

Report 2216



nau archaeology

**An Archaeological Evaluation on Land Adjacent to  
33 High Street, Hauxton, Cambridgeshire**

HER ECB 3330



**Prepared for**  
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August 2014



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BAU 2216

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Location:	Land Adjacent to 33 High Street, Hauxton
District:	South Cambridgeshire
Grid Ref.:	TL 4424 5209
HER No.:	ECB 3330
Client:	Lovell Partnerships
Dates of Fieldwork:	12–14 January 2010

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## **Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation was conducted for Lovell Partnerships ahead of a proposed residential development. The fieldwork revealed several irregular gullies and ditches located across the site, the parallel layout of some of which suggests that there had been deliberate organisation of the landscape. These ditches were probably dug to provide drainage in an area prone to flooding. A collection of shallow quarry pits lay largely in the south-eastern corner of the site. A gully and a pit containing medieval artefacts and many of the other undated features may be of the same period.*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The proposed development area lay on the northern edge of the village of Hauxton, Cambridgeshire, adjacent to 33 High Street (Fig. 1). The plot measured 0.3 ha and had formerly been part of the University Arms Farm. It is proposed that seventeen affordable dwellings with associated parking and landscaping be constructed on the site, and an archaeological evaluation was requested prior to a final planning decision being by Cambridgeshire County Council.

This work was undertaken to fulfil a planning condition set by Cambridgeshire County Council (Planning Ref. S/0554/09/F) and a brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice office (CAPCA) (Ref. Eliza Gore 5th June 2008). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NAU Archaeology (Ref. BAU 2216). This work was commissioned and funded by Lovell Partnerships.

This 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 *Planning and Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990). 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 NAU Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Store following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

## **2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The site is situated on West Melbury Chalk overlain by First and Second Terrace River Deposits. The site is currently agricultural land laid to pasture and is relatively flat at 14m OD (Plate 1). The River Cam is located 200m to the north and there is a high water table, which led to very poor drainage.

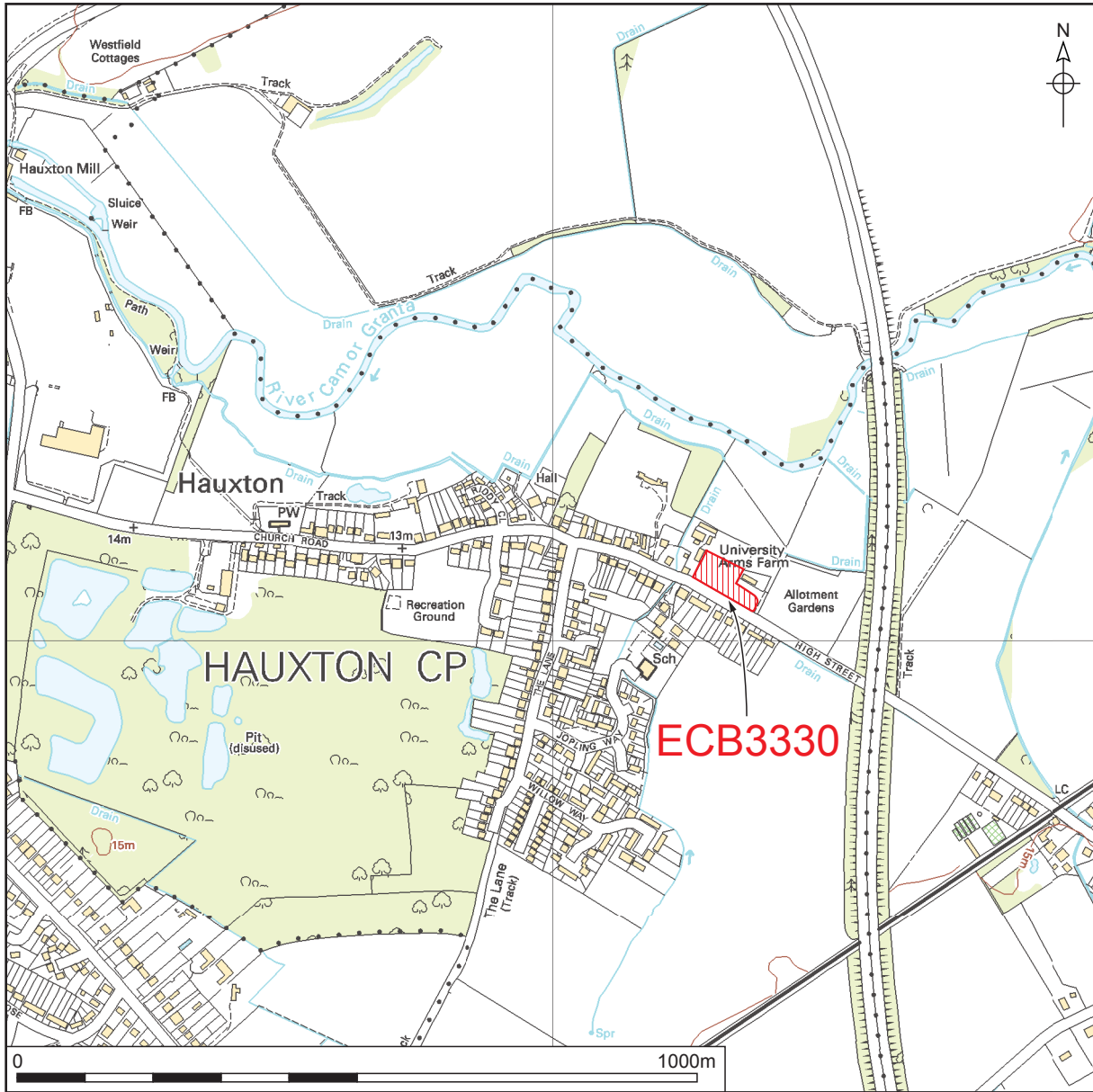
543197m

544797m

44

252935m

252935m



52

52

251335m

251335m

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44

543197m

544797m

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

The topsoil was a humic dark-brown clayey silt, which was on average 0.30m thick. In places it overlay a stony mid-brown clayey silt subsoil, though the subsoil was patchy, probably due to localised landscaping and farming practices. The subsoil was 0.20m at its thickest.

Specifically the natural substratum was a degraded chalky clay and silt, which became harder, purer chalk towards the western half of the site.



Plate 1. The site, looking west.

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

A crossing of the Granta at a ford near Hauxton mill, supplemented with a bridge, by the 14th century, was probably in use from the Bronze Age. A settlement nearby, marked by a cemetery with almost 100 burials found north-east of the mill, partly in Great Shelford, suggests that the area was probably inhabited from the Early Iron Age, through the Roman period, until the Anglo-Saxon period (VCH 1982). The settlement is mentioned in AD 970, when the Essex thegn Edric left four and a half hides at Hauxton and three at the neighbouring estate Newton to King Edgar. The king then promised those lands to Bishop Athelwold for the newly founded Ely abbey, but died before legal transfer was completed. Edric's brother, Alwold, possessing the deeds, then seized the Newton land, claiming it to be a distinct estate, whereas the monks alleged that it was inseparably combined with Hauxton (VCH 1982). At the time of the Domesday Survey, the settlement was known as 'Havochestun' and there was three mills recorded there. Milling has continued to be an important activity in Hauxton until modern times. The two villis of Hauxton and Newton together had 27 recorded peasants in 1086 and 83 landholders (VCH 1982).

An Historic Environment Record search was undertaken for a 1km radius around the site. The two most important HER sites in terms of the present work are those

of HER 04503 and 04496 (Scheduled Monuments 28 and 73), which lay the north and north-east of the site respectively. They comprise two large cropmark complexes which are thought to relate to activity from the Neolithic to the Roman period and which are also considered to be of national importance. An excavation was undertaken in 1977 at Obelisk Kilns, an area forming part of the HER entry 04496 and adjacent to the M11. This work revealed east–west ditches, which were truncated by a series of later north-west to south-east aligned parallel ditches. Some pottery was found as well as evidence for ironworking. A large quantity of poorly fired Roman red colour-coated pottery identical to Oxford ware was found. The foundations of a large building were seen.

A series of other cropmark complexes lay close to the site which representing activity of various periods. To the south-west of the site there are cropmarks of linear features of unknown date (HER 09631). They are thought to be caused by drainage. This is also true of HER 09633, which could be part of complex settlement area or also due to drainage. Elements of a possible settlement are recorded as cropmarks as part of HER 09635, also to the south-west of the site. These consist of a double parallel track with linear ditches. Also situated to the south-west was HER 09636, comprising the cropmarks of trackways and ditches. HER 09637 was situated further to the south and consisted of the cropmarks of a rectilinear enclosure, linear features and ring-ditch.

Further cropmarks of linear features are situated to the north-west of the site (HER 05090), and these are suggested to date from the Early Neolithic to Roman period. HER 09628 was also situated to the north-west of the site and consisted of an enclosure and linear cropmark which were probably of relatively recent date.

There are also a series of historic buildings close to the site. The parish church of Saint Edmund (HER 14881) has many remaining Norman elements, such as the nave and chancel. There is a relatively early representation of Saint Thomas Beckett in a wall painting which is one of the most important 13th-century paintings in the county. Similarities in ornamental detail between the church and St Mary Magdalene's chapel in Cambridge are perhaps indicative of work by a single workshop. Some parts of the structure were added during the later medieval period, for example the battlemented western tower was added in the 15th century. A local resident recalled the discovery of a stone coffin on the north-eastern side of the vestry during excavations for a soakaway.

'The Old House' (HER 51548), at 31 High Street, dates from the 15th century with 16th century additions. The building was extended c.1950. The structure consisted of an exposed timber frame, with rendered infill and steeply pitched, plain tiled roof. A further historic Grade II listed property stands at 11 High Street (HER 51547), and was built in the later 18th century or early 19th century with 20th-century additions at the rear. A short distance away was a further Grade II listed building, 'The Tudor House' (HER 51546), which had formerly been the King's Head public house. The building dates from the 15th century and had 16th- and 20th-century alterations. The structure was timber framed and rendered, with steeply pitched tiled gable roofs and a yellow brick ridge stack. A further Grade II listed building, 'The Little Manor House' (HER 51545), was situated on Hauxton Church road. The building dates from the late 16th and early 17th centuries and had 20th-century additions at the rear. It too is timber framed and is built on a brick and clunch plinth, with rendered infill and plain tiled, gable roofs.





Figure 2. Trench location. Scale 1:750

## **4.0 METHODOLOGY**

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

The brief required that at least 5% of the development plot be sample excavated. This was achieved by excavating four 25m by 1.80m trenches and one 10m by 1.80m trench (Fig. 2). Machine excavation was carried out with a wheeled JCB-type excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision. The bucket was 1.50m wide and the JCB had to be manoeuvred to excavate a 1.80m wide trench.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU Archaeology pro forma. 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.

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. A single lump of lead waste was found through metal-detecting. Three environmental samples were taken from features [03], [05] and [29].

A known height with a value of 13.0m OD, located on the surface of the High Street adjacent to the site, was used as a benchmark.

Access to the site was excellent, although the very wet weather conditions made the fieldwork difficult. The high water table was also problematic and led to the filling-up of the bases of the features with water as soon as they were excavated.

## **5.0 RESULTS**

### **5.1 Trench 1**

Trench 1 was situated in the south-western corner of the plot (Fig. 2). It was 25m long and 1.80m wide and was oriented east–west (Plate 2). Five archaeological features were observed within it (Fig. 3). At the western end of the trench was a small possible post-hole or pit [13]. It measured 0.53m by 0.57m and had a depth of 0.07m. The sides were concave and the base a little irregular. The single fill [14] was a light brown silty clay. No dating evidence was recovered from the fill.

A small irregular pit [11] lay around 1m to the east. It measured 0.90m by 0.59m and had a depth of 0.16m. The sides and base were concave, although it was shallower on its eastern side. The fill was also a light brown silty clay. The feature was undated.

A large shallow ditch [03] was located towards the centre of the trench and was oriented north-east–south-west. At its deepest point it was only 0.07m deep and it had an observed length of 1.80m. The sides and base were irregular, although the feature was reasonably regular in plan. The single fill (04) of the ditch was a dark brown silty clay which contained no major inclusions.

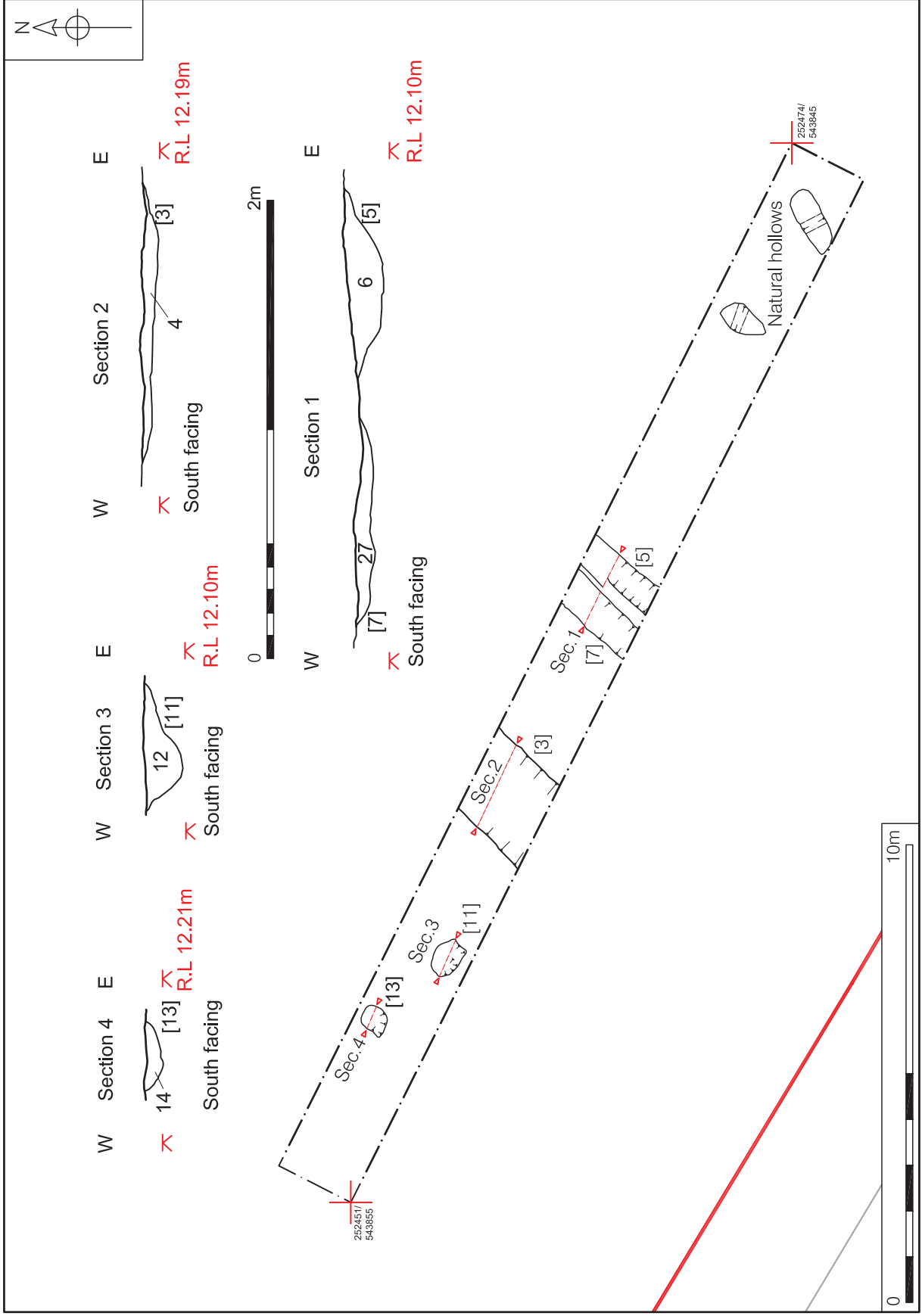


Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25



Plate 2. Trench 1, looking east.



Plate 3. Gullies [05] and [07], looking north.

Immediately to the east were two gullies, [07] and [05], which were also oriented north-east to south-west (Plate 3). The pale appearance of the two fills and the fact that the two gullies were parallel suggested that they were contemporary. The western gully [07] had a depth of 0.07m and the eastern gully [05] a depth of 0.15m. Both gullies had an observed length of 1.80m and the sides and bases of both were slightly irregular. The two fills, (08) and (06), were formed from a light grey slightly silty clay. Fill (06) contained some fragments of medieval pantile.

## 5.2 Trench 2

This trench was situated in the south-central part of the site (Fig. 2). It was 10m by 1.80m and was oriented north-south (Plate 4). A single large pit was found towards the southern end of the trench (Fig. 4). Pit [09]=[19] measured at least 3.86m by 1.56m in extent and had a depth of 0.40m (Plate 5). The profile of the pit was regular and it had concave sides and base. During excavation the pit was allocated two context numbers. A single fill (20)=(10) comprised a friable mid-brownish-grey silty clay. The homogenous character of the fill suggests that it may have been the result of deliberate backfilling. A test-slot was excavated to the southern end of the trench, which confirmed that the feature was in fact one large pit rather than two intercutting pits.



Plate 4. Trench 2, looking north.

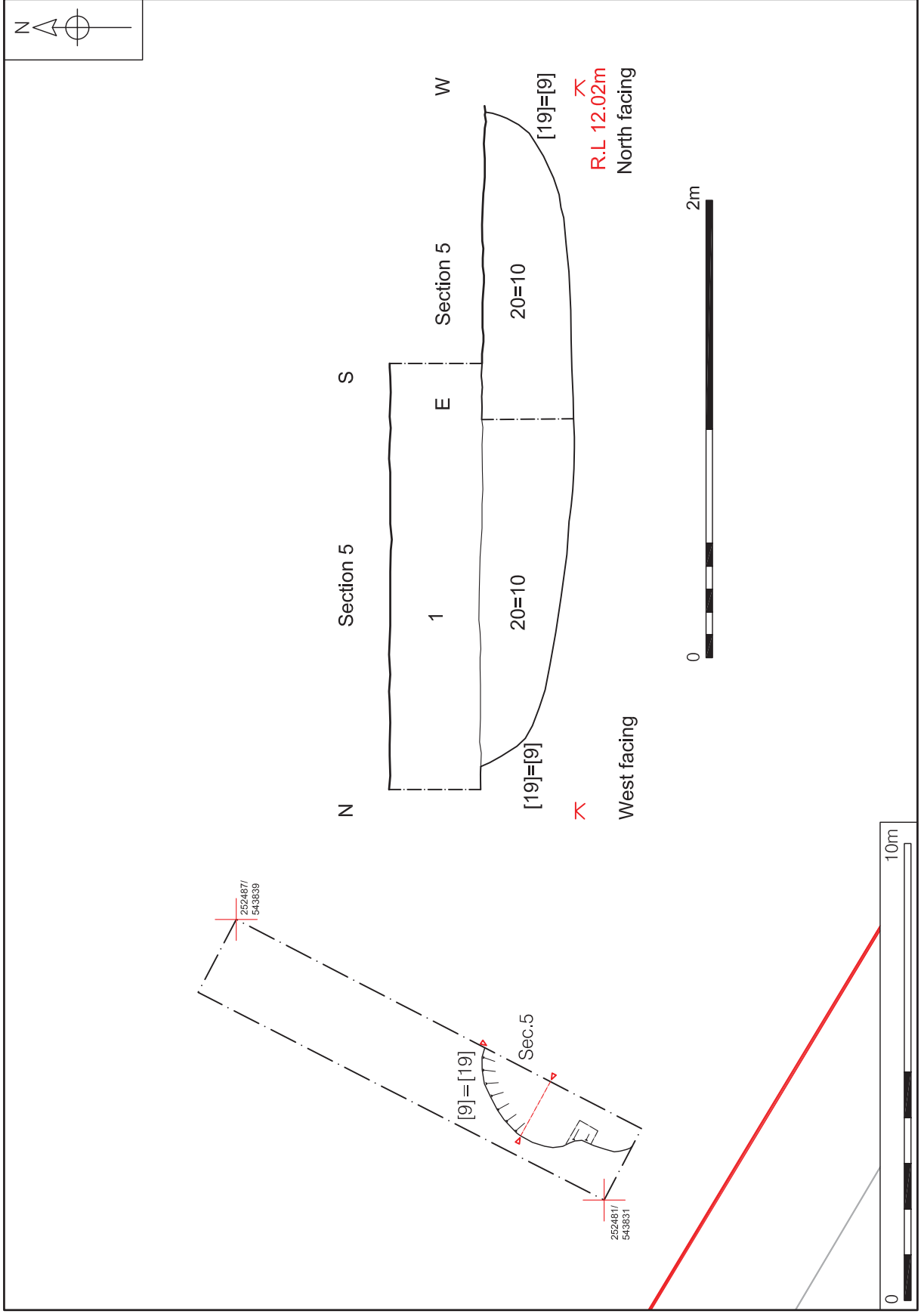


Figure 4. Trench 2, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25



Plate 5. Pit [09]=[19], looking south.



Plate 6. Trench 3, looking east.

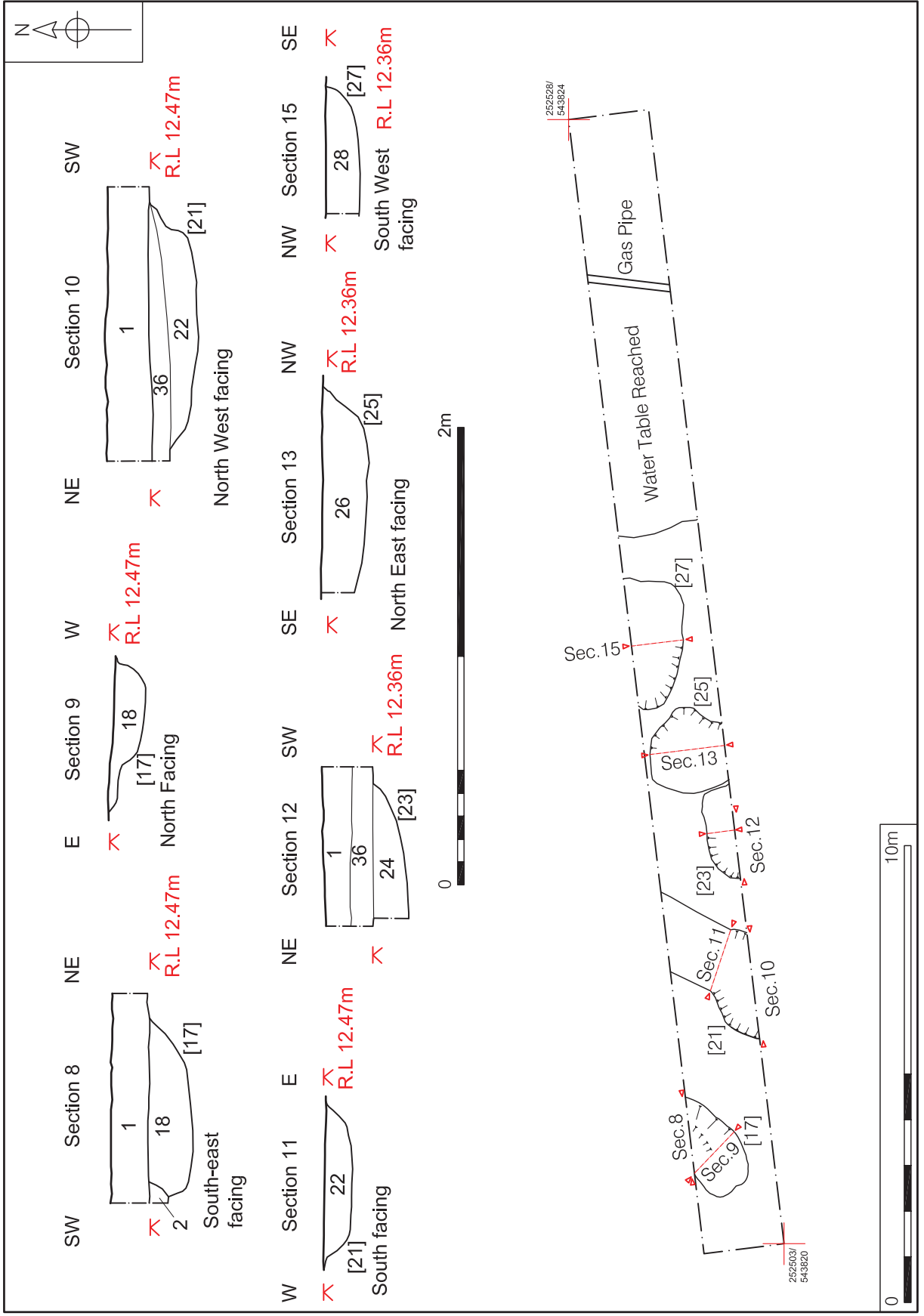


Figure 5. Trench 3, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25



### 5.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was oriented north-east to south-west and was located in the south-eastern part of the site (Fig. 2). It measured 25m by 1.80m, and five irregular pits were located within the trench (Plate 6; Fig. 5). From west to east they were [17], [21], [23], [25] and [27]. All except feature [21] had roughly oval shapes. A further area of pitting was located at the north-eastern end of the trench, but was obscured by the high water table and consequently was not allocated a context number (Plate 8). The close proximity of an iron pipe in the vicinity, thought to be a gas pipe, meant that further excavation below the water table was impossible.

The southernmost pit [17] measured 1.17m by 1.86m and had a depth of 0.18m (Plate 7). The base was roughly flat and the sides were concave. The single fill (18) was a light greyish-brown silty clay which had probably built up gradually. A small sherd of medieval sandy ware came from fill (18). Two metres to the north-east was a further probable pit [21]. It measured at least 2.55m by 2.03m and had a depth of 0.14m. The base was roughly flat and the sides were concave. Its fill (22) comprised a mid-greyish-brown silty clay. The sides were concave and the base was roughly flat. As the feature has an elongated shape and extended beyond the sides of the trench, it could represent a linear feature.

Immediately to the north-east was a further pit [23], which measured at least 2.01m by 0.67m and had a depth of 0.16m. The base was roughly flat and the sides were concave. The fill (24) was a mid-greyish-brown silty clay. Another pit [25] was located immediately to the north. It measured at least 1.86m by 1.63m and had a depth of 0.20m. The sides and base of the pit were slightly concave. The fill (26) of the pit was a light brown silty clay. Just to the north was a further pit [27], which measured at least 2.92m by 1.20m and 0.14m deep. The base was flat and the sides were concave. The fill (28) was a light brown silty clay.



Plate 7. Pit [17], looking north.



Plate 8. Water table at east end of Trench 3, looking east.



Plate 9. Trench 4, looking west.

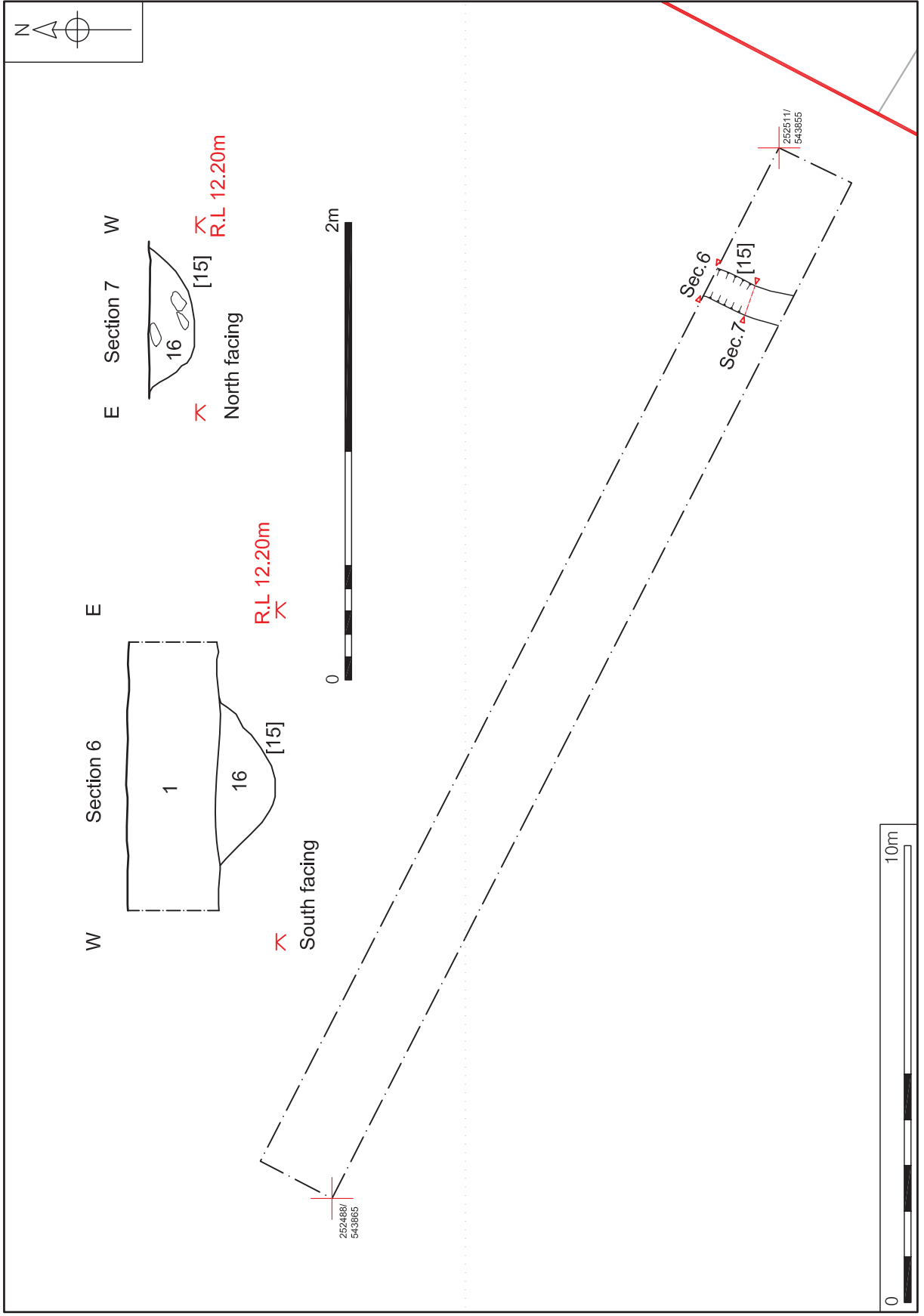


Figure 6. Trench 4, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25



Plate 10. Gully [15], looking north.



Plate 11. Trench 5, looking south.

## 5.4 Trench 4

This trench was located in the north-eastern corner of the site and was oriented east–west (Fig. 2). It measured 25m by 1.80m, and a single gully was observed within the trench (Plate 9; Fig. 6). Gully [15] was located several metres from the eastern end of the trench, it was at least 1.80m long, 0.68m wide and was oriented north–south (Plate 10). The maximum depth was 0.26m and the sides and base were concave. The shape and profile of this feature were very regular. The fill (16) consisted of a friable light brown silty clay which had probably built up gradually.



Plate 12. Gullies [29] and [31], looking south west.

## 5.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was situated in the north-western part of the site and was oriented north-west to south-east (Fig. 2; Plate 11). Three features were observed within the trench (Fig. 7). There were two interconnected gullies at the north-western end and a shallow ditch was located at the south-eastern end of the trench. A small slot was machine-excavated adjacent to the gullies at the end of the evaluation to examine if they were part of a curving gully, but that slot indicated that they were actually reasonably straight.

Gully [29] truncated gully [31] and both were oriented roughly east–west (Plate 12). It was at least 1.80m long, 0.70m wide and 0.40m deep. In places the sides were convex and in other places concave, while the base was slightly concave. There were three fills and their position within the gully suggested that they the result of being deliberately deposited. The earliest fill (34) was friable light grey silty sandy clay and it was located down the northern side of the feature. The second fill (35) was situated in the middle of the feature and was also a light grey silty sandy clay 0.13m thick. The third fill (30) comprised a mid-brown silty sandy clay.

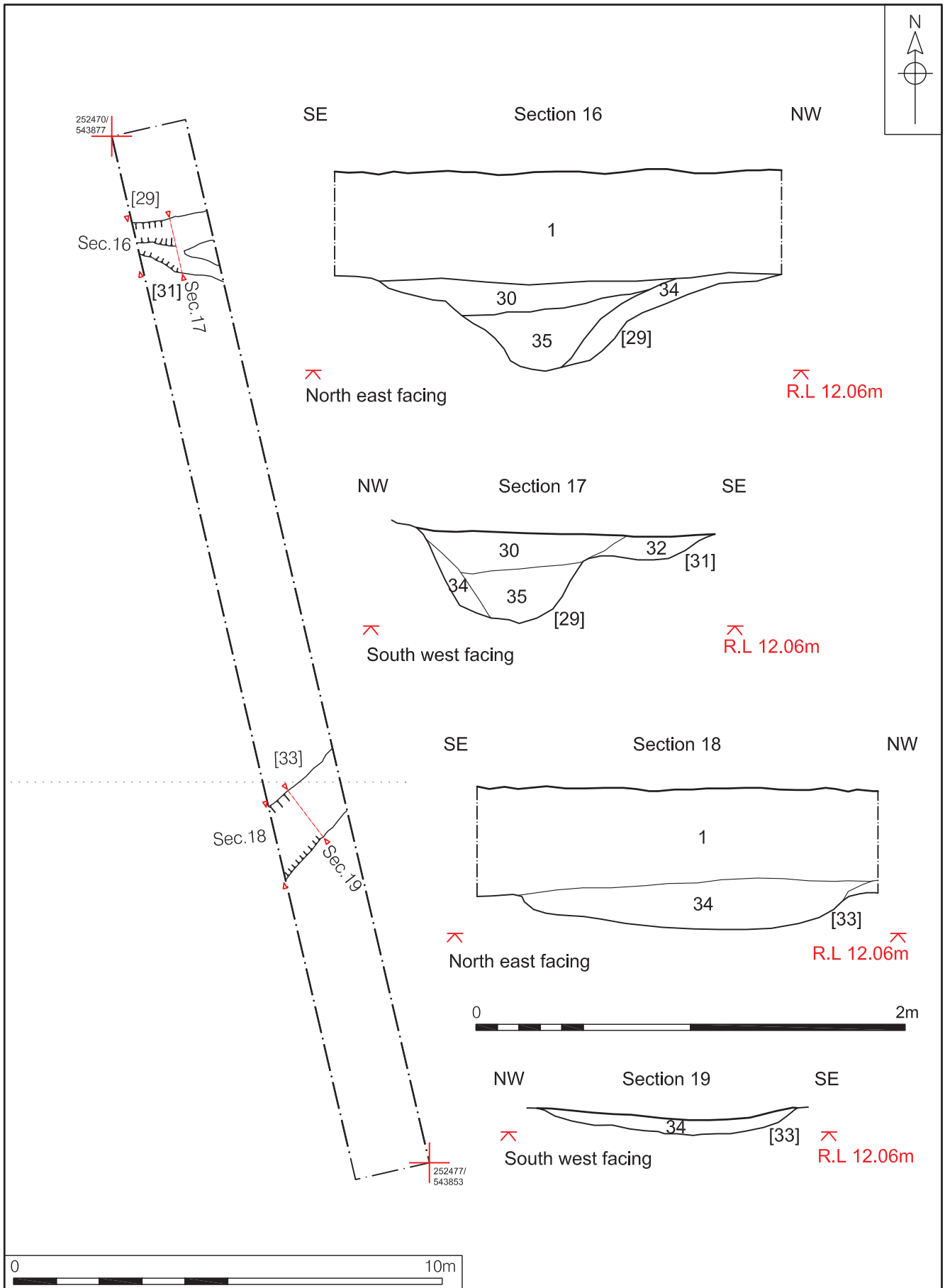


Figure 7. Trench 5, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Gully [31] was irregular, at least 1.80m long and was 0.50m wide. The sides and base were concave and the depth was 0.10m. The single fill (32) was a light brown silty and sandy clay which had probably built up gradually.

At the southern end of the trench was a shallow ditch [33], which was oriented north-east to south-west. It had an observed length of 1.80m, was 1.20m wide and 0.07m deep. The sides and base were slightly irregular, lumpy and concave. The fill (34) was a light grey-brown silty clay which contained occasional flints. The ditch lay on the same alignment as linear features [03], [05] and [07] located in Trench 1, and it is possible that ditch [33] could be a continuation of ditch [07].

## **6.0 THE FINDS**

### **6.1 Pottery**

A small highly abraded body sherd in unglazed sandy fabric with sparse quartz inclusions came from pit [18]. The unprovenanced sherd is similar to 13th- and 14th-century sandy coarsewares found at Ely (Cessford *et al.* 2006, 11).

### **6.2 Ceramic Building Material**

Four pieces of medieval pantile (357g) in coarse sandy fabric with ferrous and flint inclusions were found in context (06).

### **6.3 Metal Objects**

A melted lump of lead-waste weighing 103g was found in context (10).

### **6.4 Animal Bone**

By Julie Curl

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context. As this is a very small assemblage, the data was directly input into the table in this report.

One context produced a total of 0.243kg of faunal remains, comprising six pieces. The remains are in good condition, although fragmentary from butchering and wear. Some flaking of the surfaces and cracking are evident that would suggest the bones were exposed to weathering for a time before eventually being buried. The remains consist largely of butchered cattle, with good quality meat bones present, such as the tibia and humerus. A single piece of butchered sheep/goat radius was also recorded.

The cattle humerus is of interest as it shows an ossified haematoma, a bony lump which forms on the bone following prolonged or repeated pressure on one area and subsequent bleeding beneath the skin. For such a lump to form in this area might suggest a traction animal and pressure on the upper leg from the regular use of a plough. Cattle were used as traction animals until the late medieval period and even later in some areas and can often show such pathologies from the strains of working life.

## 7.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

By Val Fryer

Three samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken and all three were submitted for assessment. The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils, mollusc shells and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 6. Nomenclature within the appendix follows Stace (1997) for the plant macrofossils and Kerney and Cameron (1979) and Macan (1977) for the mollusc shells. All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots and seeds were present throughout.

Plant macrofossils were exceedingly rare, comprising a small fragment of a possible brome (*Bromus* sp.) fruit and pieces of charcoal/charred wood and charred root/stem. Possible mineral replaced stem fragments were noted within the assemblage from Sample 3.

All three assemblages were largely composed of shells of terrestrial and marsh/freshwater molluscs. Three of Evans' (1972) ecological groups of land snails are represented, but the assemblages are dominated by shells of marsh and freshwater species including *Anisus leucostoma*, *Lymnaea* sp., *Pisidium* sp. and *Succinea* sp..

Other remains occurred infrequently, but did include small, abraded bone fragments, some of which were burnt, pieces of coal, a large vitreous globule and a small piece of what appears to be amber or amber glass.

In summary, the composition of the mollusc assemblages would appear to indicate that all three ditches/gullies were situated within a predominantly grassland landscape, which was either semi-permanently wet or subject to seasonal inundations. Gully [29] may well have been partially shaded. The extreme low density of charred plant remains may suggest that this area was largely devoid of human settlement/agricultural/industrial activity, and it is assumed that the few remains recorded were probably derived from wind-blown detritus, which was accidentally incorporated within the ditch fills.

Although plant remains are scarce, mollusc shells are abundant, with most being very well preserved. If further excavations are planned within this area of Hauxton, it is recommended that additional mollusc samples of approximately 10–20 litres in volume are taken from any features recorded, as analysis of the recovered assemblages may provide very specific data regarding the features and the landscape within which they were situated.



## 8.0 CONCLUSIONS

A relatively large number of archaeological features were found during the evaluation, and these were present in every trench across the site. Seven linear features were observed, comprising shallow ditches and gullies. The irregular appearance of some of these features suggests that they may have originally been quickly excavated drainage features. The fact that features [03], [07], [05] and [33] lie on the same alignment may also indicate a degree of deliberate landscape organisation. All of these ditches may have been designed to help drain water down towards the river. The presence of medieval pantile fragments in the fill of gully [07] suggests that it dates from the medieval period, and the similar pale and leached appearance of some of the other fills may indicate that they are of the same period.

The nine pits found on the site are mostly clustered in the south-eastern corner and are concentrated in areas where the underlying substratum is sand and gravel, suggesting that they were quarry pits designed to extract building material. There is no intercutting and the pits seem to respect each other, perhaps indicating a contemporary date. A single sherd of sandy ware from pit [17] dates this pit, and therefore probably much of the other pitting, to the medieval period. The lack of waste material within the features confirms that settlement was situated a fair distance away (if the features are largely medieval, the medieval settlement was situated closer to the church to the west).

As the site is reasonably low lying and close to the river it was probably always prone to a high water table and flooding. The results of the environmental sampling confirm the waterlogged nature of the environment. The shallow character of all of the features suggests that they were originally excavated down to a level consistent with that of the water table. The leached and pale fills of most of features derives from the natural infilling through waterborne chalk-influenced deposits. The area appears to be slightly lower lying than the areas which contain many of the cropmarks, such as HER 04503 and HER 04496 nearby, and this area may have always been prone to flooding. The slightly higher land was probably deemed more suitable for settlement, and as the land was not suitable for arable crops it has remained pasture.

The shallow character of many of the archaeological features and the similarity of the fill deposits to the 'background' substratum probably accounts for the major conclusion of the geophysical survey that there were not many archaeological features present. When the distribution of the features is compared against the geophysical survey, only gully [29] in Trench 5 seems to correlate with a weak positive magnetic anomaly situated in the north-western corner of the site which had been identified as a possible land drain. This indicates that there may be more archaeological activity present on the rest of the site which did not show up as a geophysical anomalies.

Recommendations for future work based upon this report will be made by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice office (CAPCA).

## **Acknowledgements**

The fieldwork was undertaken by the author with Lilly Hodges. The finds were processed by Lucy Talbot and the pottery and other finds were examined by Sarah Percival of NAU Archaeology. The animal bone was reported on by Julie Curl of Sylvanus. The environmental samples were processed and reported on by Rob and Val Fryer. The illustrations were prepared by David Dobson after initial digitising by the author. The report was edited and formatted by Richard Hoggett.

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Date accessed: 02 March 2010.

## Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
1	Deposit			Topsoil	Unknown
2	Deposit			Natural	Unknown
3	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Unknown
4	Deposit		3	Fill	Unknown
5	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval
6	Deposit		5	Ashy and flinty	Medieval
7	Cut	Gully		Gully	Unknown
8	Deposit		7	Fill	Unknown
9	Cut	Pit		Pit	Unknown
10	Deposit		9	Fill	Unknown
11	Cut	Pit		Pit	Unknown
12	Deposit		11	Fill	Unknown
13	Cut	Pit		Pit	Unknown
14	Deposit		13	Fill	Unknown
15	Cut	Gully		Gully	Unknown
16	Deposit		15	Fill	Unknown
17	Cut	Pit		Pit	Medieval
18	Deposit		17	Fill	Medieval
19	Cut	Pit		Pit	Unknown
20	Deposit		19	Fill	Unknown
21	Cut	Pit		Pit	Unknown
22	Deposit		21	Fill	Unknown
23	Cut	Pit		Pit	Unknown
24	Deposit		23	Fill	Unknown
25	Cut	Pit		Pit	Unknown
26	Deposit		25	Fill	Unknown
27	Cut	Pit		Pit	Unknown
28	Deposit		27	Fill	Unknown
29	Cut	Gully		Gully	Unknown
30	Deposit		29	Fill	Unknown
31	Cut	Gully		Gully	Unknown
32	Deposit		31	Fill	Unknown
33	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Unknown
34	Deposit		33	Fill	Unknown
35	Deposit		33	Fill	Unknown
36	Deposit	Layer		Subsoil	Unknown

## Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Type	Total
Medieval	Ditch	1
	Pit	1
Unknown	Ditch	2
	Gully	4
	Pit	8

## Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
6	Lava	2	41g	Unknown	Heavily encrusted
6	Ceramic Building Material	4	357g	Medieval	Roof tile
10	Lead	3	103g	Unknown	waste
16	Animal Bone	6	238g	Unknown	
18	Pottery	1	1g	Medieval	

## Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Medieval	Ceramic Building Material	4
	Pottery	1
Unknown	Animal Bone	6
	Lava	2
	Lead	3

## Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form
18	MCW	Body sherd	1	1		Unknown

## Appendix 4: CBM

Context	Fabric	Type	Form	No	Wt/g
6	CSFFE	RT	Pantile	4	357

## Appendix 5: Faunal Remains

Context	Ctxt Qty	Ctxt Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Comments
16	6	243	Cattle	5	Fragments of tibia, humerus, scapula, Butchered. Adult.
			Sheep/goat	1	Radius fragment, cut/chopped. Adult.

## Appendix 6: The Environmental Evidence

Sample No.	1	2	3
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Gully</b>	<b>Ditch</b>	<b>Ditch</b>
<b>Plant macrofossils</b>			
<i>Bromus</i> sp.			xcffg
Charcoal <2mm	x	x	x
Charcoal >2mm	x		x
Charred root/stem		x	x
Mineral replaced root/stem			x
<b>Mollusc shells</b>			
<b>Woodland/shade loving species</b>			
<i>Acanthinula aculeata</i>	x		
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.	xcf		
<i>Carychium</i> sp.	x		
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	x		
<i>Trichia striolata</i>	xcf		
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.	x		
Zonitidae indet.	x		
<b>Open country species</b>			
<i>Helicella itala</i>	x		
Helicidae indet.	x		
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	x	x	xcf
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	xx		x
<i>V. costata</i>	xx	x	xx
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>			x
<b>Catholic species</b>			
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.	x		
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	xxx		x
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>	x	xcf	x
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	xxx	x	xx
<b>Marsh/Freshwater species</b>			
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>	xxx	x	x
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.	xx		x
<i>L. truncatula</i>	x	x	x
<i>Oxyloma pfeifferi</i>		xcf	xcf
<i>Pisidium</i> sp.	x		xxxx
<i>Planorbis</i> sp.			xcf
<i>Succinea</i> sp.	x	x	xx
<i>Valvata piscinalis</i>			x
<b>Other remains</b>			
Amber/glass	x		
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	
Bone	x xb	x	
Mineralised soil concretions	xxx		xx
Mortar/plaster	x		
Small coal frags.	xx	x	
Vitrified material	x		
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

x = 1–10 specimens; xx = 11–50 specimens; xxx = 51–100 specimens; xxxx = 100+ specimens;  
cf = compare; fg = fragment; b = burnt