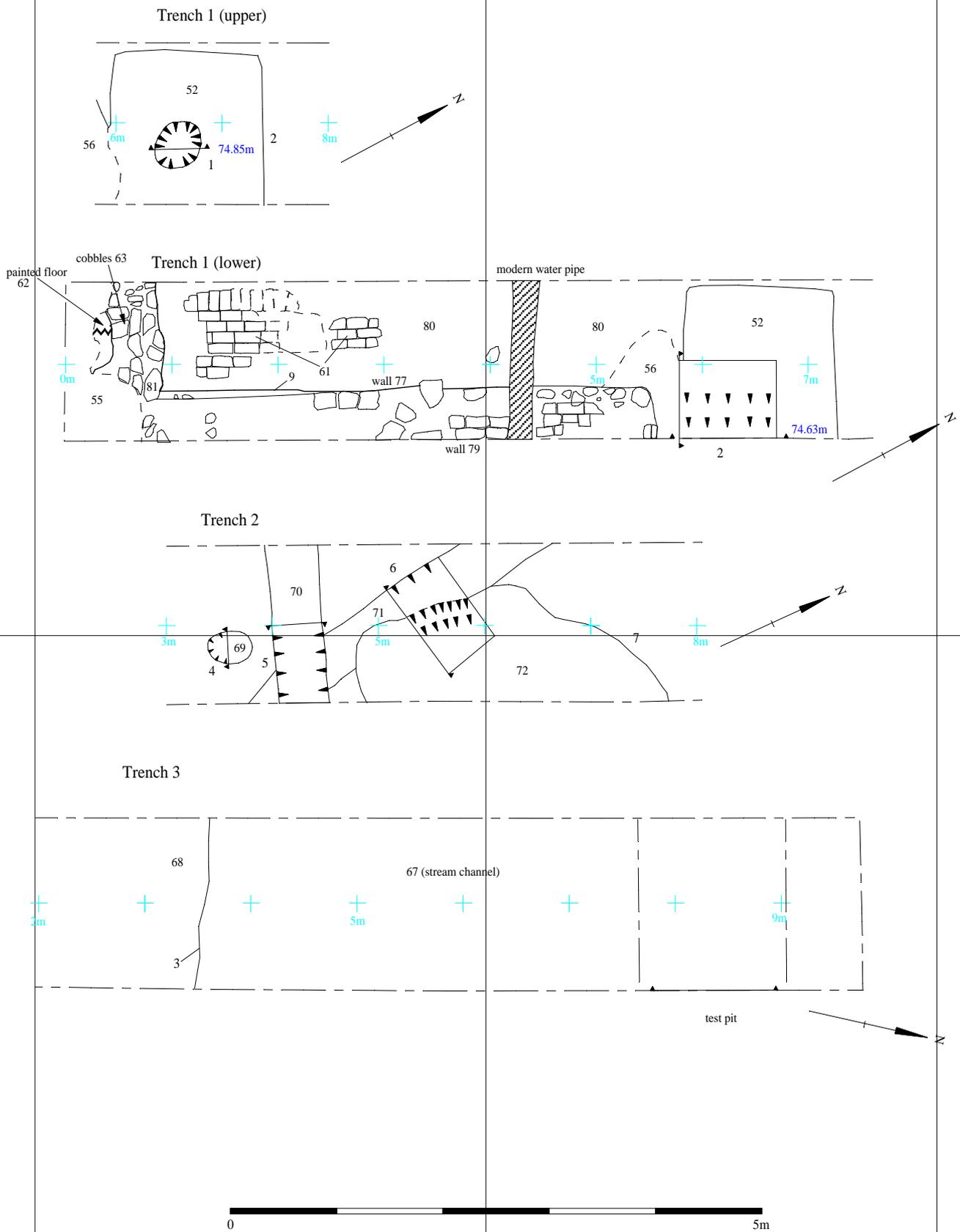


Figure 4. Detail of trenches.

23 High Street, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire, 2007

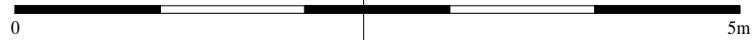
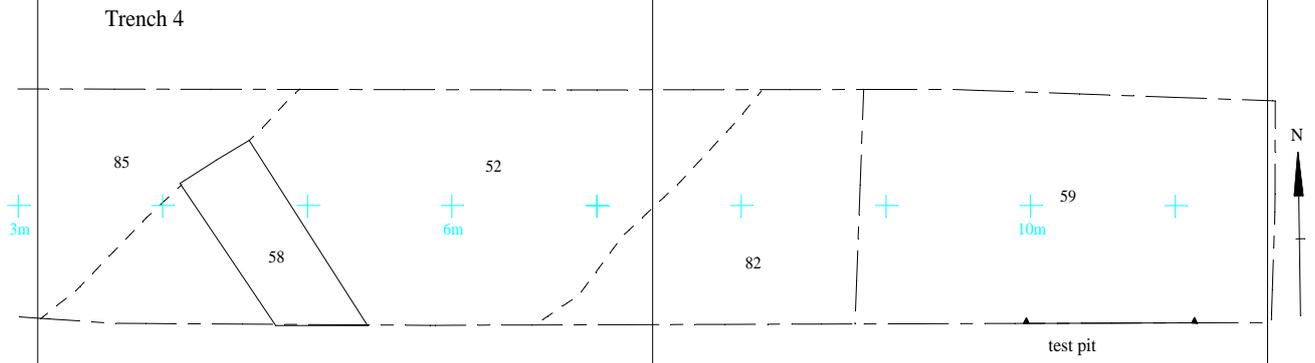


Figure 5. Detail of trenches.

23 High Street, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire, 2007

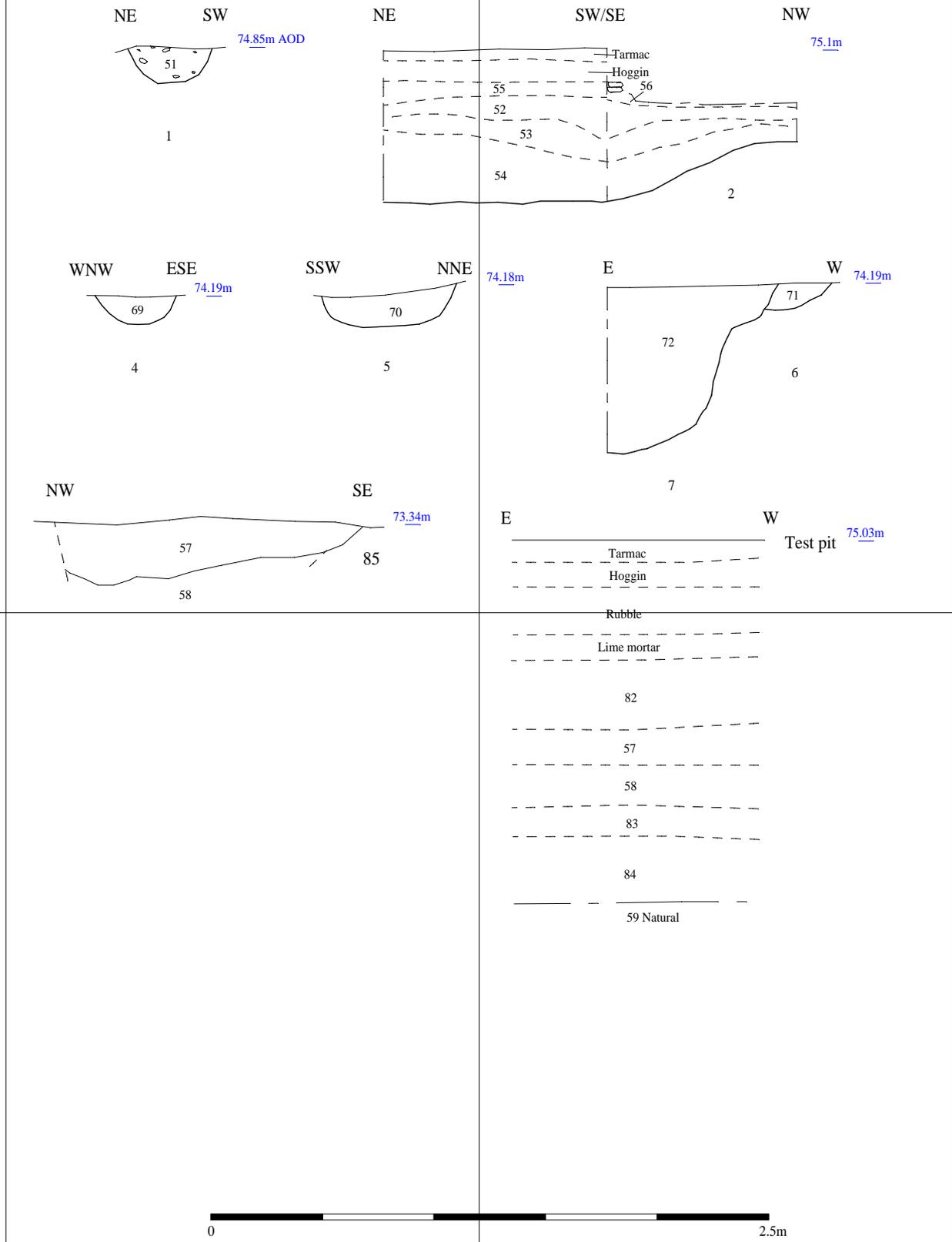


Figure 6. Sections.



Plate 1. Trench 1, floor 62, looking northeast; scales 2m and 1m.

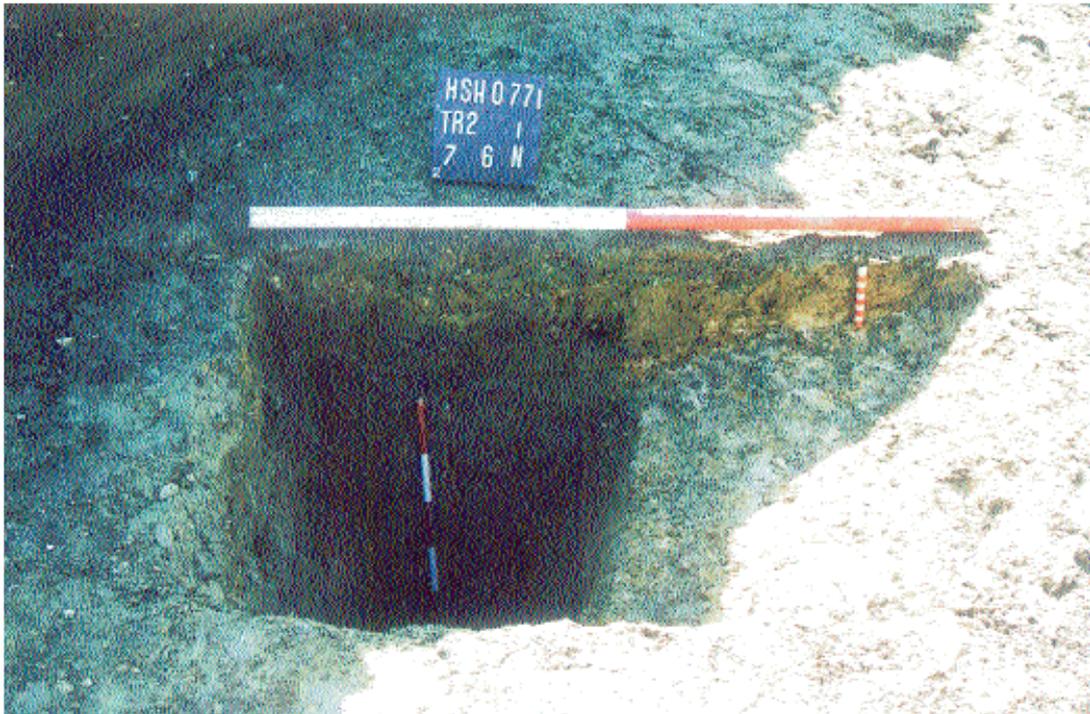


Plate 2. Trench 2, linear 6 and pit 7, looking south; horizontal scales 1m, vertical scale 0.5 and 0.1m.