

Report 3154



nps archaeology

Archaeological Watching Brief on the Church Road Rising Main, Hauxton, Cambridgeshire

ECB3858



Prepared for
Anglian Water Services Limited
Thorpe Wood House
Thorpe Wood
Peterborough
Cambridgeshire
PE3 6WT



Steve Hickling BA MA AIfA

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PROJECT CHECKLIST		
Project Manager	David Whitmore	
Draft Completed	Steve Hickling	01/03/2013
Graphics Completed	David Dobson	14/03/2013
Edit Completed	Jayne Bown	02/04/2013
Signed Off	Nigel Page	03/04/2013
<i>Issue 1</i>		

NPS Archaeology

Scandic House
85 Mountergate
Norwich
NR1 1PY

T 01603 756150

F 01603 756190

E jayne.bown@nps.co.uk

www.nau.org.uk

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Location:	Church Road, Hauxton, Cambridgeshire
District:	South Cambridgeshire
Grid Ref.:	TL 4376 5220
HER No.:	ECB3858
OASIS Ref.:	147178
Client:	Anglian Water Services Limited
Dates of Fieldwork:	4–21 February 2013

Summary

An archaeological watching brief was conducted for Anglian Water Services Limited during groundworks associated with the construction of a new Rising Main off Church Road, Hauxton.

Several ditches and quarry pits were found, but the lack of associated artefacts suggests that these were not related to any adjacent settlement. The ditches were thought to be agricultural boundary features, while the quarry pits may be associated with surfacing Church Road.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Plans to introduce a new rising main across fields to the north of Church Road, Hauxton (Fig. 1) by directional drilling required archaeological monitoring of the drill insertion and receptor pits. Problems associated with trying to directional drill around the corner of the St Edmund's churchyard caused part of the pipeline to be installed in an open trench, which was continuously monitored.

This work was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by Anglian Water Services Limited and a Brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (Thomas 2012). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (NAU/BAU3154/DW). This work was commissioned and funded by Anglian Water Services Limited.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Stores following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

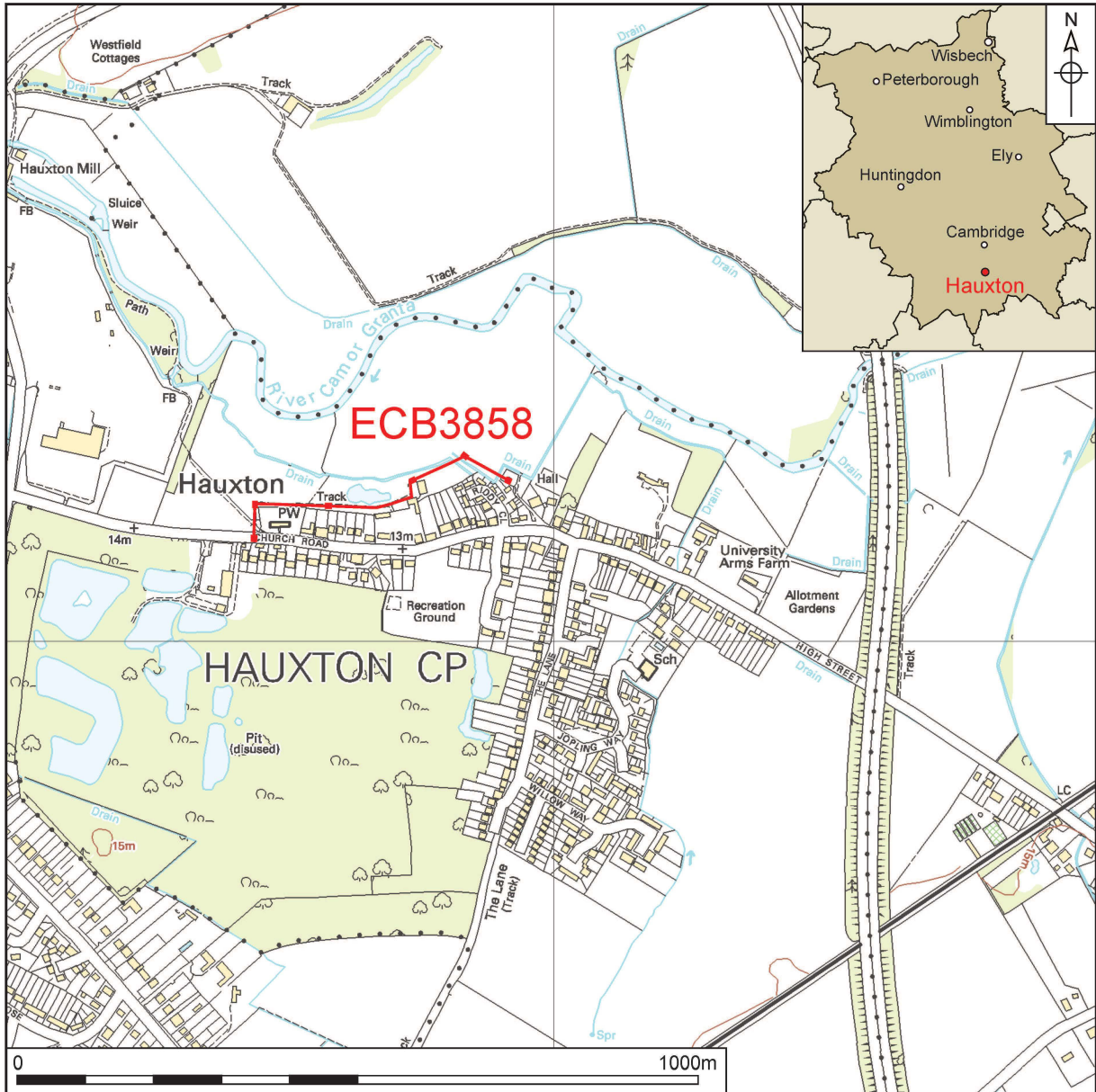
The site lies upon Quaternary River Terrace Deposits of sand and gravel above Cretaceous Chalk of the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

543197m

544797m

252935m

252935m



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543197m

544797m

Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:10,000

251335m

251335m

The new rising main runs from Church Road just to the west of the church (TL 43562 52149) northwards to the north-west corner of the graveyard. It then turns eastwards along the back of the graveyard and the back of the properties fronting onto the north side of Church Road, through a farmyard and thence across fields to the waterworks at TL 43936 52235.

For most of the route the pipeline runs along the edge of the first river terrace of the River Cam, at a height of c.13m OD.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Information held in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) and historic mapping resources have been consulted during the preparation of this section. Relevant information is summarised below, in broadly chronological order

Prehistoric

A Neolithic stone axe (CHER 05028) carved out of andesite has been found 500m north-west of the west end of the Rising Main.

A Mesolithic flint scatter and an Iron Age double enclosure and pits (CHER MCB19163) have been found 500m north-east of the eastern end of the new rising main.

A Bronze Age flat axe, palstave and pestle (CHER 04979) have been found close to Hauxton Mill, 600m north-west of the western end of the new rising main.

Nineteenth century phosphate quarrying in the area of Hauxton Mill, 600m north-west of the west end of the rising main produced evidence of Iron Age occupation. Later investigations in 1920-21 produced a ditch and more Iron Age pottery (CHER 04978).

Roman

Roman pottery (CHER MCB17144) and probably Roman coins (CHER MCB19092) have been found to the rear of the parish church.

A member of the public reported the recovery of Roman pottery (CHER MCB19091), in particular greywares in good condition, from the side of a ditch, 100m north of the western end of the new rising main.

There is evidence from close to Hauxton Mill of Roman cremations and inhumations (CHER 04979a) with possible grave goods.

This amount of Roman material found so close to the parish church is very indicative of a Roman occupation site close by. This is strengthened by the amount of Roman brick and tile and potentially masonry reused in the construction of the 12th-century church.

Anglo-Saxon

Anglo-Saxon bronze disc-pins (CHER 04387) and three mid to Late Anglo-Saxon strap ends (CHER 05057) have been found at Hauxton Mill, 700m north-west of the new rising main.

Early Anglo-Saxon brooches, plate and pottery (CHER 04979b) has also been found close to Hauxton Mill, possibly indicating an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

Eleventh-century Saxo-Norman pottery (CHER 04385) has been found in the vicinity, consisting of the neck and sherds of a black shelly -ware jug with very soft soapy brown surfaces and horizontal bands of oblong rouletting.

The finds of Early Anglo-Saxon material close to Hauxton Mill, suggests that the Roman cemetery there continued in use for a considerable period after Roman occupation ended.

Medieval

Hauxton parish church (CHER CB14881) has a 12th-century Norman nave and chancel, with Norman windows, a doorway and chancel arch. Excavation has proved the existence of an apse. The Norman transepts have since been removed. The west tower is 15th-century in date. Internally are 13th-century wall paintings. A local resident recalled the discovery of a stone coffin on the north-east side of the vestry during excavations for a soakaway.

The Old House (CHER DCB5146) located 100m south-east of the eastern end of the new rising main, is a timber-framed house of c.1500, with later alterations.

Tudor House (CHER DCB5911), some 100m south-east of the eastern end of the new rising main, is a 15th-century timber-framed hall and cross-wing house with later additions.

The modern field boundaries of the parish are straight and regular, reminiscent of Parliamentary enclosure of medieval common openfields. It seems likely that through most, if not all, of the medieval period Hauxton was a nucleated settlement surrounded by common open fields, like most of the parishes to the west of Cambridge.

Post-medieval

There are a couple of early 18th-century milestones (CHER MCB18314 and MCB18316) on the old Cambridge to London road (now the B1368).

The bridge (CHER DCB6411) over the mill race at Hauxton Water Mill, some 550m north-west of the western end of the new rising main, is of early 19th-century date, although the brickwork at the southern end may be early 18th century.

The house at 11 High Street (CHER DCB4684), located 100m south-east of the eastern end of the new rising main is a late 18th- or early 19th-century brick built structure.

Hauxton Watermill (CHER DCB5226), located 700m north-west of the western end of the new rising main, is of grey brick and was built in 1862 on the site of an earlier mill house. The previous corn and oil mill on this site (CHER FCB19956) had existed since at least 1740; it burnt down in 1851. The Domesday Book records a mill on the site.

The Old Mill House (CHER DCB5523), 700m north-west of the western end of the new rising main, is a brick built house of c.1700 with a mid 18th-century addition.

Little Manor House (CHER DCB5522), 30m south of the new rising main, is a timber-framed house of the late 16th and early 17th centuries.

Undated

There are undated cropmarks (possible a coaxial fieldsystem) recorded from aerial photographs at Rectory Farm (CHER 08341) 700m south-west of the new rising main. There is also a possible enclosure (CHER 8942) 800m south of the new rising main, a small enclosure and other linear features (CHER 9628) 400m to the north and linear features (CHER 09631) 600m south-east of the route.

Previous Archaeological Work in the Vicinity

An evaluation and excavation (CHER ECB3330, Crawley 2010), 300m east of the eastern end of the new rising main, found ditches of Iron Age and medieval date, undated gullies and possible medieval or later quarry pits.

Excavations at Rectory Farm, Great Shelford between 1975 and 1978 (CHER ECB2188), 500m north-east of the eastern end of the new rising main have taken place in an area of extensive cropmarks of multi-period occupation. The excavations revealed a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age ditch, an Early Iron Age enclosure, Late Iron Age ditches and Roman ditches, pits and postholes. The excavations took place on the site of Scheduled Monument Cambridgeshire 58, an undated settlement complex.

Excavations in 1980 at The Hollicks (CHER ECB3654), 200m north of the new rising main, revealed Roman and earlier ditches, gullies, a pit and surfaces.

An evaluation at Hauxton Primary School in 2004 (CHER ECB1715) located 300m south-east of the eastern end of the new rising main revealed nothing of archaeological significance.

Watching brief at the former Bayer Crop Science site in 2006 (CHER ECB2495), 250m west of the western end of the new rising main revealed a high degree of modern disturbance.

An evaluation north of the Bayer Crop Science site in 2006 (CHER ECB2307), 250m north-west of the western end of the new rising main, revealed only deep alluvial layers.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

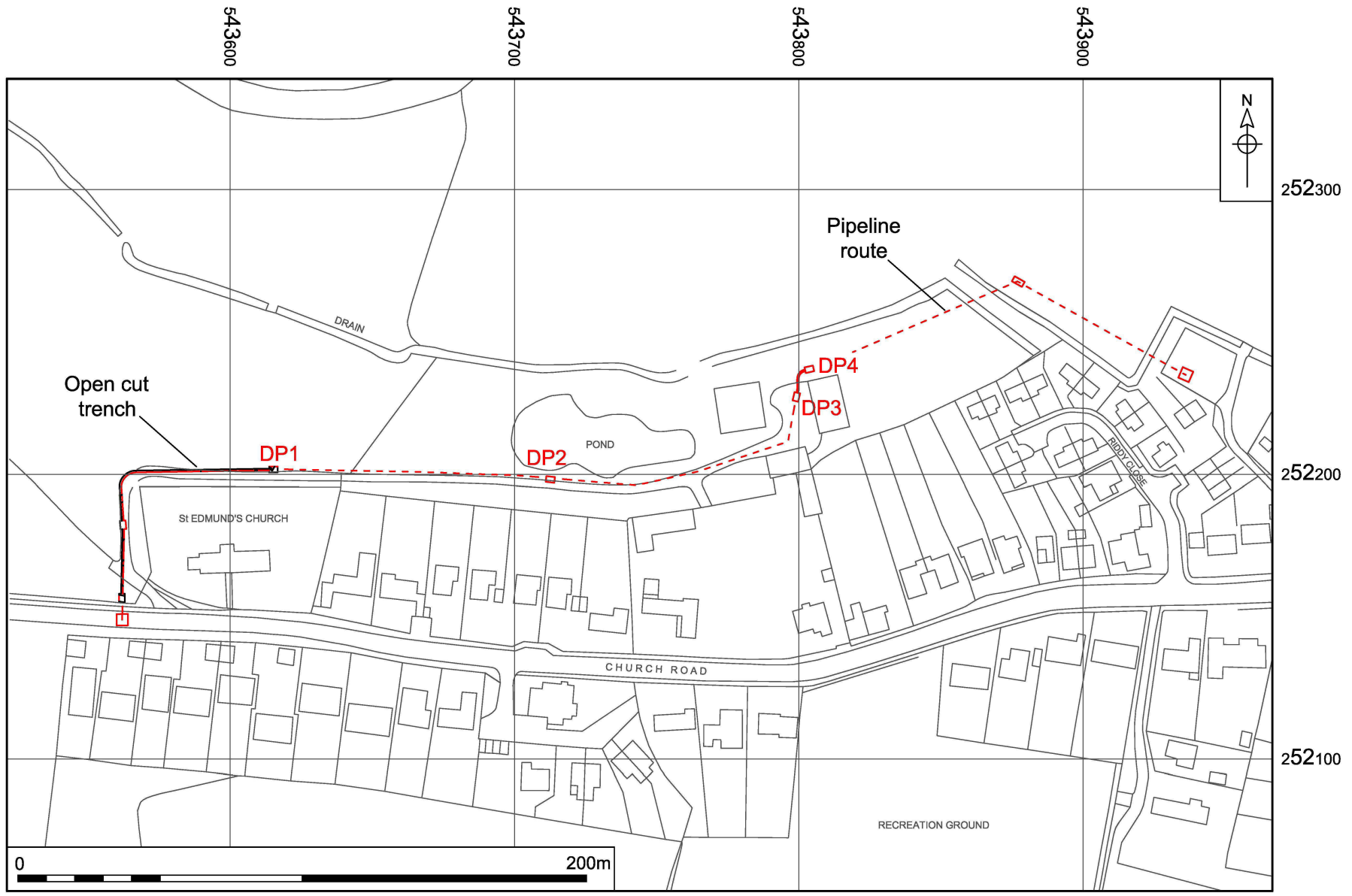
The objective of this watching brief was to identify and record archaeological remains within four drill pits and a section of the route.

The Brief required that the excavation of the drill pits be continuously monitored. When the plan was changed and part of the pipe was to be laid in an open trench, this too was continuously monitored.

Machine excavation was carried out with a hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma.



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Figure 2. Location of pipeline. Scale 1:2000

Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in fine weather.

5.0 RESULTS

The location of the drill pits (DP1-DP4) and the open-cut trench can be seen on Figure 2.

5.1 Drill Pit DP1

Drill Pit DP1 was excavated on 4 February. It measured 3.0m long, 1.5m wide and 2.0m deep (Fig. 3). This pit (and the three others) flooded quickly.

The natural gravel was present at a depth of 0.9m and was cut by two features. The earliest, ditch [5] was aligned north-west to south-east and was 0.7m wide, 0.3m deep and had a concave base. Its fill (6) was a dark greyish brown gravelly sand.

Ditch [5] was cut by feature [3] which may have been a large north-east to south-west aligned ditch (Fig. 3 Section 1, Plate 1). Its fill (4) was a dark brown gravelly sand with occasional animal bone fragments.



Plate 1. Drill Pit DP1 facing north, showing possible ditch [3]

Sealing the two features was subsoil (2), a 0.6m thick layer of dark brown gravelly sand, containing fragments of probable lava quernstone and animal bone, with topsoil (1) above that.

Topsoil (1) was 0.3m deep and was very dark brown gravelly sand.

Although there were two features present, the small number of artefacts present suggests that the ditches were agricultural boundaries rather than associated with settlement.

5.2 Drill Pit DP2

Drill Pit DP2 was also excavated on 4 February and measured 3.0m long, 1.5m wide and 2.0m deep (Fig. 2, Plate 2).



Plate 2. Drill Pit DP2 facing west

The earliest deposit encountered was a layer of black gravelly peat (10) containing twigs and scraps of black polythene, suggesting a 20th-century date.

Above deposit (10) was a 0.3m thick layer of black peat (9) with lumps of degraded chalk.

Above (9) was layer (8), a 0.65m thick layer of dark brownish green clayey sand with frequent flint gravel. The upper-most layer (7) was a 0.35m thick layer of very dark brown gravelly sand topsoil with frequent modern hardcore fragments.

The presence of black plastic in the lowest layer indicates that all the deposits in DP2 are modern in date and may be associated with reclamation of the adjacent pond.

5.3 Drill Pit DP3

Drill Pit DP3 was excavated during the afternoon of 5 February and was located within a modern farmyard (Fig. 2, Plate 3).

The pit measured 3.0m long, 1.5m wide and 1.5m deep.



Plate 3. Drill Pit DP3 facing south

The earliest deposit encountered was a layer of black peat (13) with occasional wood fragments and flint gravel.

Above deposit (13) was a 0.85m thick layer of clean dark grey silt (12).

The upper-most layer (11) was a modern hardcore farmyard surface, 0.45m thick.

The two earliest layers, (13) and (12) were probably flood plain deposits of the River Cam valley. The earliest (13), being peat, probably relates to a period when this part of the valley was not draining well and bog was growing. The layer above that (12), being clean silt, indicates slowly moving water or flood deposits.

5.4 Drill Pit DP4

Like Drill Pit DP3, DP4 was also located in the modern farmyard (Fig. 2, Plate 4) and was excavated on the 13 February; despite a clear arrangement to be informed prior to work starting, this did not happen on this occasion.

The pit measured 3.0m long and 2.0m wide and was flooded.



Plate 4. Drill Pit 4 facing north-east

The earliest visible deposit (14) was a layer of very dark brown silty peat with rare occurrences of flint gravel seen at a depth of 0.8m below the surface.

Above deposit (14) was modern hardcore farmyard surface (11), here 0.8m thick.

A shallow open-cut trench was dug between Drill Pits DP3 and DP4, revealing layers (11) and (14).

5.5 Open-Cut Trench

Because of problems involved with directional drilling around the north-west corner of the churchyard, here the pipe was installed in an open-cut trench between Church Road and Drill Pit DP1 (Fig. 3). The trench was dug between the 18 and 21 February and measured 0.5m wide and 1.2m deep and followed the modern track around the north and west sides of the churchyard.

The same topsoil (1) and subsoil (2) layers seen in Drill Pit DP1 were present along the whole length of the open-cut trench. The topsoil (1) was 0.3m thick and the underlying subsoil (2) was c.0.5m thick.

Several probable quarry pits and ditches were encountered, but the limited depth and width of the trench made specific interpretation problematic. Again, the absence of artefacts suggests that these features were not associated with settlement.

The following feature descriptions start with at the eastern end of the trench and continue around to the west and then south to Church Road (Fig. 3).

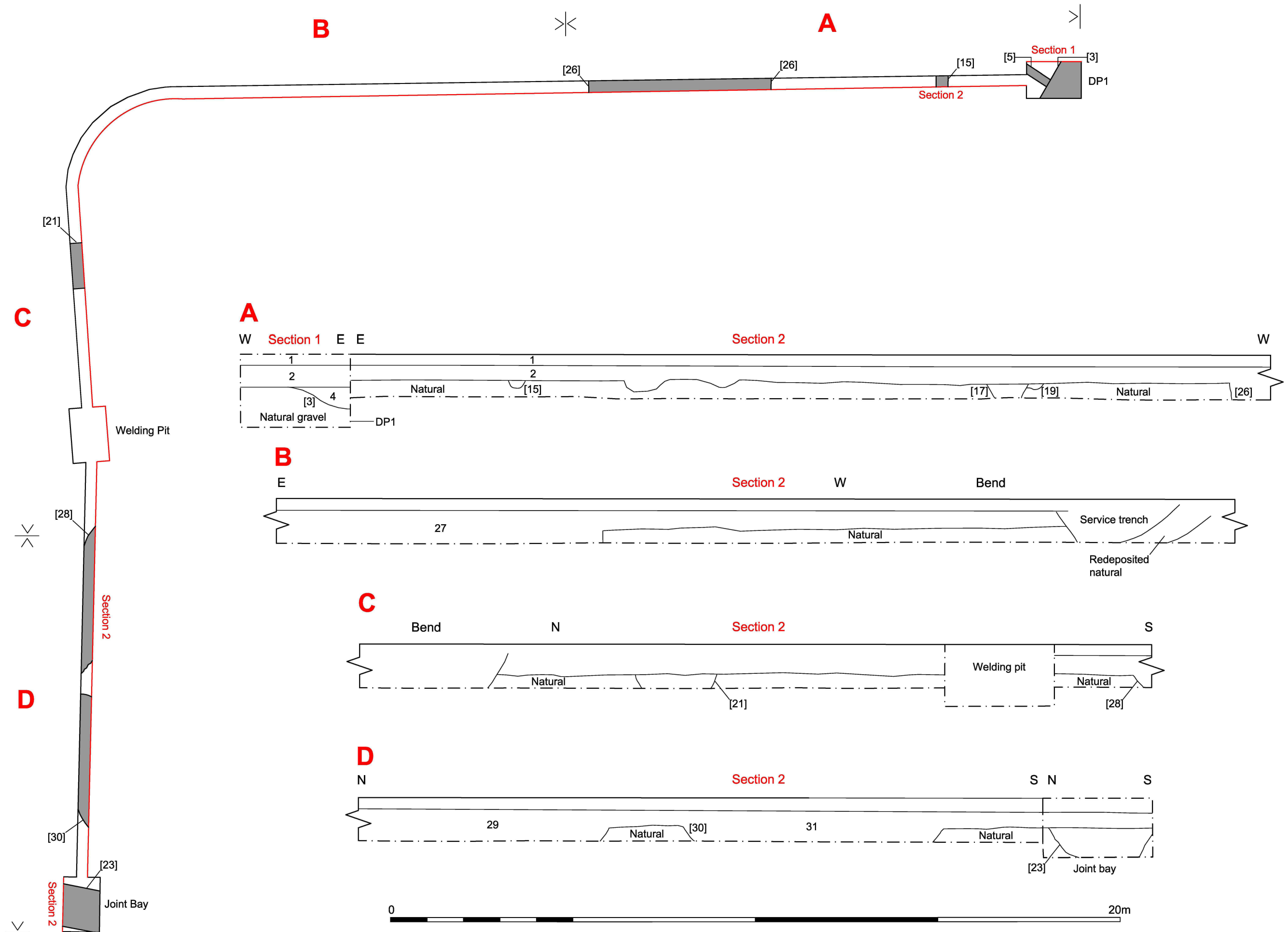


Figure 3. Plan of open cut trench and sections 1 and 2. Scale 1:200 and 1:100

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Ditch [15] (Fig 3 section 2 A) was aligned north to south, perpendicular to the pipe trench and was 0.5m wide and 0.22m deep with steep sides and a concave base.

Its fill (16) was a dark greyish brown gravelly sand. It was sealed by subsoil (2).

Ditch [17] (Fig 3 section 2 A) was also aligned north to south and was 1.15m wide with steeply sloping sides. The base was not reached. It was sealed by subsoil (2).

Its fill (18) was a mid brown gravelly sand. Ditch [17] cut ditch [19].

Ditch [19] (Fig 3 section 2 A) shared the same north-south alignment as ditches [15] and [17]. It was c.0.5m wide and 0.18m deep with shallowly sloping sides and a concave base.

Its fill (20) was a dark brown gravelly sand. It was sealed by subsoil (2).

Feature [26] (Fig 3 section 2 A and B) was 10m wide and had vertical sides. The base was not reached.

Its fill (27) was identical to the subsoil layer (2) above. The form and function of this feature could not be established, but it is probably contemporary with subsoil layer (2).

A large modern service trench (Fig 3 section 2 B) was encountered near the north-western corner of the churchyard.

Having turned the corner of the churchyard heading southwards, a possible ditch [21] (Fig 3 section 2 C) was encountered. It was aligned east to west and was 2.25m wide with steeply sloping sides. The base was not reached.

Its fill (22) was a dark brown gravelly sand. It was sealed by subsoil (2).

Two large features, [28] and [30], probably quarry pits were encountered.

Pit [28] (Fig 3 section 2 D) was 7.3m wide with moderately sloping sides. The base was not reached. Its fill (29) was very similar to subsoil layer (2) above.

Pit [30] (Fig 3 section 2 D, Plate 5) was 7.1m wide with moderately sloping sides. The base was not reached.

Its fill (31) was again very similar to the subsoil (2) above.

Like all the other features encountered these pits remain undated. Their function as quarry pits is likely however as the natural gravel which could have been sourced here would have been useful for surfacing the adjacent Church Road or for paths, floor surfaces and other construction purposes in the nearby St Edmund's church.

The joint bay dug adjacent to the roadside hedge contained the final feature encountered within the open-cut route.

Ditch [23] (Fig 3 section 2 D) was 2.6m wide with steep sides becoming gently sloping towards the bottom of the joint bay trench. The base of the feature was not reached. The alignment of the ditch was not quite the same, being north-west to south-east, as that of Church Road.

Its fill (24) was dark brown gravelly sand.

It is thought likely that this ditch may have been a roadside ditch and that Church Road may have been straightened, because the difference in the alignments of Church Road and ditch [23] is only a few degrees.



Plate 5. The open-cut trench and the final joint bay facing south, with pit [30] visible in the base of the trench

6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

by Rebecca Sillwood

Finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and information entered onto an Excel spreadsheet outlining broad dating. Each material type has been considered separately and is presented below organised by material. A list of finds ordered by context can be found in Appendix 2a.

6.1 Pottery

Two body sherds of pottery were recovered from this watching brief, both were unstratified, and came from spoil (25) of the open-cut trench.

One of the pieces (14g) is likely to be medieval in date (possibly 12th-14th century), and is of hard pale brown fabric, with a reduced grey core. Its interior surface is uneven and poorly made, with the exterior reasonably smooth.

The second sherd (12g) is likely to be of 15th-16th century date, and is of pale orange fabric.

6.2 Ceramic Building Material

A single fragment of ceramic building material (CBM) (43g) was recovered from the spoil of the trench (25).

The piece is quite small, measuring 47mm x 25mm x 23mm, and is part of a box flue tile of Roman date. The upper surface is scratched with keying, in a pattern of vertical and diagonal lines. This tile would have been part of a larger piece, used in a Roman hypocaust (central heating) system.

Several pieces of Roman flue tile have previously been found in Hauxton, including two pieces during an excavation in 2010 at 33 High Street (Crawley 2010). It is clear that there is Roman activity near to Hauxton, although the evidence from this site is limited.

6.3 Lava

Two formless fragments of grey vesicular lava were recovered from the subsoil in Drill Pit DP1 (2).

These pieces have no surviving surfaces, and so the object that they may have derived from cannot be stated with certainty. However it is reasonable to suggest that they came originally from a quernstone.

6.4 Animal Bone

A single fragment of animal bone was recovered from the subsoil in Drill Pit DP1 (2).

The piece is part of a long bone from a large mammal, probably cattle, and is likely to be the remains of food waste.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

Although archaeological features were encountered during the watching brief monitoring, there was no evidence to suggest these were settlement related.

The ditches were agricultural boundaries and would have helped to drain the very wet soil conditions in the area. Although most of the trenches were aligned parallel or perpendicular to Church Road, one was at an unusual angle, suggesting that there may have been two phases of field system here.

The two quarry pits were located close to both Church Road and St Edmund's parish church and may have been sources of gravel for surfacing the road or providing gravel paths for the churchyard.

None of the features could be dated, and indeed few artefacts were recovered, suggesting that this area was not close to settlement until the modern era.

The few artefacts that were present included a fragment of Roman flue tile found close to the church, which includes reused Roman brick and tile in its masonry, and therefore may have been brought here for that purpose. The fragments of medieval pottery and lava quernstone may be the result of manuring arable fields with household waste from elsewhere.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Anglian water Services Ltd for commissioning and funding the work and the staff of Barhale Construction Plc for their help and cooperation.

The HER information was provided by Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team.

The finds were processed, recorded and reported on by Rebecca Sillwood.

This report was illustrated and produced by David Dobson and edited by Jayne Bown.

Bibliography and Sources

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|-------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
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| Department for Communities and Local Government | 2012 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> |
| Thomas, A | 2012 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring & Recording (Church Road Rising Main, Hauxton) 6 August 2012</i> |

http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 26.02.2013

Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Area	Period
1	Deposit			Topsoil, very dark brown gravelly sand	DP1	Modern
2	Deposit			Subsoil; dark brown gravelly sand	DP1	Unknown
3	Cut	Ditch		North-east to south-west ditch	DP1	Unknown
4	Deposit		3	Dark brown gravelly sand	DP1	Unknown
5	Cut	Ditch		North-west to South east ditch	DP1	Unknown
6	Deposit		5	Dark greyish brown gravelly sand	DP1	Unknown
7	Deposit			Topsoil	DP2	Modern
8	Deposit			Brownish green clayey gravelly sand	DP2	Modern
9	Deposit			Peat with chalk fragments	DP2	Modern
10	Deposit			Black gravelly peat	DP2	Modern
11	Deposit			Modern hardcore farmyard surface	DP3	Unknown
12	Deposit			Dark grey silt	DP3	Unknown
13	Deposit			Black peat	DP3	Unknown
14	Deposit			Dark brown silty peat	DP4	Unknown
15	Cut	Ditch		North-south ditch	Open-cut trench	Unknown
16	Deposit		15	Dark greyish brown gravelly sand	Open-cut trench	Unknown
17	Cut	Ditch		North-south ditch	Open-cut trench	Unknown
18	Deposit		17	Mid brown gravelly sand.	Open-cut trench	Unknown
19	Cut	Ditch		North-south ditch	Open-cut trench	Unknown
20	Deposit		19	Dark brown gravelly sand	Open-cut trench	Unknown
21	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Open-cut trench	Unknown
22	Deposit		21	Dark brown gravelly sand	Open-cut trench	Unknown
23	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Open-cut trench	Unknown
24	Deposit		23	Dark brown gravelly sand	Open-cut trench	Unknown
25	U/S Finds			Finds from open-cut trench	Open-cut trench	--
26	Cut	Unknown		Vertically-sided feature	Open-cut trench	Unknown
27	Deposit		26	Dark brown gravelly sand	Open-cut trench	Unknown
28	Cut	Pit		Quarry pit	Open-cut trench	Unknown
29	Deposit		28	Dark brown gravelly sand	Open-cut trench	Unknown
30	Cut	Pit		Quarry pit	Open-cut trench	Unknown
31	Deposit		30	Dark brown gravelly sand	Open-cut trench	Unknown

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Unknown	Ditch	7
Unknown	Pit	2
Unknown	Unknown	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
2	Animal Bone	1	19g	Unknown	
2	Lava	2	12g	Unknown	Formless fragments
25	Ceramic Building Material	1	43g	Roman	?Box flue tile
25	Pottery	1	14g	Medieval	
25	Pottery	1	12g	Med./Post-med.	

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Roman	Ceramic Building Material	1
Medieval	Pottery	1
Med./Post-med.	Pottery	1
Unknown	Animal Bone	1
	Lava	2

Appendix 3: OASIS Report Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: norfolka1-147178

Project details

Project name	Church Road Rising Main, Hauxton
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was conducted for Anglian Water Services Limited during groundworks associated with the construction of a new Rising Main off Church Road, Hauxton. Several ditches and quarry pits were found, but the lack of associated artefacts suggests that these were not related to any adjacent settlement. The ditches were thought to be agricultural boundary features, while the quarry pits may be associated with surfacing Church Road.
Project dates	Start: 04-02-2013 End: 21-02-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ECB3858 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	TILE Roman
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE HAUXTON Church Road Rising Main
Study area	500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 43562 52149 52 0 52 08 54 N 000 05 54 E Point
Site coordinates	TL 43936 52235 52 0 52 08 57 N 000 06 14 E Line

Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	David Whitmore
Project supervisor	Steve Hickling
Type of sponsor/funding body	Utility
Name of sponsor/funding body	Anglian Water Services Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	NPS Archaeology
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"
Digital Media available	"Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text","Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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