422

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An Archaeological Evaluation at Bird Lane, Hail Weston, Cambridgeshire 1996

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An Archaeological Evaluation at Bird Lane, Hail Weston, Cambridgeshire 1996

text and illustrations by
Laurence Jones

with contributions by
Umberto Albarella, Victoria Buteux and Angela Monckton

air photograph analysis by Air Photo Services

For further information please contact:
Simon Buteux, Iain Ferris or Peter Leach (Directors)
Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
The University of Birmingham
Edgbaston
Birmingham B15 2TT
Tel: 0121 414 5513
Fax: 0121 414 5516
E-Mail: BUFAU@bham.ac.uk
Web Address: http://www.bham.ac.uk/BUFAU/

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1996

Contents

Figures

An Archaeological Evaluation

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Cambridgeshire.

1996

1.0 Summary

An archaeological evaluation, comprising aerial photographic assessment and trial trenching, was conducted by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit at Bird Lane, Hail Weston, Cambridgeshire, in late July 1996. The project was undertaken in advance of the proposed development of the site for residential housing. A medieval pit (Trench 3), and an early post-medieval ditch (Trench 4) were the main features of archaeological interest identified.

2.0 Introduction

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out at Bird Lane, Hail Weston, Cambridgeshire. The work was undertaken by BUFAU on behalf of D. H. Barford and Co. and fulfilled a requirement that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken in advance of a planning application for residential housing in accordance with the recommendations of Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (Department of the Environment 1991). The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a brief prepared by Cambridgeshire County Council (Austin 1996) and with a Specification prepared by BUFAU (Jones 1996), and the Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluations (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994).

3.0 The Site and its Location (Figures 1 and 2)

The site consists of approximately 1 ha. of pasture and rough grassland, located at the junction of Bird Lane and High Street (centred on NGR TL 16256215). The geology of the site is third terrace river gravels lying to the west of the main river terraces of the River Great Ouse.

The site is located to the west of Hail Weston village centre. The medieval church of St. Nicholas probably acted as a focus of medieval settlement. Earthworks which may represent remains of the medieval settlement and associated field systems are located in pasture fields to the south and west of the church, to the east of the proposed development. The County Archaeology Office considered that there was a potential for locating evidence of medieval, and possibly of prehistoric and Roman activity within the site (Austin 1996).

4.0 Objectives

The objectives of this archaeological evaluation were to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be affected by the proposed development (Austin 1996). As no precise proposed development plan was available, it was intended to test the archaeological potential of the site as widely as possible.

5.0 Method

The evaluation consisted of the following programme, carried out in the order listed below:

(1) Documentary and Cartographic Research

Primary and secondary documentary sources were consulted along with relevant map evidence. These sources were mainly held by the Cambridgeshire County Sites and Monuments Record and the County Record Office.

(2) Aerial Photographic Assessment

Aerial photographic analysis was carried out by Air Photo Services on behalf of BUFAU. All available aerial photographs were consulted to identify relevant archaeological information in the evaluation area and also in the surrounding landscape. The aerial photographic evidence was re-plotted at a scale of 1:10,000 (Figure 5). A summary of the full report (Deegan with Palmer 1996) is provided in Section 7 below.

(3) Field Evaluation

The locations of trial-trenches were agreed following consultation with the County Archaeology Section. A total of 6 trial-trenches, each measuring 1.6m x 20m (totalling a sample of approximately 2% of the site), were dug using a JCB excavator under archaeological supervision. The subsoil horizon was cleaned by hand, as appropriate. A sample of the archaeological features or deposits encountered was excavated. All stratigraphic sequences were recorded, even where no archaeology was recorded, and contextual information was supplemented by scale drawings, plans, sections and photographs which, together with recovered artefacts, form the site archive. This is presently housed at BUFAU.

6.0 Documentary and Cartographic Research

The Cambridgeshire County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) records the find of a Neolithic flint axe (Arch. Record No. 521) 900m to the east of the site. A Bronze Age arrowhead was also recovered 1.2 km to the northeast (A.R 8967). An Iron Age settlement site has been excavated 1.2 km to the southeast (A.R 520). A Roman bronze figurine (A.R. 496) was also recovered from a field 500m to the southeast of the site, in the 19th century.

Other Roman finds, including pottery and a skeleton, have been recovered to the north of the village (A.R.501 and 502).

Hail Weston at the time of Domesday was held by *Saxi and Uluuin* with land for 6 ploughs (V.C.H 1932, Vol. 1). The nave of the chapel of St. Nicholas dates to the thirteenth century with parts rebuilt in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (V.C.H 1932, Vol. 2). Several 17th-century timber-framed buildings have been identified in the village. The river Kym forms the northern and eastern parish boundary, and a bridge across the river was first mentioned in 1377. Medieval pottery has also been found 1.2 km north of the village (A.R 503).

Several upstanding earthworks near to the site, of probable medieval date, are recorded in the SMR (A.R.500). Approximately 200m east of the site, immediately to the west of the church (NGR TL 16456209), several possible house platforms and distinct north-south aligned ridge and furrow are recorded. Evidence of former field boundaries and quarrying were also noted in this area. To the south of the church (at NGR TL 16556200) is recorded a further possible raised house platform, 0.5m high.

The earliest available relevant map evidence is the 1838 tithe map, which shows narrow strip plots running at right angles from the High Street. Within the site a dwelling is depicted on the High Street frontage, and the land to the south was divided into narrow north-south aligned plots. The land use is described as cottage gardens and an orchard. A similar layout is depicted on Ordnance Survey mapping from the 1880s (First Edition) up to the 1970s, with the exception of a new building fronting High Street, constructed post 1945.

7.0 Aerial Photographic Assessment *by Air Photo Services* (Figure 5)

The study area lies on chalky till, giving rise to soils of the Hanslope association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983 a & b) SSEW classification 411d. These soils are slowly permeable calcareous clays.

The assessment was commissioned in order to identify and accurately map any archaeological or natural features and provide a guide for field evaluation. Mapping was to be completed at 1:2500 or 1:10000 scale as appropriate to the nature of the evidence.

7.1 Introduction

Detailed archaeological interpretation of contemporary and historical aerial photographs allows the accurate mapping of archaeological and natural environmental features, recorded as tonal differences in crop, grassland, soil or vegetation, or as earthwork features seen in relief. Aerial photographic evidence is, however, limited by seasonal, meteorological, botanical and other environmental factors which affect the extent to which either buried or upstanding archaeological sites can be detected under a given set of environmental conditions (Riley 1987, 17-40; Wilson 1982, 27-69).

Within their limitations, aerial photography and photographic interpretation provide information which cannot easily be detected by other means, and are complementary parts of

multi-disciplinary archaeological investigation. They also provide a cost-effective landscape overview and accurate guidance for ground-based investigations or for the positioning of trial-trenches.

7.2 Sources and methodology

The air photograph collections at the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP), the National Library of Aerial Photographs (NLAP), and the Cambridgeshire Record Office at Huntingdon were consulted. A list of the photographs consulted is set down in Deegan with Palmer (1996).

All available aerial photographs were interpreted to identify archaeological and relevant non-archaeological information (the latter including soil depth changes and any recent subsurface disturbances which may affect the integrity and understanding of features evaluated in the field). Photographic interpretation aimed to qualify reasons for the visibility of archaeological evidence and to explain, as necessary, any gaps in the aerial record. The search also extended beyond the boundary of the site, to determine whether any archaeological features were likely to continue from their sources in to the site.

The site, and its immediate surrounds, was assessed and all archaeological features (from prehistoric through to the National Monuments Record terminal date of 1945) which were visible on aerial photographs were mapped. As no such features were noted within the study area a 1:10000 scale map of the surrounding archaeological landscape was produced. Standing buildings were not recorded. All visible sites, whether plough levelled or upstanding, were interpreted and mapped in detail to an accuracy compatible with that of the scale, the copies of the Ordnance Survey maps and of the tolerances of photographic quality.

Photographic interpretation, rectification and mapping was carried out following the procedures defined by Palmer and Cox (1993). All photographs were closely examined under 1.5x and 4x magnification, and viewed stereoscopically where appropriate. Transparent interpretative overlays were prepared, from which archaeological and associated relevant information was digitised.

Interpreted features were rectified, where appropriate, by computer using the Bradford aerial photographic rectification software, AERIAL 4.20 (Haigh 1993). AERIAL 4.20 calculates values for the closeness of control point match. Using an initial plane surface rectification, the mean control point positioning error in all cases was under ±3.0m.

7.3 Results

Site

The crop growth within the site appeared to be relatively homogenous in most years, giving no indication of underlying buried features. However the CUCAP verticals, the most recent examined, showed the otherwise healthy crop to be very sparse in patches, particularly along

the western edge of the west field and in the east field. This was believed to be the influence of agricultural or sub-surface disturbances, rather than of buried archaeological features.

Surrounding landscape

Prehistoric

The surrounding clay soils were previously regarded as unattractive to prehistoric settlers, being heavy and difficult to drain and work. They are also very slow to produce crop marks in the presence of buried features, except during times of high soil moisture deficit, due to their small particle size and high capacity to retain water (Jones and Evans 1975). Persistent aerial reconnaissance over many years can reveal buried cut features beneath cereal crops on clay soils.

The archaeology of the clay-lands of western Cambridgeshire has been the subject of Air Photo Services aerial reconnaissance since 1990. This RCHME-funded reconnaissance covers the clay-lands situated between the A505, the River Ouse (with its associated terrace gravels) and the A14 road. Although the Hail Weston site lies just outside this research area, it was examined in the context of the wider landscape survey.

Many buried prehistoric sites are revealed on clay soils as the overlying medieval ridge and furrow is eroded. An account of the potential of clay soils to reveal prehistoric landscapes and the influence of overlying medieval ridge and furrow can be found in Palmer (1996).

The appearance of sites from beneath ridge and furrow has been observed by Air Photo Services during aerial reconnaissance over the clay-lands of west Cambridgeshire during aerial survey and photo interpretation commissioned in advance of proposed developments and research projects in Cambridgeshire (Cox 1994a), Northamptonshire (Cox 1996), Hertfordshire (Palmer and Cox 1995) and Nottinghamshire (Cox 1994b). These sites show infrequently and faintly as positive cropmarks, usually at the end of the growing season in cereal crops.

On the Cambridgeshire clays, excavation has revealed hitherto unknown prehistoric sites beneath both extant and ploughed-out ridge and furrow. At Highfields, Caldecote, just 1.5km to the east of the site, Iron Age remains, buried beneath ridge and furrow, were identified by trial-trenching (*pers. comm.* Tim Denham, 1996), although no evidence of such features could be recorded by air photograph assessment (Palmer with Deegan 1996a). A similar situation was encountered during evaluation work on the route of a proposed pipeline between Little Thetford and Ely in Cambridgeshire (*pers. comm.* Kasia Gdaniec 1996). At this location, aerial photographic assessment revealed ambiguous crop-marked features in association with ridge and furrow (Palmer with Deegan 1996b), which were dated to the Iron Age by excavation.

Prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity of the site is attested by the crop-marked sites located on the immediately adjacent gravels. Features of possible prehistoric or Romano-British date are recorded 600m to the southeast of the site - a small ditched rectilinear enclosure; and at 800m to the southeast of the site - two large irregular enclosures and other linear features. The SMR also locates a ring ditch and linear ditches at TL171612 (beyond the area of this air photograph assessment). These sites lie at the interface of clay (SSEW 411d) and fine loamy soils over gravel (SSEW 571s).

Medieval

Areas of ridge and furrow have been recorded in the fields surrounding the village of Hail Weston, particularly good photo sources being the 82/1006 219 sortie. In most fields the ridge and furrow have been recorded as plough levelled on all photographs consulted. Some ridge and furrow was affected by expansion of the village. However, vestigial earthworks of ridge and furrow are recorded in the area of grassland lying between the study area and the church. Lying 500 metres to the northeast of the site, short lengths of perpendicular ditches were recorded as earthworks prior to 1968. Photography in that year recorded the site as crop-marked, indicating the features had been levelled. The features are likely to be medieval or later in date and related to some form of land division. This surrounding evidence increases the likelihood that the site was either ploughed or settled in the medieval period, and excavation could reveal associated features.

7.4 Landuse

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY	*LANDUSE*	
	East Field	***West Field***
1945	grass/rough pasture with trees/shrubs	arable
1950	grass/rough pasture with trees/shrubs	arable
1969	arable	arable
1971	grass/pasture	grass/pasture
1988	arable	arable

8.0 The Archaeological Results (Figure 2)

Trench 1 (not illustrated)

The subsoil comprised yellowish brown sand and gravel (1001). Cutting the subsoil (1001) was the basal two courses of a linear brick wall (F100) made of modern bricks, aligned north-south. To the east of F100 was a brick yard surface (F101). The subsoil (1001), and feature F100 were overlain by 0.20-0.25m of topsoil (1000).

Trench 2 (not illustrated)

As in Trench 1, the subsoil was a yellowish brown sand and gravel. (2002), sealed by a brown silty clayey sand containing much gravel (2001), and measuring 0.50m in depth. Above layer 2001 was a 0.25m deep layer of topsoil (2000). No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

No finds were recovered from Trenches 1 and 2.

Trench 3 (Figure 3)

The yellowish-brown, sand and gravel subsoil (3002) was cut by an oval pit (F300), recorded at the west end of the trench. The trench was subsequently widened to the north, so that the whole of this feature could be recorded in plan. Pit F300 was 3.00m x 2.80m x 0.90m deep and had a V-shaped profile. The earliest fills (3007-8), comprised layers of grey silt which measured 0.15-0.20m in depth. Above was a dark clay-silt (3004), which measured 0.3m in depth. The uppermost backfill of the pit (3003) was a grey clay-silt, containing flecks of charcoal, and gravel. The subsoil (3002), and pit F300 were sealed by the topsoil (3000).

In total an assemblage of 107 sherds of pottery were recovered from the fills of feature F300. The pottery mostly dated to the 13-14th century; a single sherd of 17th century date was probably intrusive.

Trench 4 (Figure 3)

A yellowish brown sand and gravel subsoil (4003) was overlain by 0.30m of brown sandy clay containing stone. Cutting layer 4003 at the northern end of the trench was a linear ditch (F400) aligned east-west, measuring 1.50m wide and 0.70m deep. It had vertical sides and a flat base, and was filled with a dark brown sandy silty clay (4004). Layer 4003, and feature F400 were both sealed by up to 0.75m of brown clayey sand and gravel (4001). Above layer 4001 was 0.25m of topsoil (4000).

Feature F400 contained a single sherd of post-1600 date. Layers 4001 and 4002 contained residual medieval pottery, and layer 4002 also contained 3 sherds of post-medieval redware.

Trench 5 (Figure 4)

The subsoil comprised 0.70m of yellow sand and gravel (5004) overlying a greenish grey clay (5005). Cutting 5004 were several linear negative features (F500-F510), all filled with dark brown sandy clay (5002), 0.30m deep, containing post-medieval tile and clay-pipe fragments. At the eastern end of the trench was a linear ditch (F500), at least 3.5m wide and 0.70m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Filling feature F500, was a yellowish brown gravelly clayey sand (5003). At the western end of the trench was a linear negative feature (F503), 1.15m wide and 0.40m deep, aligned north-south, with steep sides and a flat base. Joining feature F503 were two parallel linear negative features (F501 and F504) aligned northeast-southwest. Feature F501 had steep sides and a flat base and was 0.80m wide and 0.13m deep. Running parallel with F501 was a similar linear negative feature (F502), 1.00m wide and 0.20m deep. Other linear negative linear features (F505-510) of similar width ran parallel with features F501, F502 and F504.

Feature F500 contained residual pottery of 12-13th century date, and clay-pipe fragments.

Trench 6 (Figure 4)

A yellowish brown silty sand subsoil (6001) was sealed by 0.25m of topsoil (6002). Cutting the subsoil was a shallow linear negative feature (F600), measuring 0.50m to a maximum of 1.10m in width, and 0.23m in depth. It was aligned north-south, with steep sides, becoming

less steep to the south. It was backfilled with a dark brown sandy clay (6002) containing post medieval clay pipe.

No pottery was recovered from this trench.

9.0 The Artefacts and Environmental Evidence

9.1 Pottery *by Victoria Buteux*

Spot dating

Trench 3

F300/ 3003

1 rim sherd, Saxo-Norman cooking pot. ?Thetford ware, 11th century
3 sherds, cooking pot. ?Lyvenden/Stanion, 13th to 14th centuries
42 sherds, cooking pots, various vessels. Coarse shelly ware, ?local, 12th to 13th century
14 sherds, cooking pots, various vessels. Sandy reduced ware, ?local, 12th to 13th centuries
2 sherds, glazed jug. Brill, 13th to 14th century
2 sherds, glazed jug. ?Brill, medieval
1 sherd internally glazed vessel, ?medieval
1 sherd, Bartmann jug. German Stoneware, 17th century

F300/ 3004

9 sherds, one unglazed bottle, fresh breaks. Possibly an Olney Hyde product, 13th to 14th century
13 sherds, one lead-glazed jug rim, fresh breaks. Brill, 13th to 14th century
19 sherds, unglazed, pinch spouted jug, some fresh breaks. Reduced sandy ware with some calcareous inclusions, ?local, 13th to 14th century

Trench 4

4001

3 sherds, cooking pot. Sand tempered reduced with occasional calcite inclusions, ?local, 12th to 13th centuries

4002

1 sherd, cooking pot. Sand tempered, reduced with occasional calcite inclusions, ?local, 12th to 13th centuries
3 sherds. Post-medieval redware, 1600 plus

F400/ 4004

1 sherd from pancheon/bowl. Post-medieval redware, 1600 plus

Trench 5

F500/ 5002

1 rim sherd, cooking pot. Sand tempered, reduced, ?local, 12th to 13th century
2 sherds unidentified, medieval

Discussion

In total 118 sherds of pottery were recovered during the evaluation. Of these 107 were recovered from two fills of pit F300. Layer 3004 can be dated to the 13th to 14th century and contains sherds from only three vessels - an almost complete bottle and the rims of two jugs. Layer 3003, which seals layer 3004, contains medieval pottery, ranging in date from the 11th to the 14th century; a single sherd of German Stoneware, dated to the 17th century, is probably intrusive. The medieval sherds are small and, as would be expected, the softer calcareous-tempered wares are quite abraded. The majority of the vessels represented are cooking pots, but some sherds from glazed jugs are also present.

A small amount of pottery was recovered from Trenches 4 (8 sherds) and 5 (3 sherds). These were small and abraded, and represented sherds of medieval and post-medieval domestic wares.

The size of the assemblage precludes any detailed comparison with other sites, but the wares present, and their relative quantities, are similar to those seen in assemblages of comparable date from excavations in Peterborough (Spoerry 1994; Ratkai 1996) and Ely (Ratkai 1994).

The assemblage from Bird Lane is small but significant. The majority of the pottery dates from the 12th to 14th centuries, and gives some indication of the vessels bought and used in Hail Weston at that time. The single sherd of Saxo-Norman ware, although residual, suggests activity in the area from at least the 11th-century.

9.2 Bone *by Umberto Albarella*

A small assemblage, all from F300 fills 3003 and 3004, includes horse, cattle, pig and sheep bones. Some of the bones have gnawing marks, indicating that this is not a primary deposit.

9.3 Charred Plant Remains *by Angela Monkton*

Pit F300 (Trench 3) was sampled for charred plant remains. This pit contained an interesting assemblage of datable pottery and animal bone. The potential for the preservation of charred plant remains was tested to determine if additional evidence for diet and economy would be forthcoming. Retrieval of plant and animal remains from medieval villages is relatively unusual, and is therefore significant in itself, and could also allow for comparison with other evidence from towns in the region.

Method

The sample of 15 litres size was processed by flotation. Assessment was by means of the sorting of 25% of the dry flotation fraction under a x10 stereo microscope, and by scanning the remainder.

Preservation

Plant remains were charred and, although these were rather abraded, were in identifiable condition. Uncharred seeds were also found; these were possibly intrusive, although more robust medieval seeds are sometimes preserved in pits.

Range and variety

The sample contained sufficient charred material for analysis, having around 150 charred items present. Charred cereal grains were found which included barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and free-threshing wheat grains (*Triticum sp*), although these could not be identified further since rachis material (chaff) was not found in the sample. Legumes were represented by possible peas *(Pisum/Lathyrus*), and vetch *(Vicia sp)* was also present. Weeds of disturbed ground included goosefoots *(Chenopodium sp)* and docks *(Rumex sp)*. Uncharred seeds included nettles *(Urtica spp*), black nightshade *(Solanum Nigrum)* and sow thistle *(Sonchus spp)*.

Potential

The presence of charred plant remains in pit F300 suggests that further excavation of the site may retrieve other assemblages of charred plant remains which could allow more detailed identification of the cereal and weed assemblages. This possible further analysis may identify which cereals were cultivated in the area, and also the nature of this cultivation. Collection of this type of data could allow comparison with similar information from nearby towns, and may suggest the sources for the provisioning of the nearby towns, and elucidate the economy of the village.

10.0 Discussion of the Archaeological Results

No evidence, either structural or artifactual of prehistoric or Roman activity was found during the trial-trenching. The discoveries made relate to the medieval and post-medieval use of the area.

The earliest pottery was a single sherd of Saxo-Norman cooking pot recovered from pit F300 in Trench 3. Although this sherd was residual in a pit containing mainly 13-14th century pottery, it suggests early medieval activity in the vicinity.

Pit F300, located at a distance of 40m to the rear of the High Street frontage (Figure 2), was probably dug for rubbish disposal in the 13-14th century. Although no evidence of medieval activity was forthcoming from Trench 1 dug adjoining High Street, because of recent building, the quantity of pottery recovered from pit F300 may suggest the occupation of this

street frontage area. However, the absence of other pits, or contemporary features within Trench 3, may suggest this activity was neither intense or long-lived. The pottery from this pit comprised mainly cooking pot fragments, with fragments of glazed jugs, and a bottle also present. The charred plant remains recovered from pit F300 include barley, wheat, peas, and also weeds, including goosefoots and docks. Pottery of medieval date was also recovered from layers 4001 and 4002 in Trench 4, and from layer 5002 in Trench 5.

Evidence of later activity, of post-medieval date, was found in Trenches 4-6, located away from the High Street frontage. Ditch F400 (Trench 4), aligned parallel with High Street, may have functioned as a rear boundary to this backplot area. It contained pottery of 17th century date. The function of the post medieval linear features in Trench 5 (F500-510), all backfilled with a similar material, is difficult to determine from the available evidence, but a function associated with horticulture may be suggested.

The linear feature (F600) in Trench 6 contained material similar in composition to the modern topsoil, and may be of fairly recent origin. The wall and yard surface (F100 and F101) recorded in Trench 1 are almost certainly associated with the building depicted on the 1971 Ordnance Survey map.

11.0 Implications and Proposals

11.1 Implications

Given that no details of the proposed residential development are presently available, discussion of the archaeological implications of development may only be provided in outline. For the purpose of assessing its archaeological potential, the site may be divided into two zones (Figure 2). Zone A comprises the area surrounding Trenches 1 and 3, and extends southwards to include the projected alignment of ditch F400 (recorded in the north of Trench 4), which may be interpreted as the rear boundary of the house-plots fronting onto High Street. Zone B includes the remainder of the site, including the area surrounding Trench 2, which contained no identifiable archaeological features.

Zone A: Street frontage area/ front of backplot area.

The identification of pit F300 (Trench 3) implies that this zone could contain evidence of medieval structures, in addition to further evidence of medieval rubbish disposal. The demolished dwelling on the street frontage may have disturbed any medieval structures. Further investigations in this zone could contribute to an understanding of the medieval development of Hail Weston. Further analysis of the pottery and charred plant remains could shed light on the medieval economy of the village, and its outward and inward trading patterns.

Zone B: Rear backplot area

No datable archaeological features was found in this area, with the exception of features associated with possible post-medieval horticulture. It is possible that any evidence of medieval activity may have been scoured-out by this activity.

11.2 Proposals

Zone A

It is recommended that archaeological salvage recording be undertaken in this zone, in advance of development. The nature of this recording exercise would depend on the nature, and extent of proposed development groundworks. If development groundworks involved the mechanical removal of the topsoil overburden over the whole of this zone, this recording exercise could involve the sample excavation of any features exposed by topsoil stripping by a team of 2-3 archaeologists. If the development groundworks involved the excavation of ground-beam and service trenches, the archaeological recording exercise could involve the recording, and sample excavation of any archaeological features exposed in the base of machine-dug trenches following mechanical excavation of the topsoil overburden.

Further post-excavation analysis of the results of this recording exercise may be appropriate, leading to publication of the results.

Zone B

No further archaeological fieldwork is recommended. No features of archaeological importance could be identified in this area.

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Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, 1926.
Ordnance Survey 1,2500 , 1971.

13.0 Acknowledgements

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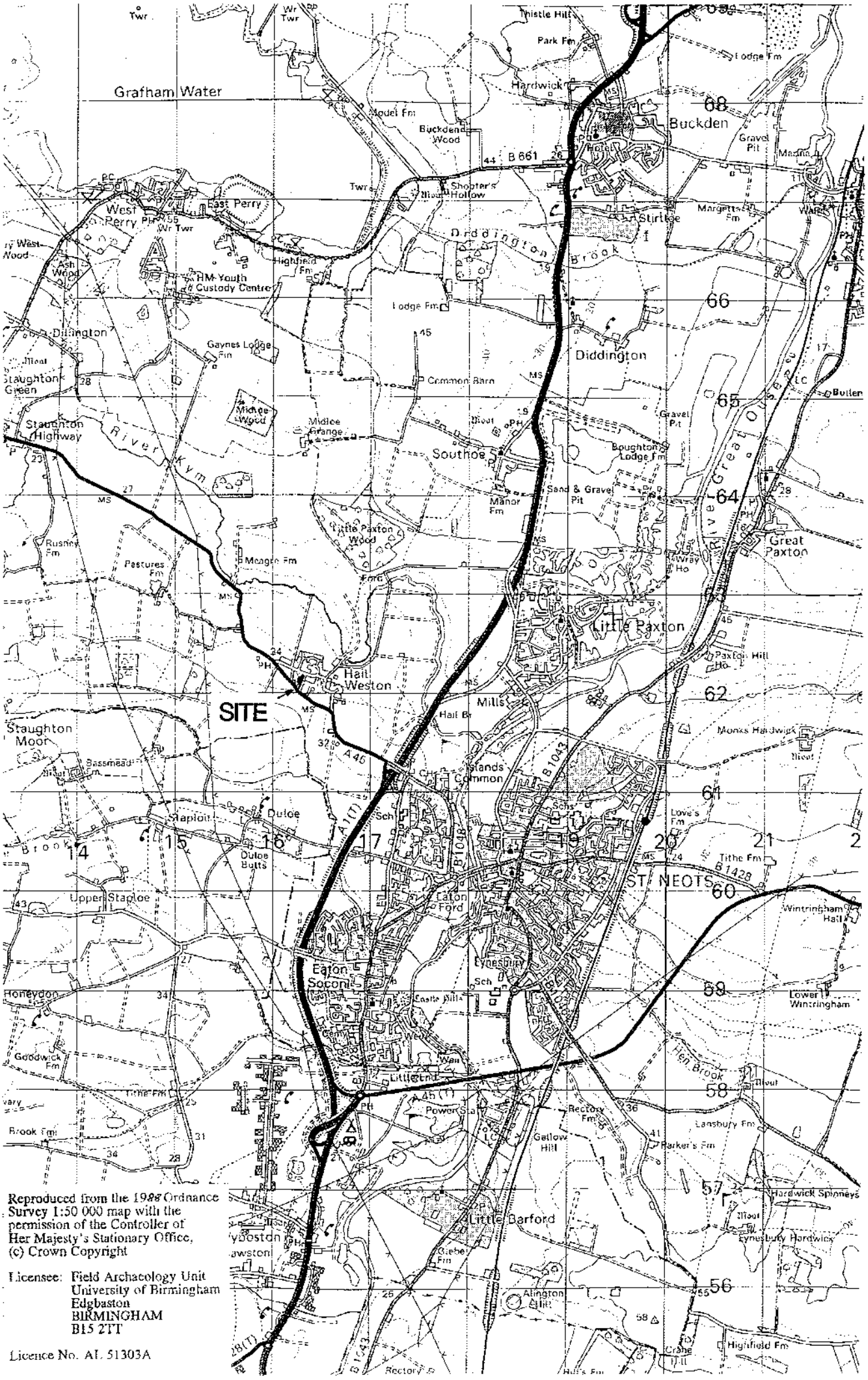

Fig. 1

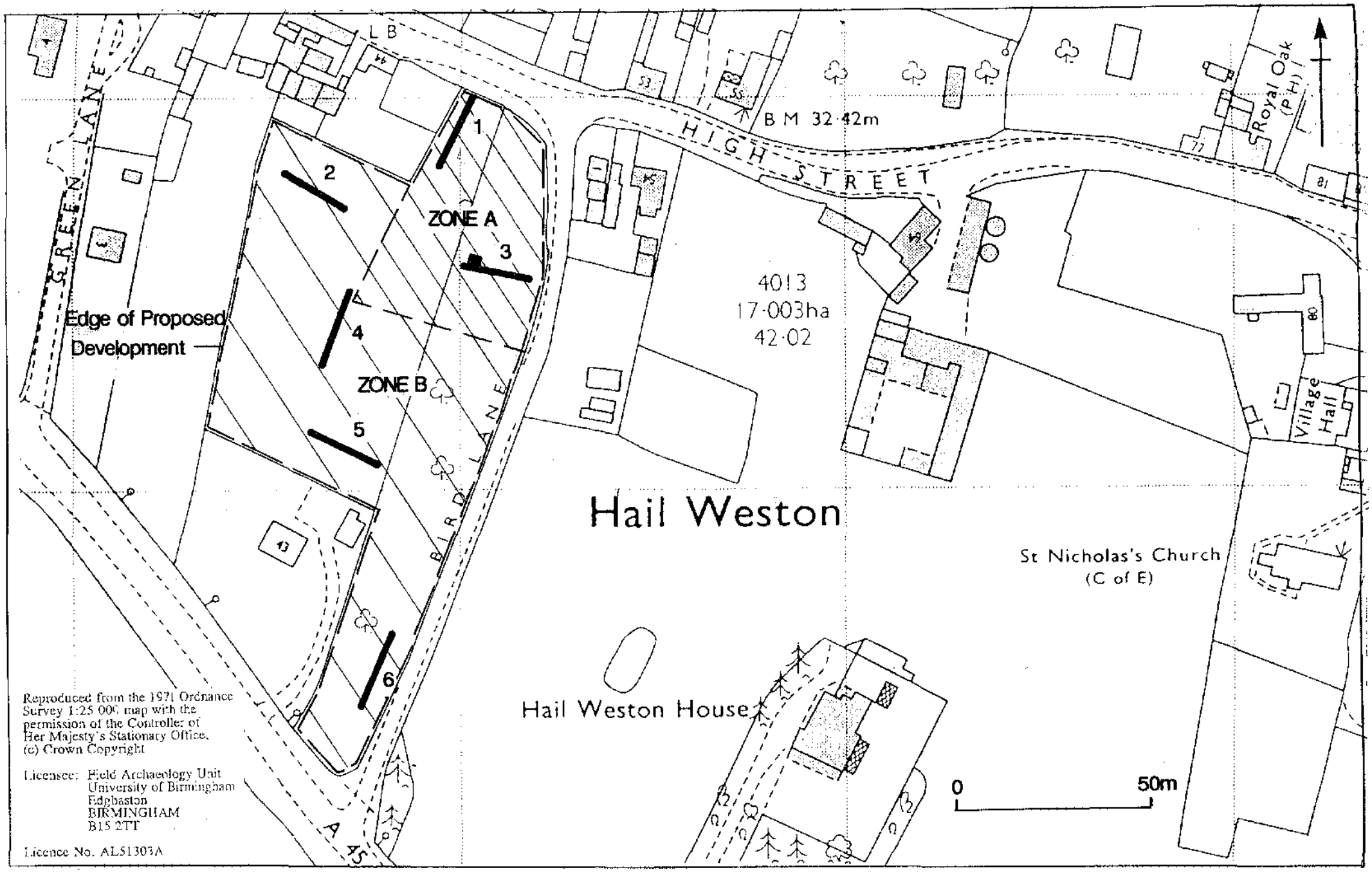
L B
HIGH STREET
B M 32·42m
Royal Oak (P H)
GREEN LANE
BIRD LANE
ZONE A
ZONE B
1
2
3
4
5
6
Edge of Proposed Development
4013
17·003ha
42·02
Hail Weston
St Nicholas's Church
(C of E)
Village Hall
Hail Weston House
A 45
0
50m
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Fig.2

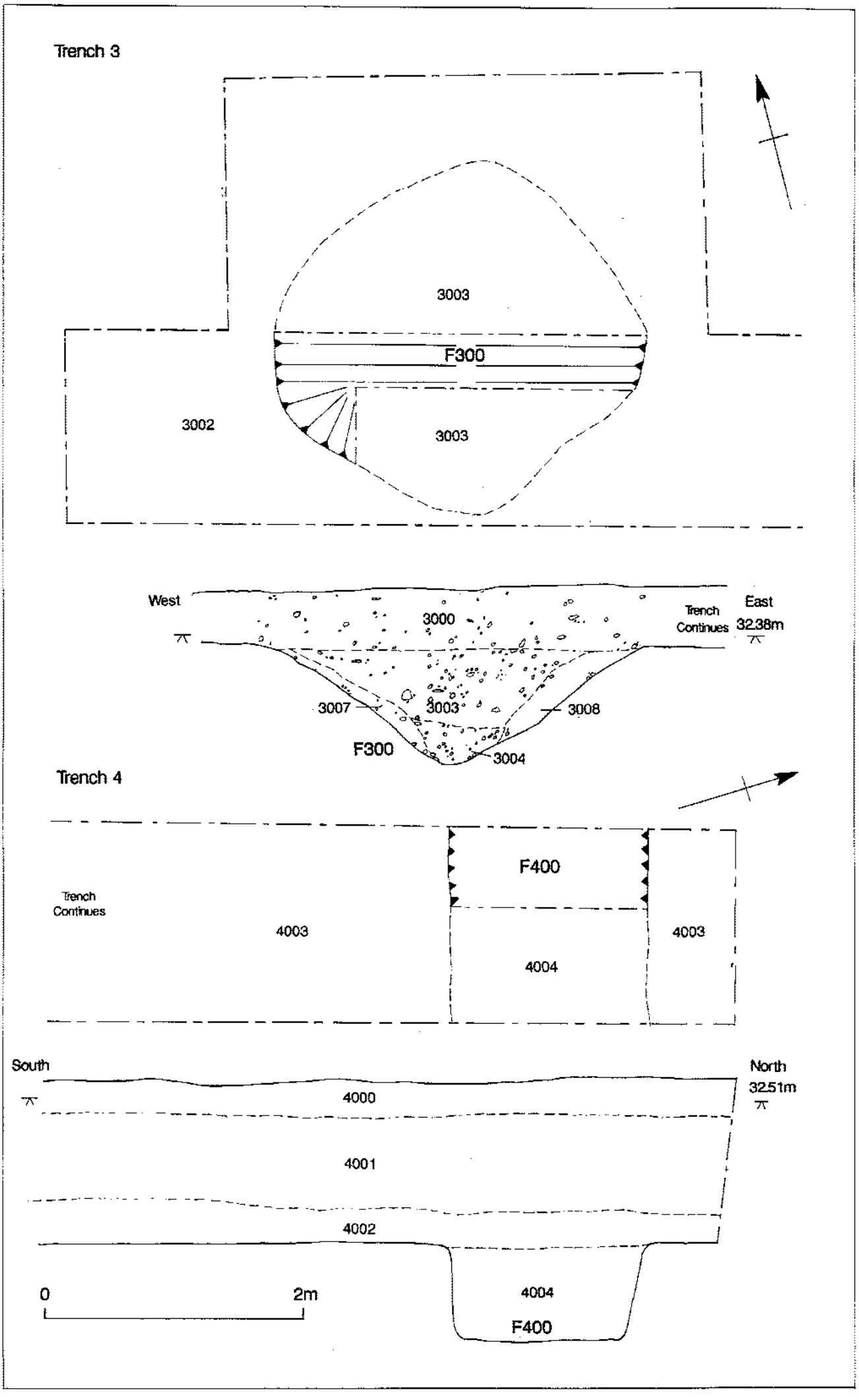

Trench 3
3003
F300
3002
3003
West
3000
Trench Continues
East
32.38m
3007
3003
3008
F300
3004
Trench 4
F400
Trench Continues
4003
4003
4004
South
North
32.51m
4000
4001
4002
0
2m
4004
F400

Fig. 3

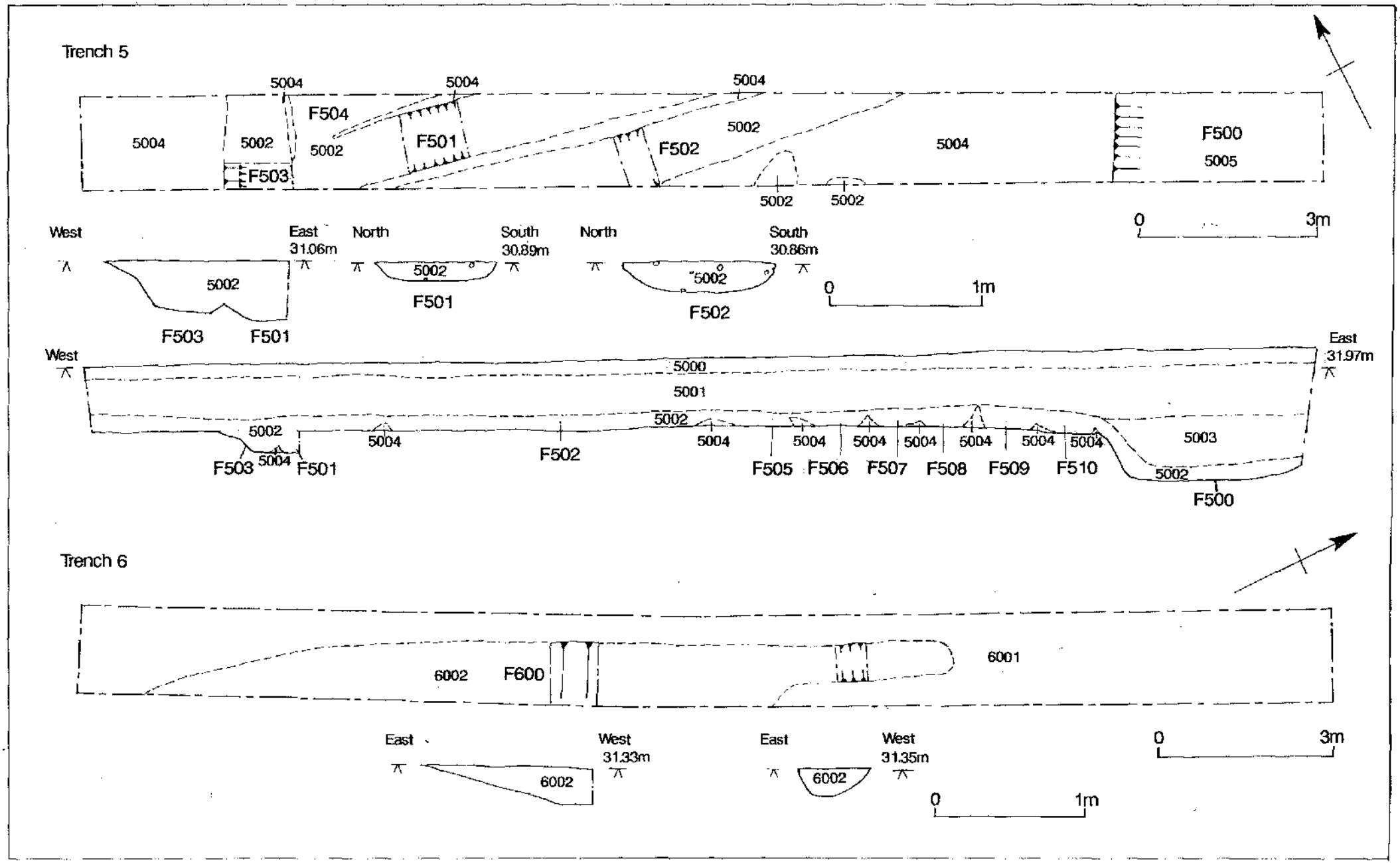
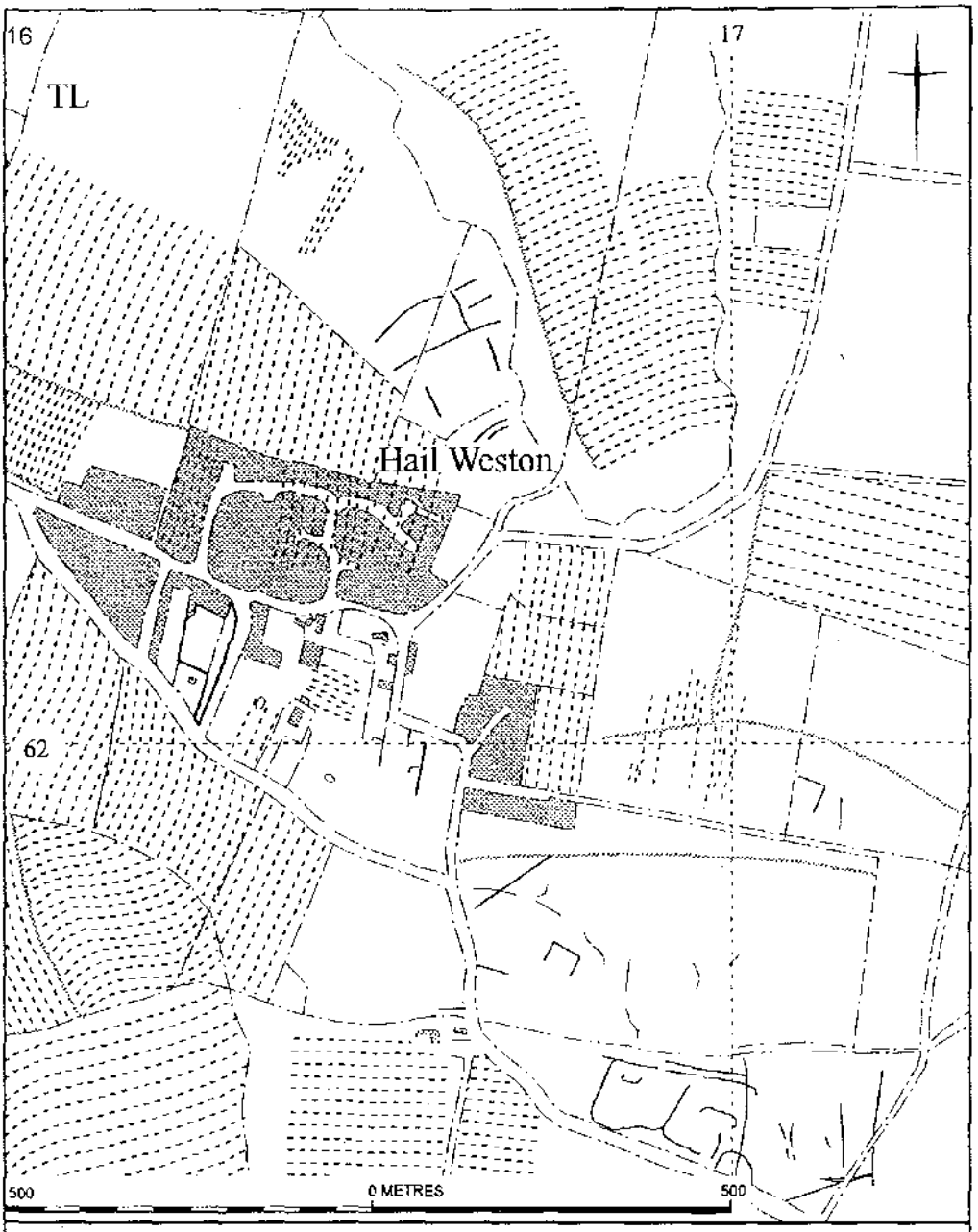

Trench 5
5004
5004
5004
5004
5002
5002
F504
F501
F502
5002
5004
F500
5005
F503
5002
5002
0
3m
West
East
31.06m
North
South
30.89m
North
South
30.86m
5002
5002
5002
F503
F501
F501
F502
0
1m
West
East
31.97m
5000
5001
5002
5002
5004
5004
5004
5004
5004
5004
5004
5004
5003
F503
5004
F501
F502
F505
F506
F507
F508
F509
F510
5002
F500
Trench 6
6002
F600
6001
East
West
31.33m
East
West
31.35m
6002
6002
0
3m
0
1m

Fig. 4



AIR PHOTO SERVICES
76 The Green Lyneham Wiltshire
01249 891411

Aerial Photographic Interpretation

PROJECT: Bird Lane, Hail Weston, Cambridgeshire
CLIENT: Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit

SURVEY BY:	RP +AD
DATE:	July 1996
SCALE:	1:10000
SOURCE:	NLAP, CUCAP, CRO

Original photo interpretation and mapping at 1:10000

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DITCH
SCHEMATIC RIDGE AND FURROW
HEADLANDS
GEOLOGICAL FEATURES
MODERN BOUNDARIES
BUILT UP AREAS
OUTLINE OF STUDY AREA

Fig. 5