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**LAND ADJACENT TO HILL FARM, FOWLMERE ROAD, FOXTON,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER: ECB 4397

Author:	Kerrie Bull (Fieldwork and report) Antony R.R. Mustchin (Editor) Lauren Wilson (Research)	
Illustrations:	Thomas Light	
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210

P I House, Rear of 23 Clifton Road, Shefford,
Bedfordshire, SG17 5AF
Tel: 01462 850483

e-mail: info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk



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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 SITE DESCRIPTION**
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**
- 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**
- 5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION**
- 6 METHODOLOGY**
- 7 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 8 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 9 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 10 DISCUSSION**
- 11 CONCLUSIONS**

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**
- 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS**
- 3 HER DATA**
- 4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES**
- 5 TITHE APPORTIONMENT**

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	Hill Farm, Foxton, Cambridgeshire		
<p>In April 2015 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an evaluation of land adjacent to Hill Farm, Fowlmere Road, Foxton, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4165 4792). The evaluation was undertaken prior to the determination of planning approval for the construction of 15 affordable dwellings with associated external works and parking (South Cambs. Council Ref. S/2658/14/FL). The evaluation followed a geophysical survey of the site (dated 12/03/2015), also conducted by AS (Baker et al. 2015).</p> <p>The majority of features recorded during the evaluation were linear ditches. A gully (F1003 (Trench 5)) and two perpendicular furrows (F1015 (Trench 3) and F1035 (Trench 1)) were also present. A possible hollow way (F1011) was recorded in Trench 3. Only two discrete features were encountered (undated Pit F1025 (Trench 5) and early modern Pit F1029 (Trench 1)).</p> <p>Of particular significance were parallel V-shaped Ditches F1007 and F1017, recorded in Trenches 1 and 2. In Trench 1, these ditches appeared to correspond to the position of a linear positive anomaly identified by the forerunning geophysical survey. However, overall there was a relatively poor correlation between the surveyed anomalies and the exposed archaeology. The orientation of these ditches was similar to a linear cropmark of 'suggested' medieval date to the south-west of the site (CHER 08985). F1007 and F1017 both contained mid to late Iron Age pottery.</p> <p>Ditch F1005 (Trenches 3 and 5) ran broadly perpendicular to Ditches F1007 and F1017. This feature yielded early Roman pottery and displayed a loose correlation to the c. NW-SE line of a linear geophysical anomaly running across much of the site.</p> <p>A section of possible hollow way (F1011) was recorded in Trench 3. The fill of this feature (L1012) contained late Iron Age pottery and was cut by Ditches F1005 and F1013.</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	30/04/2015		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Site Code	CHER ECB 4397
P. number	6147	Further work	TBC
Type of project	Evaluation		
Site status	none		
Current land use	Agriculture		
Planned development	Residential		
Main features (+dates)	Ditches, ?hollow way		
Significant finds (+dates)	Iron Age and Roman pottery		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	South Cambs.	Foxton
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire HER		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	c. 0.47ha		
NGR	TL 4165 4792		
Height AOD (max/ min)	c. 24m		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Kerrie Bull		
Funded by	South Cambridgeshire District Council		
Full title	Land adjacent to Hill Farm, Fowlmere Road, Foxton, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Bull, K.		
Report no.	4835		
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LAND ADJACENT TO HILL FARM, FOWLMERE ROAD, FOXTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In April 2015 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Hill Farm, Fowlmere Road, Foxton, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4165 4792). The evaluation was undertaken prior to the determination of a planning application for the construction of 15 affordable dwellings with associated external works and parking (South Cambs. Council Ref. S/2658/14/FL) based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team. The evaluation followed a geophysical survey of the site (dated 12/03/2015), also conducted by AS (Baker et al. 2015).

The site lies within an archaeologically rich, multi-period landscape including numerous monuments and findspots. These include evidence of prehistoric and Roman occupation/ enclosure and the medieval village core of Foxton and its 13th century parish church. As such, the site had good archaeological potential, particularly for evidence relating to the use and development of the local landscape over time.

Of particular significance were parallel V-shaped Ditches F1007 and F1017, recorded in Trenches 1 and 2. In Trench 1, these ditches appeared to correspond to the position of a linear positive anomaly identified by the forerunning geophysical survey. However, overall there was a relatively poor correlation between the surveyed anomalies and the exposed archaeology. The orientation of these ditches was similar to a linear cropmark of 'suggested' medieval date to the south-west of the site (CHER 08985). F1007 and F1017 both contained mid to late Iron Age pottery.

Ditch F1005 (Trenches 3 and 5) ran broadly perpendicular to Ditches F1007 and F1017. This feature yielded early Roman pottery and displayed a loose correlation to the c. NW-SE line of a linear geophysical anomaly running across much of the site.

A section of possible hollow way (F1011) was recorded in Trench 3. The fill of this feature (L1012) contained late Iron Age pottery and was cut by Ditches F1005 and F1013.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In April 2015 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Hill Farm, Fowlmere Road, Foxton, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4165 4792; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken prior to the determination of a planning application for the construction of 15 affordable dwellings with associated external works and parking (South Cambs.

Council Ref. S/2658/14/FL) based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team. The evaluation followed a geophysical survey of the site (dated 12/03/2015), also conducted by AS (Baker et al. 2015).

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET; Gemma Stewart), dated 04/02/2015 and a specification compiled by AS (dated 11/02/2015), and approved by CCC HET. It followed procedures outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' (now Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008), and adhered to relevant sections of Gurney's (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*.

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation were:

- to establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*;
- to identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;
- to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/ alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence;
- to provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost; and
- to establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area, their location and level, and vulnerability to damage by development.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets

(i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The village of Foxton is located approximately 10km south-west of Cambridge and c. 9km north-east of Royston. The current site is located on the south-eastern edge of the village and comprises a rectangular parcel of agricultural land (c. 0.47ha overall). The site is bounded by Fowlmere Road to the north-east, farmland to the south-east and south-west, and by the buildings of Hill Farm to the north-west.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site and surrounding landscape are relatively flat, situated at c.20-25m AOD, excluding two areas of slightly higher ground: Chalk Hill and West Hill, to the west and south-west of the site respectively.

3.2 The underlying bedrock is the Zig Zag Chalk Formation; sedimentary bedrock formed in the Cretaceous Period. The site's soils are of the Wantage 2 Association, described as 'shallow well drained calcareous silty soils over argillaceous chalk associated with similar soils affected by groundwater' (Soil Association of England and Wales 1983, 6). These soils are suitable for cereal cultivation, especially barley, and other arable crops (*ibid.*).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 An extensive late Iron Age (2nd to 1st century BC) and Romano-British settlement is located c. 1.1km to the south-west of the site. This settlement – located to the south-east of West Hill – includes field systems and trackways, and has yielded numerous finds including large quantities of pottery, daub and animal bone (CHER 07870 and 07870B). Closer to the current site, evidence of prehistoric activity includes a struck flint scatter and cremated human remains found within a Gallo-Belgic pot (CHER MCB15792). A possible funeral pyre was identified nearby. Local cropmark evidence includes a possible trackway and ?Iron Age hut (CHER MCB19183), some 680m to the north-west of the site. Evidence of possible Neolithic tree clearance is also known from the immediate area (CHER CB15568).

Romano-British

4.2 The extensive late Iron Age settlement located to the south-east of West Hill appears to have continued in use into the Romano-British period ((CHER 07870B). Additional settlement evidence includes the site of a demolished Roman villa, within 600m of the site (exact location not given). Excavation of the villa recovered large quantities of pottery along with lesser quantities of animal bone and oyster shell. Evidence of other activity or industry in the vicinity, potentially associated with this villa and/ or its estate, is limited. Metal detecting within the immediate vicinity of the site encountered four Roman coins (CHER 11563).

Anglo-Saxon

4.3 The inhumation burial of an Anglo-Saxon individual including a knife was found some 900m to the north-west of the site (CHER 03996). It is presumed that this burial forms part of a contemporary cemetery further to the north (CHER 04209). Metal detecting some 840m to the south-west of the site recovered an enamelled decorative fitting of Anglo-Saxon style (CHER 10263).

Medieval

4.4 The modern village of Foxton dates from the medieval period and is listed in the Domesday Book as comprising 43 households and including land belonging to Geoffrey de Mandeville and the abbey of Chatteris St Mary (www.domesdaymap.co.uk). Significant development of the town appears to have begun in the 11th century (CHER MCB15793 and 17771), with the remains of house platforms known along the modern High Street (CHER 09822). Extant medieval structures include the 12th century Parish Church of St Lawrence and its 14th/ 15th century tower (CHER DCB4943). A 16th century hall house (CHER DCB6045) is also located to the north-west of the site, fronting High Street, while a moated site is recorded at Mortimers Farm, some 650m to the north-north-west of the site.

Post-Medieval

4.5 Foxton contains a large number of post-medieval buildings including Herod's Farm, High Street (CHER 10418) and a former malthouse (CHER DCB4937), all of which attest to the ongoing development of the settlement. Other evidence of this date within 1km of the current site includes an extant milestone (CHER MCB18067), a cast iron stand pump (c. 1873; CHER DCB6595) and a cannon ball found at the site of a known Cromwellian billet (CHER 10267).

Cartographic Sources

4.6 The earliest map evidence dates from 1830 (Fig. 4). The site is recorded as agricultural land outside the core of the village. The Foxton tithe map again shows the site as agricultural land (Fig. 5). Successive maps of 1886 and 1903 record no change (Figs. 6-7); likewise the modern OS map of 1950 (Fig. 8) and aerial photograph from 1962 (Figs. 9).

5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

5.1 The trial trench evaluation was preceded by a geophysical survey of the site (Baker *et al.* 2015). In summary:

The geophysical survey identified several anomalies which seem to be of archaeological significance. One of the positive linear anomalies (1)¹ appears to correspond to the line of a nearby ?medieval ditch (CHER 08985). Another positive linear anomaly (2) running across the site possibly relates to a field boundary, while linear anomalies (4) and (5) may also be archaeological. Similarly, anomaly (3) and discrete anomaly (6) (which may represent fired/ heated clay materials) could also be archaeological.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Five 1.8m wide trenches were excavated under close archaeological supervision and control using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Trench 1 was 53m in length with a 7m extension running at 90 degrees to the south-west. Trench 2 measured 18m, while Trenches 3 and 4 were both 35m long. Trench 5 measured 11m. The trial trenches were placed to examine the locations of anomalies identified by the forerunning geophysical survey.

6.2 Exposed sections and surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Surfaces were also scanned using a metal detector. Excavated spoil was similarly scanned and searched for archaeological finds.

7 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 10-11)

Sample section 1A 0.00 = 23.78m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. Firm, pale-mid grey brown clay silt with sparse small and medium sub angular and sub rounded flint and chalk flecks
0.30 – 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. Firm, pale – mid yellow brown clay silt with occasional small and medium sub rounded chalk and sparse medium sub angular flint
0.48m +	L1002	Natural. Firm, blocky white chalk with pale yellow grey chalky clay silt

Sample section 1B 0.00 = 24.36m AOD		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.26 – 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.45m +	L1002	Natural. As above

¹ Individual geophysical anomalies are marked on Figure 11

Description: Trench 1 contained two parallel Iron Age Ditches (F1007 and F1017) which loosely corresponded to the location of a positive anomaly identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 10). Ditch F1037, Furrow F1035 and early modern Pit F1029 were also present. Ditch F1037 may represent an earlier cut of Ditch F1007.

Ditch F1007 (Seg.B) was linear in plan (aligned NE-SW) and measured 2.00+ x 2.27 x 1.04m². It had steep sides and a narrow irregular base. Its basal fill (L1010) comprised friable, light grey brown silty chalk with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and frequent sub-rounded chalk pebbles. It contained a small, amorphous fragment of possible slag (9g). Secondary Fill L1009 was a friable, mid grey brown silty chalk with sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and occasional sub-rounded chalk pebbles. Within Trench 1, L1009 yielded a single ?ferrous fragment (26g); this fragment is thought to represent the limited mineral replacement of a naturally occurring material (see Appendix 2). Tertiary Fill L1008 comprised compact, light grey brown silty chalk with sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and frequent sub-rounded chalk pebbles. It contained no finds. The uppermost fill (L1033) was a friable, light grey brown silty chalk with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and sub-rounded chalk pebbles. It was also devoid of finds. Ditch F1007 (Seg.B) truncated the fill of Ditch F1037 (L1038). Ditch F1037 may have represented an earlier cut of the same feature alignment. Ditch F1007 was also recorded in Trench 2 (see below).

Ditch F1017 (Seg.B) was linear in plan (2.00+ x 4.6 x 1.4+m), orientated NE-SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a narrow base. Basal Fill L1019 comprised friable, mid grey brown silty chalk with sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and frequent sub-rounded chalk pebbles. It contained no finds. Secondary Fill L1018 was a friable, mid grey brown silty chalk with sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and occasional sub-rounded chalk pebbles. It contained a single fragment of animal bone (2g) in a poor state of preservation. Uppermost Fill L1034 comprised friable, light grey brown silty chalk with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and moderate sub-rounded chalk pebbles. L1034 contained no finds. Ditch F1017 was also recorded in Trench 2 (see below).

Shallow Ditch F1037 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.5 x 0.13m) and aligned NE-SW. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish irregular base. Its single fill (L1038) comprised compact, light grey brown silty chalk with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and frequent sub-rounded chalk pebbles. L1038 contained no finds. Despite lacking datable material, L1038 was truncated to the south-east by Iron Age Ditch F1007. The similar alignments of F1007 and F1037 suggest the possibility that the former represented a recut of an earlier feature alignment. Unlike Ditch F1007, however, no continuation of F1037 was identified in Trench 2.

Furrow F1035 was only identified within Trench 1. This feature was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.02 x 0.5m) and orientated NE-SW. It had very shallow sides and a flattish/ irregular base. Its single fill (L1036) was compacted, light grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and moderate sub-rounded chalk pebbles. It contained no finds.

² Feature measurements throughout this report are presented as *length x width x depth*

Pit F1029 was sub-circular in plan (2.0+ x 5.65 x 0.52m) with moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its basal fill (L1030) was a firm, mid yellow brown, clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints. It contained no finds. Secondary Fill L1031 comprised compact, pale yellow grey/ white silty chalk with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and frequent sub rounded chalk pebbles. Finds from this context include a small sherd (7g) of finely-made 19th century red earthenware and trace animal bone (2g). Uppermost fill L1032 comprised friable, mid grey brown chalky silt with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flints. It contained a variety of finds including a small group (seven sherds; 39g) of 'factory-made, refined white earthen ware, including a delicate tea cup with narrow dark and mid green band decoration, probably from the latter decades of the 19th century' (see Appendix 2). Other finds from this fill include glass (22g) and plastic (<1g) (see Appendix 1). The plastic from this context comprises a thin (<1mm), white strip of 20th century material, some 50mm long by 5mm wide. The small size of this object suggests that it could well represent intrusive material.

Trench 2 (Figs. 10 and 12)

Sample section 2A 0.00 = 23.61m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.30 – 0.54m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.54m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Sample section 2B 0.00 = 23.84m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.30 – 0.62m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.62m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Trench 2 contained continuations of parallel Iron Age Ditches F1007 and F1017, also recorded in Trench 1.

Ditch F1007 (Seg.A) was linear in plan (aligned NE-SW) and measured 2.00+ x 2.27 x 1.04m. It had steep sides and a narrow, flattish base. Its basal fill (L1010) comprised friable, light grey brown silty chalk with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and frequent sub-rounded chalk pebbles. It contained no finds. Secondary Fill L1009 was a friable, mid grey brown silty chalk with sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and occasional sub-rounded chalk pebbles. L1009 (Seg.A) yielded two sherds (19g) of mid to late Iron Age pottery in a homogenous, bonfire-fired, handmade fabric (see Appendix 2). Tertiary Fill L1008 comprised a shallow seam of compact, light grey brown silty chalk with sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular flints and frequent sub-rounded chalk pebbles. It contained no finds. Uppermost Fill L1033 was a friable, light grey brown silty chalk with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and sub-rounded chalk pebbles. It was also devoid of finds.

Ditch F1017 (Seg.A) was linear in plan (aligned NE-SW) and measured 2.00+ x 4.76 x 1.34m. It had steep sides and a narrow, flat base. Its primary fill (L1019) comprised friable, mid grey brown silty chalk with sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and frequent sub-rounded chalk pebbles. It contained no finds.

Secondary Fill L1018 was a friable, mid grey brown silty chalk with sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and occasional sub-rounded chalk pebbles. L1018 (Seg.A) yielded two sherds (7g) of mid to late Iron Age pottery in a homogenous, bonfire-fired, handmade fabric, identical to material from adjacent Ditch Fill L1009 (Seg.A) (see above). Twenty-three grams of animal bone, constituting cattle teeth from a juvenile animal, were also present in this fill (see Appendix 2). The uppermost fill of F1017 (Seg.A) (L1034) comprised friable, light grey brown silty chalk with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and moderate sub-rounded chalk pebbles. This fill contained no finds.

Trench 3 (Figs. 10 and 13)

Sample section 3A 0.00 = 24.42m AOD		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.25 – 0.32m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.32m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Sample section 3B 0.00 = 24.07m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.28 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.60m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Trench 3 contained Ditches F1005 (also recorded in Trench 5) and F1013, ?Hollow Way F1011 and Furrow F1015. The shallow fill of the possible hollow way yielded three two of 'Belgic' grog-tempered coarse ware (late Iron Age to 1st century AD). Ditch F1005 (Seg.D) in this trench contained two sherds of Roman (late 1st to early 2nd century) pottery.

Ditch F1005 (Seg.D) was linear in plan (aligned NW-SE) and measured 2.00+ x 2.74 x 0.33m. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1006) comprised compact, light grey brown silty chalk with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and sub-rounded chalk pebbles. L1006 (Seg.D) contained three, small cross-joining body sherds in a sandy grey fabric consistent with locally produced pottery of late 1st to 2nd century AD date (see Appendix 2). A potentially later date for this material cannot be entirely discounted. The NW-SE alignment of Ditch F1005 (Seg.D) was similar to that of a linear geophysical anomaly running across much of the site (Fig. 10); the position of the anomaly did not coincide exactly with the excavated evidence, however. Within Trench 3, Ditch F1005 partly truncated the fill of ?Hollow Way F1011 (L1012).

Hollow Way F1011 was linear in plan (aligned c. N-S) and measured 2.00+ x 4.11 x 0.14m. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish/irregular base. Its single fill (L1012) was a very compact, light grey brown silty chalk with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and sub-rounded chalk pebbles. It was truncated to the south-west and north-east by Ditches F1005 (Seg.D) and F1013, respectively. Finds from L1012 include two, small cross-joining sherds (7g) of 'Belgic' grog-tempered coarse ware. These sherds appear hand-made, suggesting they pre-date the Roman Conquest, although a later date is possible (see Appendix 2). A single piece (2g) of struck flint was also present within this fill. The latter comprises a crested blade of

Mesolithic or early Neolithic date; its condition suggests that it was residual within L1012.

Ditch F1013 was linear in plan (aligned NW-SE) and measured 2.00+ x 1.35 x 0.10m. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its single fill (L1014) was a compact, light grey brown silty chalk with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and sub-rounded chalk pebbles. It contained no finds. The south-western edge of F1013 partially truncated the fill of ?Hollow Way F1011 (L1012).

Furrow F1015 was linear in plan (aligned NW-SE) and measured 2.00+ x 0.73 x 0.11m. It had very shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1036) comprised compact, light grey brown silty chalk with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 4 (Figs. 10 and 14)

Sample section 4A 0.00 = 24.77m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.32m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Sample section 4B 0.00 = 24.39m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.20 – 0.32m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.32m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Trench 4 contained Ditches F1020, F1023 and F1027, and Pit F1025. Ditch F1020 contained early modern (19th century) pottery and was the only dated feature.

Ditch F1020 was linear in plan (aligned NW-SE) and measured 2.00+ x 0.95 x 0.23m. It had moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base. Its basal fill (L1021) was a loose, light brown grey silty chalk with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and frequent sub-rounded chalk pebbles. It contained no finds. Uppermost Fill L1022 comprised firm, mid grey brown silty chalk with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and sub-rounded chalk pebbles. It contained two small sherds (6g) of finely-made 19th century red earthenware, directly comparable to material from Pit F1029 (L1031; see above).

Ditch F1023 was linear in plan (aligned NW-SE) and measured 2.00+ x 1.01 x 0.13m. It had gently sloping sides and an irregular base. Its single fill (L1024) was a firm, light grey brown silty chalk with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and frequent sub-rounded chalk pebbles. It was devoid of finds.

Ditch F1027 was linear in plan (aligned NW-SE) and measured 2.00+ x 1.7 x 0.13m. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1028) comprised firm, mid grey brown silty chalk with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and frequent sub-rounded chalk pebbles. It contained no finds.

Pit F1025 was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.70 x 0.82 x 0.14m. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, displaying some root disturbance. Its fill (L1026) was a firm, mid grey brown silty chalk with occasional small sub-angular, sub-rounded flints and sub-rounded chalk pebbles. It contained no finds.

Trench 5 (Figs. 10 and 15)

Sample section 5A 0.00 = 24.42m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.28 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.60m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Sample section 5B 0.00 = 23.26m AOD		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.24 – 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.45m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Trench 5 contained Ditch F1005 (also recorded in Trench 3) and undated Gully F1003.

Ditch F1005 (Segs.A-C) was linear in plan (aligned NW-SE) and measured 2.55+ x 3.2 x 0.42m. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Within Trench 5, the single fill of this feature (L1006) comprised compact, light grey brown silty chalk with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and sub-rounded chalk pebbles. No finds were present. As in Trench 3 (see above) the alignment of Ditch F1005 (Segs.A-C) was similar to that of a linear geophysical anomaly (Fig. 10); the position of the anomaly did not coincide exactly with the excavated evidence. The northernmost edge of Ditch F1005 (Seg.A) truncated the fill of Gully F1003 (L1004).

Gully F1003 was linear in plan (aligned NE-SW) and measured 1.15+ x 0.40 x 0.10m. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1004) was a firm, mid grey brown, silty chalk with occasional small sub-angular, sub-rounded flints and sub-rounded chalk pebbles. It contained no finds. L1004 was cut by Ditch F1005 (Seg.A).

8 CONFIDENCE RATING

8.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

9 DEPOSIT MODEL

9.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a firm, pale to mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular to sub-rounded flints and small to medium chalk pebbles (0.25 to 0.32m thick). L1000 stratigraphically sealed Subsoil L1001, a firm, pale to mid yellow brown clayey silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded chalk pebbles and sparse sub-

angular to sub-rounded flints. This layer was not present across entire site and was up to 0.34m thick.

9.2 The natural geology, L1002 comprised firm, blocky white chalk, interspersed by pale yellow grey, chalky clay silt. L1002 was encountered at between 0.32m and 0.62m below the modern surface level.

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 Based on known sites and findspots in the surrounding landscape (Appendix 3) and the findings of the forerunning geophysical survey (Baker *et al.* 2015), the site was considered to have good archaeological potential. In the event, the trial trench evaluation revealed a number of linear ditches, furrows and a single gully, as well as two pits and a short section of possible hollow way. The features recorded in each trench are tabulated below (Table 1).

Trench	Feature	Fill(s)	Date	Description
1	1007	1010	-	Ditch
		1009	-	
		1008	-	
		1033	-	
	1017	1019	-	Ditch
		1018	Mid to late Iron Age	
		1034	-	
	1029	1030	-	Pit
		1031	Early modern (19 th century)	
		1032	Early modern (19 th century)	
1035	1036	-	Furrow	
1037	1038	-	Ditch	
2	1007	1010	-	Ditch
		1009	Mid to Late Iron Age	
		1008	-	
		1033	-	
	1017	1019	-	Ditch
		1018	-	
1034		-		
3	1005	1006	-	Ditch
	1011	1012	Late Iron Age to 1 st century AD	?Hollow way
	1013	1014	-	Ditch
	1015	1016	-	Furrow
4	1020	1021	-	Ditch
		1022	Early modern (19 th century)	
	1023	1024	-	Ditch
	1025	1026	-	Pit
	1027	1028	-	Ditch
5	1003	1004	-	Gully
	1005	1006	Early Roman (late 1 st to 2 nd century AD)	Ditch

Table 1: Summary of excavated features and contexts (including spot dates)

10.2 The majority of datable features fall within a broad timeframe spanning the mid/ late Iron Age and early Romano-British period (Table 1). The development of the site within this timeframe cannot be easily ascertained, however. Intercutting, although recorded, provided little stratigraphic data upon which to trace the evolution of the site's layout and only one ditch (F1007 (Seg.B)) appeared to constitute a re-cut feature (possibly superseding F1037 (Trench 1)). Diagnostic material was also scarce and the dating of features remains tentative. Nonetheless, the linear features overwhelmingly followed NE-SW or NW-SE alignments, indicating a degree of continuity in site layout over time. This apparent uniformity of alignment, although only partially revealed within the trial trenches, might also suggest that the undated linear features were of Iron Age or early Roman origin. This conclusion remains cautious, however, as 19th century Ditch F1020 (Trench 4) was also aligned NW-SE. A second early modern feature (Pit F1029) was located in Trench 1. The earliest material from the site, a single crested blade of Mesolithic or early Neolithic origin was present as residual material within Fill L1012 of the late Iron Age to 1st century AD ?hollow way.

10.3 Of particular significance were mid to late Iron Age Ditches F1007 and F1017; individual sections of which were present in Trenches 1 and 2. The identification of these ditches within separate trenches was based on an appraisal, by the excavator, of their individual morphologies (in plan and section) and the nature of their fills. However, the distance between the excavated sections (c. 24m) raises the possibility that each trench actually contained separate, albeit very similar features on the same, parallel alignment. This alignment matched that of a linear cropmark of 'suggested' medieval date located to the south-west of the site (CHER 08985). On the current dating evidence, it is possible that the cropmark (possibly a trackway; see Appendix 3) is actually of Iron Age origin. Some level of local Iron Age infrastructure is not unexpected, however, given the presence of a sizable settlement including further trackways and enclosures (CHER 07870) within the immediate landscape. Additional Iron Age activity, including funerary evidence, is also recorded in the Foxton area.

10.4 Ditch F1017 may have originally been associated with a parallel chalk bank, indicated by moderate quantities of 'ploughed out chalk rubble' identified in Subsoil L1001 (not photographed). The 'rubble' was present in the north-east-facing section of Trial Trench 2, a short distance to the south-east of F1017 (Seg.A). Although the original presence of this bank cannot be proven, it is likely that the more substantial ditches encountered, including F1017 and F1007, acted as boundaries, possibly of agricultural enclosures or similar. Regionally, ditched Iron Age enclosures are known from a number of sites including Scotland Farm to the west of Cambridge (Abrams and Ingham 2008, 20).

10.5 Possible Hollow Way F1011 (L1012) may also have been of Iron Age date, although an early Romano-British origin is equally likely. This feature was only identified within Trench 3 and its interpretation remains tentative. Ditches F1005 and F1013 both truncated Fill L1012 and, therefore, post-dated the use of the ?hollow way. Sections of F1005 were once again identified in separate trenches (3 and 5). Like F1007 and F1017, however (see above), the c. 45m gap between the excavated parts of this ditch make their association difficult to prove. The fill of F1005 in Trench 3 (L1006 (Seg.D)) contained three, small cross-joining body sherds

in a sandy grey fabric consistent with a late 1st to 2nd century AD date. The scarcity of the evidence means that a later date is possible, however.

Correlation with the Geophysical Data

10.6 Besides general orientation, there was little correlation between any of the excavated features (with the exception of Pit 1029) and the surveyed geophysical anomalies (Fig. 10). The large linear anomaly (4), intersected with several ditch sections, although no exact match with the excavated evidence was made. An area of dipolar response in the site's southern corner was found to mark the location of early modern (19th century) Pit F1029, rather than a possible hearth or kiln as originally postulated.

Environment and Economy

10.7 Plant and animal remains from the site are extremely sparse and lend little to the interpretation of past economy. A single wheat grain was present in a sample of Iron Age Ditch Fill L1018 (Seg.B), although this may not represent stratigraphically secure material. The mollusc assemblage was more abundant, however, and largely attests to dry grassland conditions with some evidence of grazing (see Appendix 3). Although few and poorly preserved, animal bones/ fragments from the site do include juvenile cattle teeth from Iron Age Ditch Fill L1018 (Seg.A). The site's soils do not favour long-term pastoral exploitation, however (Soil Association of England and Wales 1983, 6). Based on the combined floral and faunal assemblage, it would not appear that the excavated features were regularly receiving waste and were, therefore, probably removed from any local core of settlement.

11 CONCLUSIONS

11.1 The findings of the evaluation make an interesting contribution to our understanding of the Foxton area and its early development. The apparent Iron Age date of Ditches F1007 and F1017 and their postulated association with a nearby ?medieval cropmark (CHER 08985) might suggest that the latter is earlier in origin than previously thought. The local area contains an abundance of Iron Age evidence, including a substantial settlement to the south-east of West Hill (CHER 07870). However, based on the very limited artefactual and ecofactual evidence, it is probable that the current site was not closely associated with any local core of settlement. It is more likely that it formed part of an agricultural hinterland defined, at least in part, by ditched boundaries. The site continues to have potential to inform regarding settlement form and the later prehistoric agrarian economy (Medlycott 2011, 31).

11.2 The early Roman pottery from Ditch F1005 (L1006 (Seg.D)) and the late Iron Age to early 1st century AD sherds from ?Hollow Way (F1011 (L1012)) suggests that the site might also have the potential to provide information relating to the Iron Age/ Roman transition and the process of *Romanisation* in this part of East Anglia (Medlycott 2011, 31, 47).

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the Cambridgeshire County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Web-Based Resources

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other Material	Other (Quantity)	Other (g)
1005	1006	D	5	Fill of Ditch	L1-2nd C AD	3	7				
1007	1009	A B	1+2	Fill of Ditch	M-LIA	2	19		?Fe.Frag	1	26
	1010	B							?Slag	1	9
1011	1012		3	Fill of Hollow Way	LIA-1st C AD	2	16		Str.Flint	1	2
1017	1018	A B	1+2	Fill of Ditch	M-LIA	2	7	23 2			
1020	1022		4	Fill of Ditch	19th C	2	6		?Fe.Frags	2	39
1029	1031		1		19th C	1	7	2	Wood	1	<1
	1032		1	Fill of Pit	19th C	8	39		Slate	3	64
									?Metal Frag.	1	66
									Glass	3	22
									Wood	1	1
									Snail Shell		<1
									Str.Flint	1	15
									Plastic	1	<1
									Coal		7
									Slag/Cinders		30

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

Note on the ?Fe/ Metal Fragments

Antony R.R. Mustchin

Possible ferrous/ metal fragments – numbering four in total – were recovered from three contexts (L1009 (Seg.B), L1022 and L1032). None of these comprised objects. All were amorphous and produced no magnetic response. It is considered that these fragments represent the limited mineral replacement of naturally occurring materials within the burial environment (Strahler 1976, 405). Their occurrence within archaeological features appears coincidental.

Reference

Strahler, A.N., 1976

Principles of Earth Science (New York, Joanna Cotler Books)

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

Trial-trench evaluation excavations recovered a single piece (2g) of struck flint from Ditch F1011 (L1012). It comprises a small, crested blade with a truncated bulbar end, potentially of Mesolithic or possibly earlier Neolithic date; however the blade is in a heavily patinated, rolled condition, therefore is probably residual and been subject to a high degree of re-deposition.

Methodology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g). Flake type (see ‘Dorsal cortex,’ below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded. The term ‘cortex’ refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term ‘patination’ to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 and 115) with ‘primary flake’ referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; ‘secondary flake’ with 50-99%; ‘tertiary’ with 1-49% and ‘un-corticated’ to those with no dorsal cortex. A ‘blade’ is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as it’s breadth, often exhibiting parallel dorsal flake scars (a feature that can assist in the identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio). Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-9).

References

Andrefsky, W., 2005

Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis (2nd edition, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press)

Healy, F., 1988

The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham, Part VI: Occupation during the Seventh to Second Millennium BC, East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 39

The Pottery

Andrew Peachey

Trial-trench evaluation excavations recovered a total of 20 sherds (101g) of pottery, comprising small fragments in a moderately abraded condition, ranging in date from the middle Iron Age to the 19th century (Table 1).

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight (g) and R.EVE with fabrics examined at x20 magnification. Rim type, profile and decoration were also recorded in separate fields and free-text comments in accordance with the guidelines developed by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1995) and the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 1994). All fabrics will be described in the text or archive, with Roman fabrics cross-referenced, where possible to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) or appropriate regional kiln groups. All data will be entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will form part of the site archive.

Fabric Type and Date	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
<i>Middle-Late Iron Age</i>		
Coarse sand-tempered	4	26
<i>Late Iron Age-1st C AD</i>		
Grog-tempered	2	16
<i>Early Roman (late 1st-2nd C AD)</i>		
Sandy grey ware	3	7
<i>19th C</i>		
Red earthen ware	3	13
Refined white earthen ware	8	39
<i>Total</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>101</i>

Table 1: Quantification of pottery

Discussion

The middle to late Iron Age pottery is represented by sherds contained in Ditches F1007 (L1009 (Seg.A)) and F1017 (L1018 (Seg.A)), manufactured in a homogenous, bonfire-fired, handmade fabric with inclusions of poorly-sorted, coarse angular quartz, some poly-crystalline (0.25-1mm) with sparse shattered flint (0.5-2.5mm); typical of sandier fabrics that supersede calcined flint temper in the middle Iron Age across East Anglia. Ditch F1017 (L1018 (Seg.A)) contains a very small fragment of a pinched-up plain rim, but it is not possible to identify any further traits of vessel profile or decoration that may further define ceramic style or chronology. In the late Iron Age, these fabrics are supplemented and superseded by 'Belgic' grog-tempered coarse wares, such as two cross-joining body sherds contained in ?Hollow Way F1011 (L1012). These small sherds appear hand-made, suggesting they pre-date the Roman Conquest, but they could potentially be contemporary with the handmade coarse sand-tempered sherds or with the Roman sherds on the site; or alternatively these sherds could represent three successive phases of deposition. The Roman period is represented by three small cross-joining body sherds contained in Ditch F1005 (L1006 (Seg.D)), whose sandy grey fabric is most consistent with late 1st to 2nd century AD local kiln products in the region, although a later date cannot be totally discounted based on such limited evidence.

Early modern pottery is limited to 19th century sherds, including small sherds of finely-made red earthenware in Ditch F1020 (L1022) and L1031 (Pit F1029); while Fill L1032 of this feature contained a small group of factory-made, refined white earthen ware, including a delicate tea cup with narrow dark and mid green band decoration, probably from the latter decades of the 19th century.

References

Darling, M., 1994

Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery (Study Group for Roman Pottery)

Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), 1995

The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: general policies for analysis and publication, PCRG Occasional Paper 1-2

Tomber, R. and Dore, J., 1998

The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (London, Museum of London)

The Slag

Andrew A. S. Newton

Introduction

A total of 30g (6 pieces) of slag, originating from a single context, was recovered during archaeological work at Hill Farm, Fowlmere Road, Foxton. The slag was identified on morphological grounds by visual examination, and with reference to appropriate published reference material (Crew 1995).

Results

Pit F1029 (L1032). 1 frag. 30g. The material is mostly light, vesicular and fairly fragile. Some fragments, and some portions of the larger fragments, are slightly denser. It has a dull finish and may be considered to be reminiscent of pumice. It varies widely in colour from dark grey to pale yellow. Some pieces display a magnetic response, indicating that this material derives from iron working. It is most likely that this material comprises fuel ash slag (Crew 1995).

Ditch F1007 (L1010 (Seg.B)). 1 frag. 9g. This single amorphous fragment of possible slag is not identifiable on visual grounds and displays no magnetic response. It has a dull finish and is pale grey to white in colour.

Discussion

The slag recovered from Pit F1029 (L1032) is fuel ash slag, possibly incorporating some other material. This indicates that iron working was being undertaken somewhere in the vicinity but the quantity of material present is unlikely to indicate that the site under evaluation was the location at which this activity was focussed.

Reference

Crew, P., 1995

Bloomery Iron Smelting Slags and Other Residues, Historical Metallurgy Society, Archaeology Data Sheet No. 5

The Animal Bone

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

A very small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from trial trench excavations at Foxton. Bones derived from two contexts, L1018 (Segments A and B; Ditch F1017) and L1031 (Pit F1029) (Table 2). All of the bones were noted as poor or very poor in terms of preservation and had been subject to considerable erosion through root action. A total of nine bones/ bone fragments were present in the hand collected assemblage plus a further two (<1g) from Environmental Bulk Sample No. 2 (L1018A).

Feature	Context	Seg	Description	Spot Date	Sample No.	Bone Weight (g)	Bone/ Fragment Count				
							Cattle	Large mam	Med mam	Small mam	Total
1017	1018	A	Ditch Fill	M-LIA	-	23	3	1	1		5
	1018	A		M-LIA	2	<1			1	1	2
	1018	B		-	-	2		3			3
1029	1031	-	Pit Fill	19 th C	-	2		1			1
<i>Totals</i>						27	3	5	2	1	11

Table 2: Quantification of animal remains

The animal bone assemblage was scanned and the results recorded on a bone scan pro-forma. The pro-forma took into account observations on bone condition including general preservation, colour, abrasion, fresh breaks and gnawing. Identifications were made using Archaeological Solutions' in house reference collection and reference manuals such as Schmid (1972) and Hillson (1992). Mammal bones were quantified by species where possible or where this was not possible by size category (where large indicates cattle or horse sized, medium is sheep/ goat, pig or large dog sized and small mammal is cat or hare sized). The presence of bird, fish and other small fauna could also be noted. For the identified mammal species the dominance of particular body parts was noted as was the presence of butchery, ageable mandibles and teeth, unfused epiphyses, measurable bones and those displaying pathologies. The presence of such features was noted in a semi-quantitative manner (none, few, some, many). Further to this, notes were made on any particular points of interest.

The only identifiable pieces – all from Ditch Fill L1018 (Seg.A) – were three cattle teeth from the upper jaw which were deciduous third and fourth premolars and a first molar, likely all belonging to the same individual and indicating a juvenile animal. All of the other bones could only be designated a large (cattle or horse sized), medium (sheep or pig sized) or small (cat or hare sized) mammal. No butchery or pathology was noted on any of the bones, but such modifications may have been masked by the poor surface condition of the bone. Further excavations would likely produce a modest animal bone assemblage but this will be limited in its usefulness by the generally poor state of preservation.

References

Hillson, S., 1992

Mammal Bones and Teeth: an introductory guide to methods of identification (London, Institute of Archaeology)

Schmid, E., 1972

Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, Archaeologists, and Quaternary Geologists (London, Elsevier Publishing)

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

Nine bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed during trial excavations at Hill Farm, Foxton. The samples were predominantly from mid-late Iron Age to Roman period ditches. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions before discussing the significance and potential of any remains recovered.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

All samples >10 litres were 50% sub-sampled. Full processing was conditional on the recovery of significant concentrations of carbonised remains (>30 items from complete sample).

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 3.

Plant macrofossils

Carbonised plant remains were rare in the samples, with a single wheat grain (*Triticum* sp.) recovered from ditch fill L1018B (F1017), dated to the mid-late Iron Age. A further oat grain (*Avena* sp.) was recovered from 19th century ditch fill L1022 (F1020).

Charcoal

A few small fragments of charcoal were present in the samples but none could be easily identified.

Terrestrial molluscs

Shells of terrestrial molluscs were well represented in the deposits, reflecting the favourable preservation conditions on the site. The largest number of shells were from taxa that reflect dry grassland conditions, such as *Helicella itala*, *Pupilla muscorum* and *Vallonia* sp. The common occurrence of *Pupilla muscorum*, which is often associated with disturbed habitats, may indicate use of the area for grazing, although a number of these individuals could have been living on the ditch sides. A number of taxa characteristic longer vegetation and ground litter were also present (e.g. *Carychium* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *Discus rotundatus*, *Oxychilus* sp., *Punctum pygmaeum* and *Trichia hispida* group), although overall, the number of specimens was less numerous. Shells of *Pomatias elegans*, which occupies disturbed and loose substrates, probably lived on the unstable sides of cut features.

Contaminants

Modern rootlets and burrowing molluscs (*Cecilioides acicula*) were common in the samples and modern seeds and insects were also encountered. These may reflect some biological re-working of the deposits but this is unlikely to have been extensive.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential

The concentration of carbonised plant remains was very low in the samples from Hill Farm, Foxton. This is most likely a reflection of the type of features sampled, which were predominantly boundary ditches that were probably set away from core areas of domestic and agricultural processing activities. It is possible that richer dumps of carbonised remains might be recovered through further excavation at the site, although this seems unlikely. Preservation of terrestrial molluscs was excellent and the bulk of the remains suggest that conditions of short calcareous grassland predominated during the Iron Age and Roman periods. This may suggest use of the area as pasture.

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Atlas of the Land and Freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland (Colchester, Harley Books)

Kerney, M.P. and Cameron, R.A.D., 1979
A Field Guide to Land Snails of Britain and North-West Europe, Collins, London

Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)		% processed	Flot (ml)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					
									Cereal chaff	Cereal grains	Notes	Seeds	Notes	Hazelnut shell	Charcoal-Zimm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules
1	1009	1007	Fill of Ditch	M-LIA	40	20	50%	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Eina obscura</i> , <i>H. itala</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>P. elegans</i> , <i>P. muscorum</i> , <i>T. hispida</i> gp., <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	-	X	-	
2	1018A	1017	Fill of Ditch	M-LIA	40	20	50%	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>D. rotundatus</i> , <i>H. itala</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>P. elegans</i> , <i>P. muscorum</i> , <i>T. hispida</i> gp., <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	-	X	-	
3	1022	1020	Fill of Ditch	19th C	40	20	50%	35	X	-	Oat (1), NFI (2)	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>H. itala</i> , <i>P. muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	-	-	-
4	1006D	1005	Fill of Ditch	Late 1st-2nd C AD	40	20	50%	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>H. itala</i> , <i>P. muscorum</i>	XX	XX	-	-	-	
5	1012	1011	Fill of Ditch	LIA-1st C AD	40	20	50%	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>H. itala</i> , <i>P. muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	-	X	-	

6	1033B	1007	Fill of Ditch	M-LIA	20	10	50%	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>H. itala</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>P. muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	X	-	-
7	1009B	1007	Fill of Ditch	M-LIA	20	10	50%	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>H. itala</i> , <i>P.</i> <i>pygmaeum</i> , <i>P.</i> <i>muscorum</i> , <i>T.</i> <i>hispidia</i> sp., <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	XX	-	-
8	1010B	1007	Fill of Ditch	M-LIA	40	20	50%	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>H. itala</i> , <i>P.</i> <i>pygmaeum</i> , <i>P.</i> <i>muscorum</i> , <i>T.</i> <i>hispidia</i> sp.	X	XX	X	-	-
10	1018B	1017	Fill of Ditch	M-LIA	40	20	50%	30	X	-	Trit (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>H. itala</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>P. muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	XX	X	-	-

Table 3: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Hill Farm, Foxton. Abbreviations: Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain)

APPENDIX 3 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER).

HER	NGR SP	Description
Prehistoric		
CB15568	TL 41200 48134	Five trenches were excavated and revealed only two features: a ditch running approximately NE-SW and a large pit immediately to its south. No artefacts were recovered from these features although they were sealed by undisturbed colluv I which may have its origins in a phase of Neolithic tree clearance. A prehistoric date for these features is therefore suggested, evidence of an E-W back lane was found in the development area.
MCB15792	TL 41096 48240	Eight stages of archaeological work were undertaken in 1998 to 2002 in response to a series of developments. The earliest evidence encountered was a background scatter of struck flint. Two small pits of Late Iron date were located, one containing cremated human remains contained in a Gallo-Belgic pot, together with a possible funeral pyre. The cremations as thought to be isolated, although surrounding features may have been removed by subsequent activity.
03990	TL 408 480	Palstave reported, not yet seen.
CB15638	TL 40800 47700	A resistance survey was carried out in an area of cropmarks, recording part of a ring shaped anomaly about 27m in diameter with possible internal features. The findings correspond to features visible as cropmarks. The resistance survey was repeated in August 2007, producing much clearer results, and a magnetometer survey was conducted of the same area. The resistance survey showed a single ring-ditch approx. 33m in diameter with a central area of resistance. The magnetometer survey revealed two concentric ditches with a slight anomaly just off the centre of the ring-ditch.
MCB19183	TL 4102 4815	Geophysical surveys carried out between 2004 and 2009 identified a trackway running across the survey area, which has been interpreted as an access route to the chalk pit and/or the line of the original path to Fowlmere before it moved to its pre position further to the west. A circular feature to the east of the survey area had a strong signal in the middle, which is suggestive of an Iron Age circular hut with a central hearth, though somewhat smaller. A nearby circular feature to the west was essentially the same but without the strong central signal.
Romano-British		
04006	TL 41 48	Demolished Roman Villa: Large quantity of pottery found; bones and oyster shells occurred, but there were not large quantities of such remains. When the houses were dug into, it was found that there was in each a tiled passage, which in one case was traced round the corner room with a smooth concrete floor made of fine broken brick and mortar. There was frequently a considerable thickness of grey chalky clay, representing the fallen plaster of the walls and the decayed concrete on which the tiles had been set.
04007	TL 41 48	Roman Arretine vase or bowl found in ploughsoil, in Feb 1852, (attributed to the early Iron Age by VCH). The interior is stamped with the mark of Xanthus, slave of the potter Cnaeus Ceteius, inferring therefore that the owner may have been Aterius. The vase is unusual because it is of the crater or mixing bowl variety usually produced by Greeks rather than Romans. It is 8in across and 4in deep, red in colour, made of soft whitish clay. With it was found an Amphora and, appropriately enough, a series of saucers of grey to blackish colour ("terra nigra" ware) representing N Gaulish copies of Arretine ware. The saucers are a) 12,1/2in across, 1in deep; b) 6in across, 1/2 in deep 6,1/2in across, 1/2in deep.
10269	TL 409 481	Metal detecting finds from field used for growing turf brought into Archaeology office for identification by Alan Payne.
11563	TL 417 478	Roman coins (2 bronze, 2 silver) were recovered during metal detecting and brought to the County Archaeology Office for identification.

Anglo-Saxon		
03996	TL 4098 4855	In 1935 a skeleton with an AS knife was discovered in the gravel pit at Foxton, 300yds SE of the railway station (TL/4098/4855 sited from OS 1:2500 1st edition). It could be part of the AS cemetery which lies further N, (at TL/4081/4902).
04027	TL 418 481	S1, 4 AS burials, 1921. NB: The record for this site is confused. This is presumably the site described in RN 04209 and grid ref on the CCC PRC is incorrect. NGR now corrected.
10263	TL 408 476	Metal detecting find from field SW of Foxton and W of West Hill brought into Archaeology Office for identification by Alan Payne. Approximate grid ref for find made in 1991 - 1992. 1 gilded decorative fitting, enamelled, AS style.
Medieval		
00632	TL 419 471	Edward III half penny, London mint. Henry VII half penny, London mint.
01255	TL 414 485	At Mortimers Farm. Elongated rectangle 220 by 100ft wet moat, 15 - 20 ft wide and 4 ft deep. The W half of the S said moat has been infilled and partly covered with farm buildings. This was the site of Mortimer's Manor C19. Classification: B 2Status: other Building: yes C18 Occupied: yes Water supply : stream Associated mill no Surface finds None Aerial photos none Enclosure plan single Enclosure type rectangular but very irregular Enclosure banks none Wet Moat Size: width: 10m depth: 1,5m to water
02975	TL 4150 4851	The brick foundation platform remains; a smaller barn to W, between Mortimer's and the moat, has been raised up on new foundations and converted to a dwelling house by the owner. Mortimer's barn was a large tithe barn, dismantled c 1968 following gale damage. The brick foundation platform remains.
04090	TL 42 48	A Pyx was found when cleaning out the bottom of Offa's Brook between Newton and Fowlmere. It is made of brass, but originally have been at least partially gilded, as in the Roman Catholic Church no metal but gold may come into contact with consecrated Elements. No trace of gilding is now visible. The conical finial of the lid has a cup-shaped depression on the top which is now empty; but the finder states that when he found the Pyx in the mud an object resembling a marble fell from it but could not be recovered. This was possibly a jewel. The Pyx is undecorated save for some groups of incised lines encircling the body. It is probably of C14 or C15date. The extreme rarity of Pyxes of English origin makes this a very important acquisition.
04159	TL 411 479	Soil marks - alignment of small rectangular enclosures and a linear ditch. The marks lie on a level arable land. Perambulation produced only a few scattered fragments of Medieval pottery and no significant features. The farmer has not noticed anything unusual during ploughing, and Mr. R Parker, local archaeologist who knows the site, believes the marks to be natural. Could be part geological or peat digging, may be building foundations.
08323	TL 416 477	Bronze seal, late C13 - early C14. Shield with three crosses in chief. Legend reads RADULPH PORTHEH seal of Ralph Porthors. Probably English but not certainly.
08985	TL 414 478	The E - W ditch, a double ditch at one point, appears to be the continuation of track / road leading from the site described RN 08624. The find spot of a Medieval seal lies on the line of this track and a Medieval date is therefore suggested.
09822	TL 4105 4823	Development was proposed of an area at the centre of the modern, as it was also of the Medieval, village. The site consists of earthworks, the most distinctive feature being a hollow way flanked by house platforms and minor trackways. The boundaries of the common and Glebe land are still clear and the post-enclosure estate boundary also survives well. Earthworks of house platforms and hollow ways to south side of Foxton High Street. Geophysical surveys carried out between 2004 and 2009 identified the hollow way, known as Jenkins's Lane in the Inclosure Award. Strong responses in the resistivity results indicating that structured fired material had not been used in its construction that it has been metalled. The resistivity results suggest that it had a small ditch on either side but these

		did not show up in the magnetometry results. Two other tracks were identified joining the hollow way: a linear track from the west corner of the survey area and a more sinuous one from the south side of the buildings to the west. There were some indications that the sinuous one may have been double ditched and as wide as the hollow way. An enclosure boundary was noted at the north edge of the survey area, almost parallel to the road.
CB14810	TL 41212 48333	<p>The church is dedicated to St Lawrence and consists of Chancel, Clerestoried Nave, North and South Aisles, North Porch and West Tower. There is a lancet and two light 14th century windows on each side of the Chancel with well mounted arches.</p> <p>However the Chancel has been much restored and little original work remains. The Nave consists of an arcade of three bays 14th century date. The North Aisle was originally of 13th century and still retains a doorway with shafts in the jamb. The windows are of 14th century date. The Tower is 14th/15th century but earlier portions seem to have been built in it. It has a good mourning arch with shafted jambs and a three-light west window. In the belfry are five bells with inscriptions. Consists of chancel, aisled and clerestoried nave, and W. tower. Probably built in C13, with chancel and nave. Aisles were added in early C14. Nave doorways are (N.) C14 and (S.) C15. Aisle windows are Decorated, the eastern ones reticulated. The W. tower was added in C15, is three-storeyed, battlemented, with a cut down spire. The clerestory was added at this time. North chancel arch, a wooden screen divides the chancel and nave roofs. Chancel roof is high-pitched whilst the nave roof is flat and both are C15. The N. porch was rebuilt in the C16. Rood loft made in c.1510, painted and gilded, 1520. Rood stair at angle between chancel and S. aisle. Of medieval screen only base and posts remain.</p> <p>Fixtures and Fittings: Bells: Five, C18, two recast 1836. Font: Plain, early, rediscovered c.1880. Glass: Fragments of C14 and C15 survive in the N. aisle E. window. Plate: Cup and paten of 1569. Seating: Two large blocks with buttressed ends in the nave. Seats also survive in the chancel, from late C15 or early C16.</p>
MCB15793	TL 4112 4826	<p>Eight stages of archaeological work were undertaken in 1998 to 2002 in response to a series of developments. The Medieval period was characterised by an increase in land usage, with a series of large ditches and extensive pitting. The Post-Medieval period saw a change in the method of land division, with a series of clunch walls and further extensive pitting away from the Street, probably for gravel extraction. Since the 19th century the area has been used as allotments and orchards, with some industry. It appears that this area was peripheral to the development of the medieval village of Foxton, and that its usage through history has been largely agricultural.</p>
MCB17771	TL 4141 4846	<p>An evaluation revealed significant evidence of occupation from the middle 11th century AD onwards. Abraded sherds of St Neots ware indicate residual 10th century activity as well. Features of 11th and 12th century date were recorded in all trenches consisting of a gully and two large hollows aligned on a NE-SW orientation. Given the alignment of these features, they are interpreted as the remains of an access track between the manor and St. Lawrence's church. Evidence for domestic activity revealed in the E part of the site, comprising recut boundary ditches and the presence of butchered animal and cereal remains.</p> <p>The chalk footing of a structure, probably of 16th-17th century date, was recorded in the E part of the site, adjacent to the main road. The structure is likely to correspond to the SW wall of a structure appearing on the 1830s enclosure map. A high density early medieval pits and postholes was recorded in the SW part of the site, indicating domestic activity, possibly in the backyard of another building. A stretch of ditch containing 13th century pottery may relate to a water management system linking the town brook into the 12th century moat to the N.</p> <p>Several phases of activity were recorded, ranging from the Late Iron Age to the post medieval period. All of the trenches contained medieval remains, including a structure adjacent to the modern road, evidence of domestic activity, small-scale husbandry and boundary ditches. A series of depressions up to 5m wide were also recorded, which may be</p>

		associated with the nearby moated site to the N. Activity at the site dated from the 11th - 19th centuries, indicating continual activity at the site through the medieval period. Artefactual evidence on the site suggests that the settlement was of relatively low status and indicates a largely agricultural economy that remained largely unchanged throughout the period.
DCB6045	TL 40807 48062	Cottage. Possibly an open hall built 1501 for Richard Peppercorn, with floor and stack inserted into hall and front wall repaired 1583. Timber framed, plaster rendered and long straw thatched roof with ridge stack of red brick and single flue. Three bay plan including a narrower bay for a buttery and pantry at the north east behind the chimney stack. One storey and attic. One gable dormer with horizontal sliding sash. Two flush frame horizontal sliding sashes at ground floor. Doorway to lobby entry probably inserted 1583, now blocked. Doorway now in south end. Inside: The front wall of the cottage has been rebuilt. The sole plate has peg holes on the lower edge and, unlike the rear wall, rests on brick footings. The framing is of substantial scantling, closely set and uniform. The parlour, at the south end, has an original ceiling with some inserted timbers. The joists are laid flat and unmoulded and there is a frame for a ladder staircase in one corner. The partition wall between the parlour and hall is original and rises through the attic storey. The hall has a c.1583 ceiling of closely set joists, laid flat, with stop chamfers and a main beam with an ogee stop chamfer. The joints are carried on a chamfered clamp which is nailed to the middle rail of the partition wall. The inglenook has been cased. A staircase possibly of 1583 cuts through the downward bracing of the central truss and leads to the attic storey. The roof is of clasped side purlin construction with some inserted timber. There is a single wind-brace associated with the truss nearest the chimney.
DCB4943	TL 41211 48335	Parish church. Late C12 or early C13 chancel and nave in a continuous range. North and south nave arcades and aisles of early C14. Clerestorey, one bay of south arcade and west tower, c.1475. Restored 1876-86. Fieldstone, flint with limestone dressings. West tower, late C15, embattled and of three stages on plinth. Three stage diagonal buttressing. Cut down spire. Central gargoyle to main cornice. Restored west window of three cinquefoil lights in four centred head. Bell stage has two coupled openings each with cinquefoil head in four centred arch. The gable end of an earlier nave roof is visible internally in the east wall of the tower. Nave: Late C12 or early C13 origin with walls pierced by north and south arcades early in C14. Roof raised for clerestorey, C15. Clerestorey has on each side three windows of clunch, each of three cinquefoil lights in a four centred head. However a window on each side at the west end is earlier and has reticulated tracery in two centred arch. The existence of the gable of an earlier roof may indicate that there was a C14 clerestorey, replaced or rebuilt in C15. South aisle, early C14, extended by one bay to the west in c.1475. Two windows, C14, of two trefoil lights with reticulated tracery. (Meldreth and Grantchester parish churches with similar fenestration). One three-light window, C15, much restored to C15 bay addition. The south doorway has been much restored. Chancel: late C12-early C13. Externally of fieldstone with steeply pitched tiled roof. Rood loft staircase in angle between south aisle and chancel. South wall has an original window of two lights with Y tracery in two centred arch and an early C14 window of two trefoil lights. East wall has three original lancet windows in a much restored wall. The north wall has similar fenestration opposite that of the south wall. North aisle with two early C14 windows of clunch with reticulated tracery. The porch and north doorway date from c.1876-86 restoration. Inside: Nave arcade, south side is probably late C13 or early C14. Originally of two bays. Two centred arches of two chamfered orders on columns of quatrefoil section with moulded bases and capitals. The large bay to the west was added in C15, probably contemporary with the tower. The north arcade is slightly later. Three bays. Two centred arches of one wave and one hollow moulded order with broach stops on similar early C14 columns of quatrefoil section. The roof is c.1475 with arch braced tiebeams, moulded main beams with carved bosses, including those of the donor and his wife, at the intersections. North aisle has a North

		<p>chapel at the east end with screen of C15. Oak, with entrance front in eight bays and two stages. The lower stage is blocked and has modern panelling. Open upper stage with subcusped ogee arches in square heads and vertical tracery to the spandrels.</p> <p>Embattled cornice. The south aisle has an early C14 piscina in south wall. Trefoil cusping to ogee arch with label and finial. Quatrefoil drain.</p> <p>Chancel arch of wood, restored c.1876. Two centred arch, moulded, C15 and associated with the rood screen below. The box framing above the arch is also C19. The screen has much restored work to the upper stage but the closed, lower stage has a frieze of running foliate ornament above panels with subcusping to two centred arches in square heads with vertical tracery to spandrels. Each of the nine bays is divided by a pilaster buttress similar but larger than those at the pew ends in the nave and aisles. Rood loft stair opening in four centred arch. The present rood is c.1950. The chancel has moulded band at original sill height. The rear arches of the three lancets in the east wall are two centred with dog-tooth ornament to label carried over each arch. The roof is C15 and similar to that over the nave at St. Edmunds, Hauxton (q.v.). Steeply pitched and in four bays, it has short king posts on arch braced raised tie beams. The intersections in the roof are enriched with carved bosses. The pews in the nave and aisles are late C15 to early C16, probably contemporary with chancel screen. There have been some repairs. There are two stage pilaster buttresses, and roll moulding to the rail of the pews. There are some unmoulded poppy head finials to the pew ends in the chancel.</p> <p>Font: The bowl is C12 or earlier origin and is incorporated in later work.</p>
Post-medieval		
04125	TL 4106 4842	Bury Farm (NR).O1, Farm of late C16 date with C18 additions. The central chimney stack was dated 1573 before rebuild 1895. The house is now a private dwelling called The Bury. It is probably timber-framed but the front has been pebble-dashed and treated with stone paint and the rear has extensive C19 brick alterations.
10267	TL 415 483	Cannon ball was found by the owner of the property. This is also known as a location at which Cromwell billeted his troops in 1645.
10417	TL 4100 4830	Welbores Pigeon House, High Street. C18 (built 1706) for Mr. Wallis, it is shown on the 1905 map as Wildbores. Brick walls with the upper 5ft weather boarded (possibly timber-framed) and 20ft square in plan; the gablet roof was covered with corrugated iron. Now demolished.
10418	TL 4104 4819	Herod's Farm, High Street. C18 (dated 1796) and initialled R J and S (Raynor James and Susan) on a square stone plaque above the doorway. Without original roof the dovecote is now used as a cattle shed. The boarded door in the central doorway has a segmental relieving arch. The floor was originally boarded and raised above the ground.
MCB18067	TL 4124 4841	Extant milestone on verge, outside Orchard Cottage. Legend reads London / 47 / miles.
MCB20119	TL 4117 4839	An archaeological evaluation consisting of four trial trenches uncovered four Victorian rubbish pits located along the frontage the land plot. Two undated quarry pits were recorded within the centre of the site.
DCB 6707	TL 41469 48323	Cottage. c.1600 for Thomas Sympton, much altered 1780 and again mid-late C.20. Timber framed, rendered and steeply pitched tile roof with ridge stack. End to road, with later lean-to at rear. One modern dormer to front and rear. Three casements of similar late C20 date to front wall. Doorway to lobby entry. Inside there is an original red brick inglenook hearth to the centre room and exposed wall and ceiling frame.
DCB4567	TL 40778 48186	House. 1825 for William Hurrell, extended later C19. Gault brick with hipped, slate roof and side stack. Double pile. Two storeys. South east front has three recessed hung sashes of twelve panes each, at first floor. The parapetted brick porch is probably later and has an open, round headed outer arch flanked by pilasters. The garden front is in three window bays with similar hung sashes. At ground floor there is a glazed veranda with brick end walls and lean-to roof. In five bays with two smaller bays at the ends. Each bay has an arch with tracery to the spandrels and trellis work at the sides. In the grounds is an outbuilding with dressed clunch walls, and red brick quoins. The interior is said to retain a fine staircase.
DCB4569	TL 41112 48431	Threshing barn. C17-C18 or possibly earlier. Timber framed

		weatherboarded, part plaster rendered. Re-roofed. Five bays and aisled.
DCB4937	TL 40853 48108	Malthouse now a dwelling. c.1705 by Thomas Wallis, converted to a cottage c.1860. Mainly red brick with tiled, conical roof surmounted by a stack of grouped diagonal shafts on a square base. Square plan. Two storeys and attic. One small dormer on south side. On east and west sides a plastered yable with exposed framing. Two, three-light casements on west side. Brick carved with date 1743 and initial S.R. (Stephen Rayner). Adjoining on west side red brick wall with dentil cornice, probably C19, and on east side, wall partly of clunch, but much repaired.
DCB4939	TL 41101 48385	House. 1593 for Sir Richard Warren, much remodelled in late C17. Extended at rear c.1740. Timber framed, plaster and rough cast rendered. Some red brick casing. Tiled roof with partly rebuilt red brick ridge stack of four flues. C19 barge boarding to gable end. Main range and north east crosswing forming L-plan. Two storeys and attic. Original gabled two storey bay with C19 casements, to hall. Three modern casements. Doorway to crosswing? Gabled stair turret at rear. Service wing c.1740. Red brick, flemish bond. Tiled roof with ridge stack. Two storeys with three brick band between the storeys. Interior: Hall has clunch fireplace and overmantel of 1593. Shield and initials of Sir Richard Warren and his wife. Reset late C16 or early C17 square, sunk panelling in the parlour. c.1740 closed-string staircase with square newels and balusters of Roman Doric columns and moulded rail. Roof of staggered, butt, purlin construction. The front range is cellared. An upper room has a bolection moulded fireplace surround.
DCB6595	TL 41396 48412	Stand pump. 1873. Cast iron. Ring shafted column with thickened fluted head and domed top with finial, and enriched spout. Henry Bamford and Sons, Uttoxeter. Paid for by Canon Selwyn.
DCB6596	TL 41295 48416	Cottage, now two dwellings. c.1620 for Richard Allen, extended by one bay at north end. Timber framed, plaster rendered and long straw thatch. Red brick ridge stack of diagonally set grouped shafts on square base. One storey and attic. Two dormers. Two, three-light casements and two doorways. No. 73 has thatched porch, modern. The interior of No. 75 was inspected. Original framing visible but the ceiling has been replaced. Downward wall bracing and Jowled posts. Inglehook hearth
DCB5987	TL 40749 48072	Handed pair of cottages. c.1830-40. Clay bat, plaster rendered with low pitch slate roof and shared grey brick ridge stack. Two storeys. Each cottage has a flush frame casement at first floor above a similar window at ground floor, and a boarded door with narrow, cut bracketted hood.
DCB6639	TL 40975 48242	House, originally a pair of cottages. 1792 by John Bendysh, but possibly earlier origins. Mid-late C20 alterations. Timber framed, plaster rendered, and tiled with red brick ridge stacks possibly of earlier origin. Two storeys. Four modern flush frame lattice leaded lights. At ground floor a narrow single light opposite the stack may be in the site of the doorway to the C17 lobby entry cottage. Doorway at west end in modern gable porch.
DCB5586	TL 41235 48421	Cottage. c.1600 for Thomas Wells. Extended at the rear. Much altered 1745 including the roof. Renovated. Timber framed, rendered and mansard roof, part tiled and part pantiled. Gault brick axial ridge stack. One storey and attic. Three gable dormers. Three enlarged window openings with C19 three-light, cross frame casements. Doorway to lobby entry. Inside: much inserted framing but some C16-C17 framing visible in a wall between kitchen addition and original east gable end. The hearth and stack is of clunch except for 1745 narrow gault brick to the jambs and the later C19 brickwork to the upper courses of the stack. There is an outbuilding adjoining the cottage, also made of clunch.
DCB6044	TL 41422 48370	House. c.1560 by George Wells. Much altered externally and added to in late C19. Timber frame, rendered, low pitch late C19 roof of slate. The side stack of reused red brick is C19 and possibly on the site of the original. Two storeys. Mid-late C20 fenestration and doorway. In late C19 lean-tos were added to the side walls, and the slate roof carried down over them. Inside: The two bays of the c.1560 house remain intact. Peg-holes indicate that the original house was of two bays. The centre truss has an arched brace tie beam and all the main posts have heavy, jowled heads. At ground floor there is an original partition wall between the two rooms. The hall has a fine c.1560 ceiling of double ogee moulded joists, closely set and laid flat with leaf moulded stops. Similar, larger mouldings

		to main beam and cornice. The house is included for the timber framing of the original structure and the ceiling of the hall.
DCB6386	TL 40849 48052	House. 1555 for John Fuller enlarged c1660. Timber frame, partly exposed and rendered, on brick plinth. Tiled roofs, with gablet to north east end. Red brick ridge stack between front and rear ranges. Four diagonally set grouped shafts on a square base. External stack to west end of front range. Red brick with offsets. Two ranges forming an L-plan. Two storeys. Front range jettied at first floor with jetty beam concealed by original moulded fascia board. The joists are carried on shaped brackets. Three windows at first floor, including an original opening with moulded mullion. The other windows are small pane casements. Similar original windows were revealed during recent (1984) building work, but these have now been concealed. The framing at first floor is of close studding and uniform scantling. Similar framing occurs in the gable of the west end of the range. The rear range is also framed, rendered and tiled. Two storeys with the first floor jettied on the west side. A fascia board with similar moulding and of similar date obscures the jetty beam. No brackets were visible. Two storeys. Small closet window opening opposite the stack and two modern casements. At ground floor one window with diamond mullions, possibly reset, and a plank and batten door C16-C17, with original iron furniture. Inside: Front range of three bays. At ground floor there are two rooms divided by an original framed partition wall. The ceiling is of close set, stop chamfered joists, laid flat. There is an inglenook hearth. The smaller room at north end of ground floor is lined with reset early C17 sunk panelling enriched with foliate bosses and two pilasters with strap work decoration. Originally there was a screen between this room and the rear range. This is obscured by tile recent early C17 panelling on one side but is visible on the other side. It is of plank and muntin type pegged to rails at ceiling and floor height. There was also a doorway from the rear range to this smaller parlour. The first floor was probably open to the roof. The partition wall is carried up to the roof space. One chamber occupies two bays and has an arch braced tie beam. The roof is of clasped side purlin construction with a pair of long wind braces and Queen struts, all contemporary. The scantling of the timber in the roof is consistent with that of the wall framing. They are heavier and more uniform than in the rear range. At ground floor the rear range has a ceiling of joists laid on edge and unmoulded main beams. There is an inglenook hearth now blocked. At first floor the hearth has a lintel. The- main posts have plain heads and the roof is of similar side purlin type with straight wind braces but the roof framing is lighter in scantling.
DCB4568	TL 40942 48219	Pair of cottages, now one dwelling. c.1575 in origin but remodelled and rebuilt in early C18, for Trinity College. Timber framed,,plaster rendered and long stray thatch. Original axial ridge stack of two flues with a third flue added. Single range and two bay plan with end to road. One storey and attic. One horizontal sliding sash to gable end, and two to front wall. One doorway to cottage near the road, the other doorway has been blocked and part glazed. Thatched and timber framed outshut at the rear. Inside: Abutting inglenook hearths of red and gault brick and a small later fireplace to chamber in the attic. Framing of slender scantling and without the bracing found in the late C16 buildings in the village. (e.g. nos. 5, 61 and 75 High Street).
DCB4570	TL 40967 48198	House. c.1550 for John Fuller with alterations of c.1660. Timber frame, partly exposed in gable end to road, but mostly plaster rendered. Tiled roof with original moulded barge-boarding and pendant to gable end. Red brick side stack to rear wall, c.1660, with stepped offsets and two partly rebuilt octagonal stacks with moulded brick caps and octagonal bases. Later stack to south gable end. Two storeys. Front wall originally had mid C16 window openings with moulded mullions. Three mid-late C20 casements at first floor. Originally three doorways in four centred arches at ground floor, now replaced by modern doorways. Rear wall retains part of one mid C16 window with moulded mullions. Inside: original plan of three bays and two rooms. The partition wall is carried up from ground floor to the roof space. The parlour has intersecting main beams carved with running foliate ornament to the chamfer and three roll mouldings to the soffit. c.1660 fireplace possibly a replacement. The pey holes in the middle rail and wall plate indicate that there was studwork originally which

		was removed when the chimney was inserted. Red brick with four centred arch, ovolo moulded. There is a similar fireplace at first floor. The adjoining room has exposed stop chamfered joists, laid flat. The framing is of close set studwork with downward wall bracing. The main posts have jowled heads. Both first floor chambers were open to the roof which is of clasped side purlin construction with paired wind bracing.
DCB4571	TL 41130 48306	1590 enlarged Cottage./ 1637 for Edward Rayner. Timber framed, plaster rendered and long straw thatch roof. Rebuilt ridge stack of diagonally set grouped shafts. Lobby entry plan. One storey and attic. Two gable dormers. Four mid-late C20 small casements on either side of doorway. The cottage was sub divided probably in the late C18 or early C19. Inside: Exposed chamfered ceiling beams.
DCB6708	TL 41389 48430	Cottage, now two dwellings. 1575 for William Gybson probably sub-divided in C19. Timber framed now part roughcast, and long straw thatch roof, half hipped to end. C19 grey brick ridge stack. Single range plan. One storey and attic. One dormer. Three small pane sliding sashes and two horizontal doorways. Small modern additions to end and rear.
DCB6709	TL 40971 48423	Cottage. 1570 for John Rayner. Timber framed, plaster rendered and long straw thatched, half hipped roof with ridge stack. Three bays. One storey and attic. One dormer. Two C19 horizontal sliding sashes. Doorway to centre bay with modern door.
DCB6147	TL 40731 48059	Cottage. c.1550 for John Fuller. Rebuilt c.1720, and widened at north west side late in C.18 to accommodate a staircase. Timber framed, plaster rendered and part weather-boarded. Long straw thatch roof, half hipped to west end. Diagonally set ridge stack of red brick. Three bay, lobby entry plan. One storey and attic. One dormer. Three C.18 wood casements of three leaded lights, the centre light with original iron fastenings. Doorway to lobby entry. Inside: Inglenook fireplace to centre bay. Smaller, later hearth to parlour which was widened when staircase added.
DCB6794	TL 40769 48072	Cottage. 1586 for Richard Dunnidge. The bay at the east end was probably rebuilt in C17. Timber framed, plaster rendered and long straw thatch roof with red brick stack at right angles to the ridge. Lobby entry plan and four bays including a narrower bay to east end. One storey and attic. Two dormers. Six windows including two C19 horizontal sliding sashes and two small casements. Doorway opposite the stack of four flush panels, probably C18. Inside: Some framing, particularly in centre and west bay, exposed. Downward wall bracing and heavy, close set ceiling joists laid flat and carried on chamfered clamp. Original clasped side purlin roof. The partition wall between the centre room and the bay to the west has close set framing with downward bracing. Over the centre bay the ceiling main beam appears to be later although the clamp is of late C16 date. The fireplace in the bay to the east was added later. In this room the ceiling is carried on a middle rail with small, ovolo moulding. Rowland Parker: The Common Stream
DCB6796	TL 41049 48277	Cottage, c.1560 for Robert Alleyn, enlarged in C17. Timber framed, plaster rendered and long straw thatch. Ridge stack of four square shafts on a square base. Original plan of single range with end to road. Two storeys. East front has two small casements at first floor. Two windows at ground floor and doorway at north end. C17 enlargement to north end of west side. Timber framed, plaster rendered and long straw thatch. Single storey. Inside: chamfered ceiling beams and ovolo moulded fireplace of clunch at first floor.
DCB4945	TL 40981 48398	Cottage. c.1582 by Thomas Wells. Timber-framed, roughcast rendered and half hipped long straw thatch roof with rebuilt red brick axial ridge stack. Lobby entry and three bay plan. One storey and attic. Two dormers. Two small C19 windows, including one with small fixed lights and another of three lights, the central light being recessed and sliding. Doorway to lobby entry with door of two glazed panels.
DCB6926	TL 41204 48404	Cottage. 1581 by William Brestbone, extended by one bay to the west slightly later. Timber frame, plaster rendered and long straw thatched with single flue red brick ridge stack. Original two bay plan with narrower bay for the chimney, extended by one bay to the west. One storey and attic. One dormer. Three windows, all mid late C.20. Inside: Hall originally open to the roof with floor inserted C17. Joists laid on edge. There is an original closed truss in each side of the chimney bay. The chimney is of

		red brick. The present doorway is slightly to the east of the original entry. The framing of the doorway including the lintel is visible opposite the stack. There is a closed truss between the hall and bay to the east. This is carried up into the roof space. The framing is uniform, with downward bracing and posts with jowled heads. The floor frame in the bay at the east end has joists, laid flat and unmoulded and carried on a chamfered clamp similar to No. 5 High Street, Foxton (q.v). The main beam has ogee stop chamfers. The bay the west was open to the roof. Similar framing and bracing.
DCB5567	TL 41227 48383	Cottage. 1560 for John Everard. Timber framed, roughcast rendered and combed wheat reed thatched roof, half-hipped to the ends. Rebuilt ridge and end stacks. Three bay and lobby entry plan. One storey and attic with the attic storey at the west end jettied on exposed joists. Wall has two dormers, one with old small pane horizontal sliding sashes. Three small pane casements on either side of doorway. Modern door to lobby entry.
DCB5584	TL 40853 48072	Cottage. 1570 for William Yewell with bay to the west added 1678. The cottage was further extended at the east end c.1977. Timber framed, restored plaster rendered and steeply pitched roof, originally thatched, now pantiled. Brick ridge stack of three linked octagonal shafts, rebuilt. One storey and attic. Five small casements, modern, on either side of doorway to lobby entry. Bay to west end added 1678 for John and Mary Rayner. Timber framed, plaster rendered and tiled. End stack of grouped shafts set diagonally on square base. Two storeys. Four small casements to front wall. Inside: 1570 dwelling of two bays. Framing inserted, and exposed ceiling and wall frame. Abutting red brick inglenook hearths, the jambs chamfered. Original newel staircase at south side of stack. 1678 bay has plaster overmantel to small parlour hearth with shaped rear wall and the letters J.M.R. 1678. Stop chamfered main beam.
Modern		
CB14839	TL 4102 4835	The Wesleyan Methodists established their chapel by Stocker's Lane, c.1825, buying the site in 1827. The steward claimed average attendances of 150 at Sunday afternoon services and evening prayer meetings, besides 40-60 Sunday -school pupils.
MCB20183	TL 4106 4839	A community project working with pupils of Trinity School Foxton carried out test pitting in the school garden. The remains parallel concrete walls, part of a 1950s raft foundation for a temporary classroom, and a Victorian rubbish pit was uncovered fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered.
DCB5585	TL 40830 48059	Water pump. Late C19 early C20. Cast iron with wood casing. This is one of two pumps erected in Foxton by Canon Selwyn in 1872. The other, at Mortimers Lane, is probably original. Included for group value.
Undated		
08623	TL 408 476	Ring ditches and linear features, including double parallel track.
08624	TL 409 473	Enclosure system and double parallel track.
08634	TL 412 487	Cropmarks S of railway line. Bits of enclosures and 2 ring ditches.
08640	TL 4250 4795	Circular enclosure.
08641	TL 426 478	Enclosure system and ring ditch (some recent buildings present).
08642	TL 423 485	Ring ditch ? lies on parish boundary.
08643	TL 420 487	Rectilinear enclosures and linear features.
08755	TL 423 478	Ring Ditch.
08776	TL 411 476	A complex of enclosures and ditches are visible on aerial photographs of this area.
10268	TL 409 481	Metal detecting finds brought into Archaeology office for identification by Alan Payne.
11563A	TL 417 478	Objects retrieved by metal detecting and brought into the Archaeology Office to be recorded and photographed (1 gold finger ring and one gold jetton).
11672	TL 4110 4830	Small quantities of tile and brick were noted in the topsoil during a watching brief at this site.
MCB17776	TL 40749 47589	Following earlier surveys, ten 30x30m grids of magnetometry, and one 30x30m and one 30x20m of resistivity were conducted on the possible site of a mill. In addition to the possible site of the mill, the surveys located a ring-ditch to the east of the river a 34x28m ovoid enclosure to

		the east of the ring ditch.
MCB19184	TL 4101 4819	During hedge planting around the edge of the site in 2008 it was noticed that there was a hard layer below the top soil at on that particular point. Two small trenches (0.5 x 3 m and 0.5 x 0.5 m) were opened and exposed a rough flint cobbled surface sloping slightly downwards from the fenceline towards the dovecot. The cobbles were covered by soil then by an almost horizontal layer of chalk below a layer of topsoil.

APPENDIX 4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Description	Fig No.	Scale	Location
1830	Foxton map	4	20": 1 mile	CALS
1839	Foxton tithe map	5	6": 1 mile	CALS
1886	First Edition Ordnance Survey map; sheet LIII.SE	6	6": 1 mile	CALS
1903	Second Edition Ordnance Survey map; sheet LIII.SE	7	25": 1 mile	CALS
1950	Ordnance Survey map sheet; LIII.SE	8	25": 1 mile	CALS
1962	Aerial photograph; 841	9	25": 1 mile	CALS

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

Note: all scales are 1m in length



1

F1005B in Trench 5 looking south-east



2

F1007A in Trench 2 looking north-east



3

F1007B in Trench 1 looking north-east



4

F1017A in Trench 2 looking north-east



5

F1017B in Trench 1 looking north-east



6

F1020 in Trench 4 looking south-east



7
F1029 in Trench 1 looking south-west



8
F1035 in Trench 1 looking south-west



9
Sample section 1A in Trench 1 looking south-west



10
Sample section 2B in Trench 2 looking south-west



11
Sample section 4A in Trench 4 looking south-west



12
Sample section 5A in Trench 5 looking south-east



13

Post-excavation view of Trench 1 looking south-east



14

SW-NE section of Trench 1 (post-excavation), looking south-west



15

Post-excavation view of Trench 2 looking south-east



16

Post-excavation view of Trench 3 looking south-west



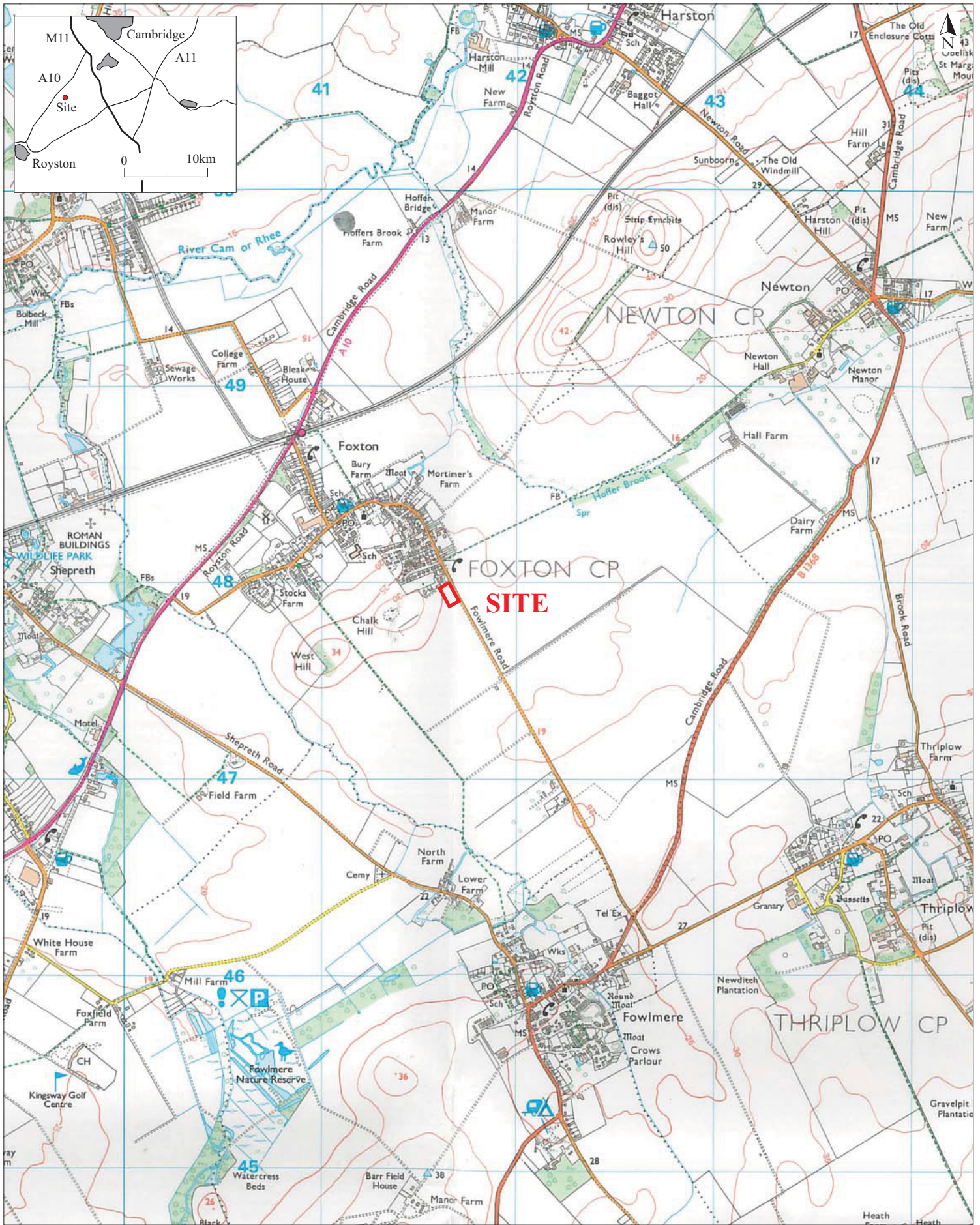
17

Post-excavation view of Trench 4 looking southwest



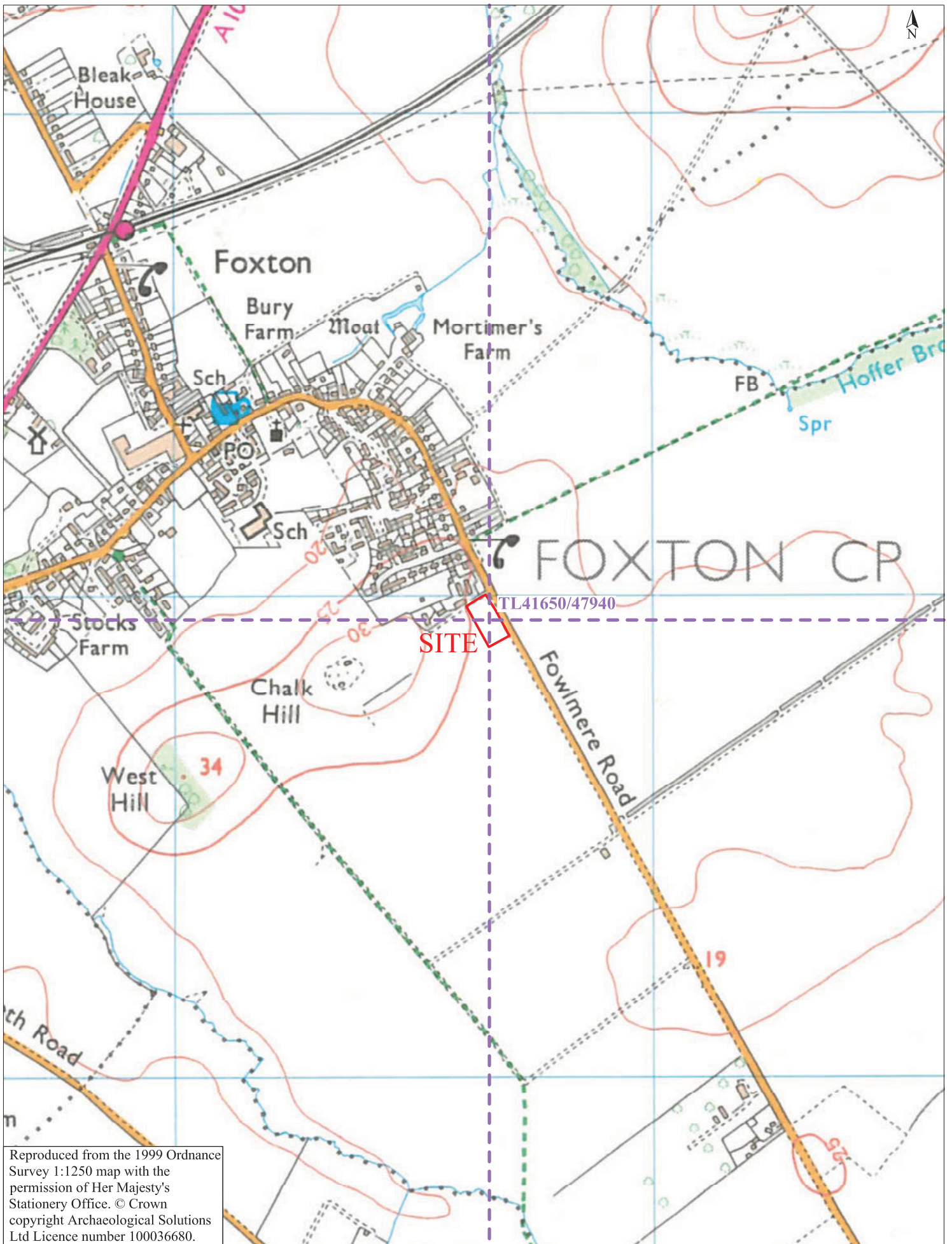
18

Post-excavation view of Trench 5 looking southwest

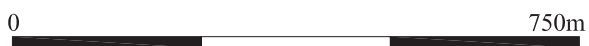


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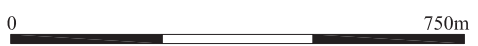
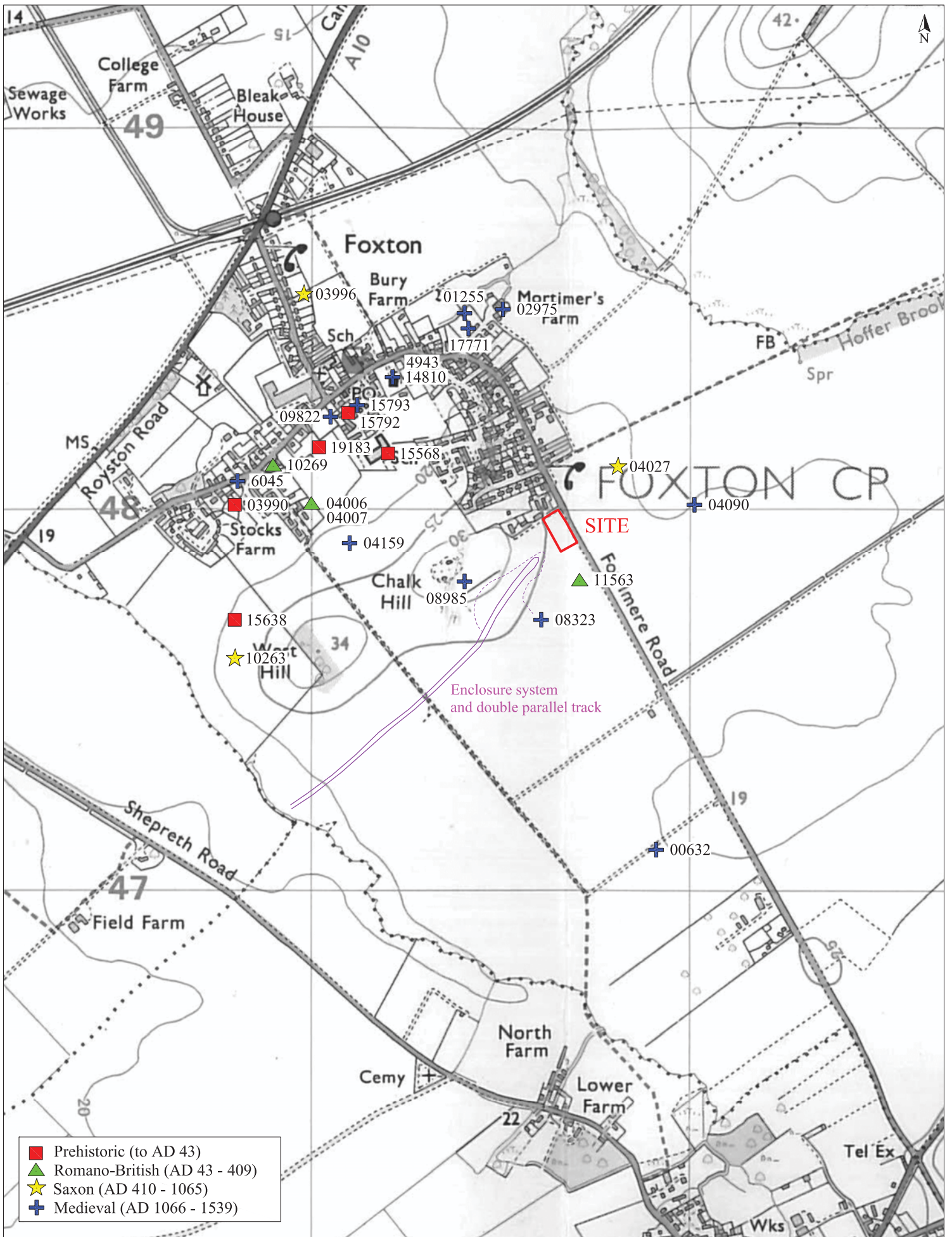
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Hill Farm, Foxton, Cambridgeshire (P6147)



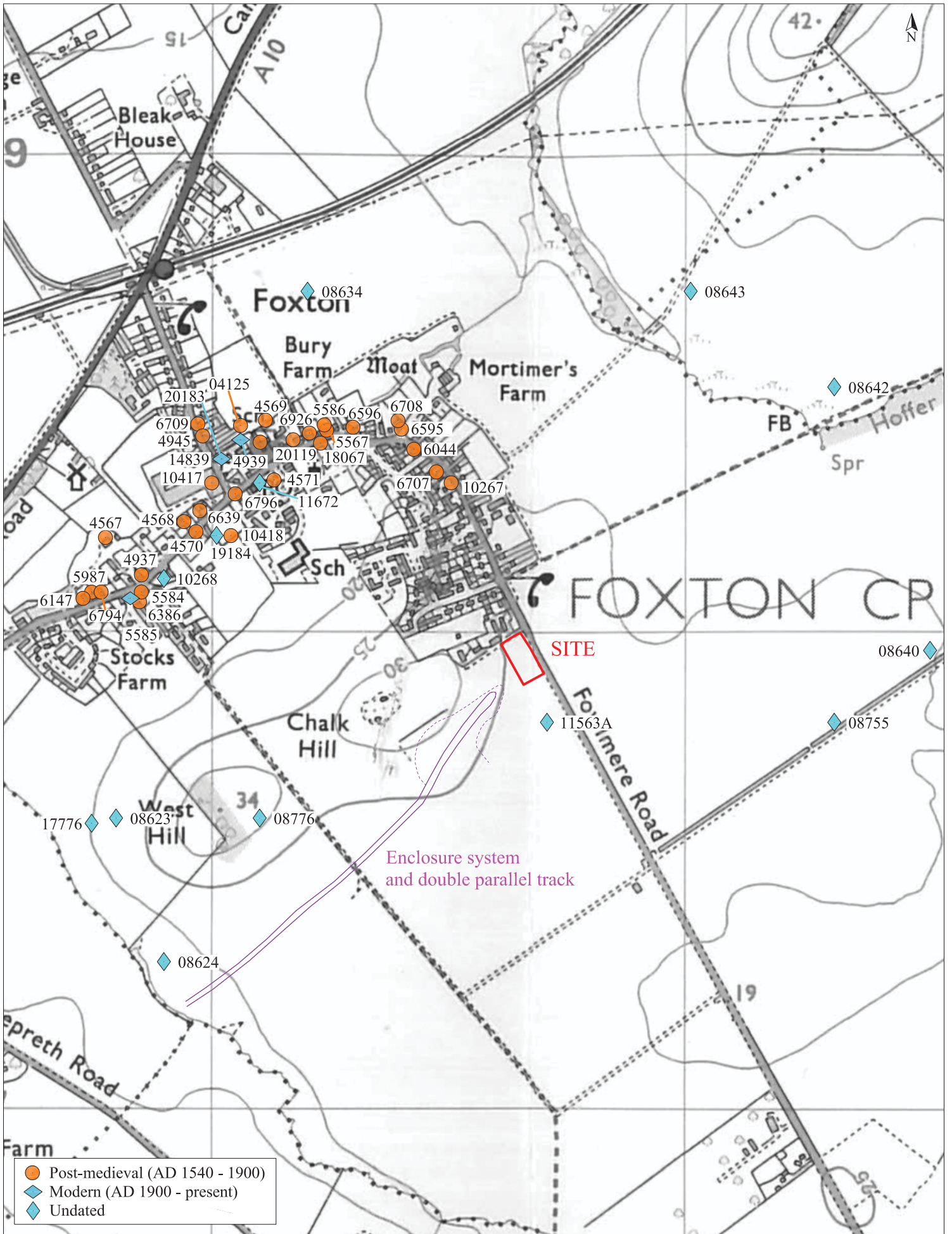
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Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4
 Hill Farm, Foxton, Cambridgeshire (P6147)



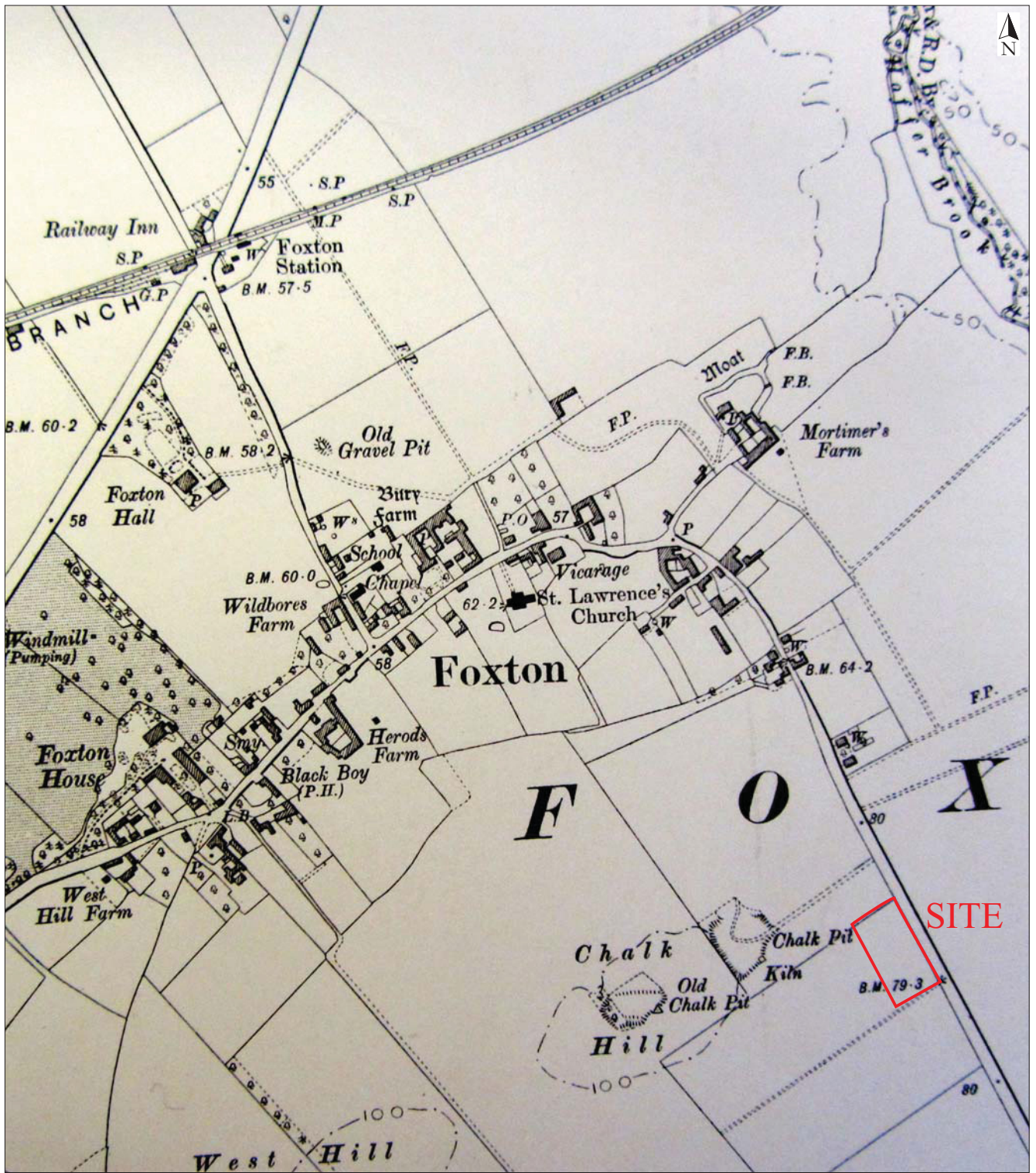
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3A HER Data
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4
 Hill Farm, Foxton, Cambridgeshire (P6147)



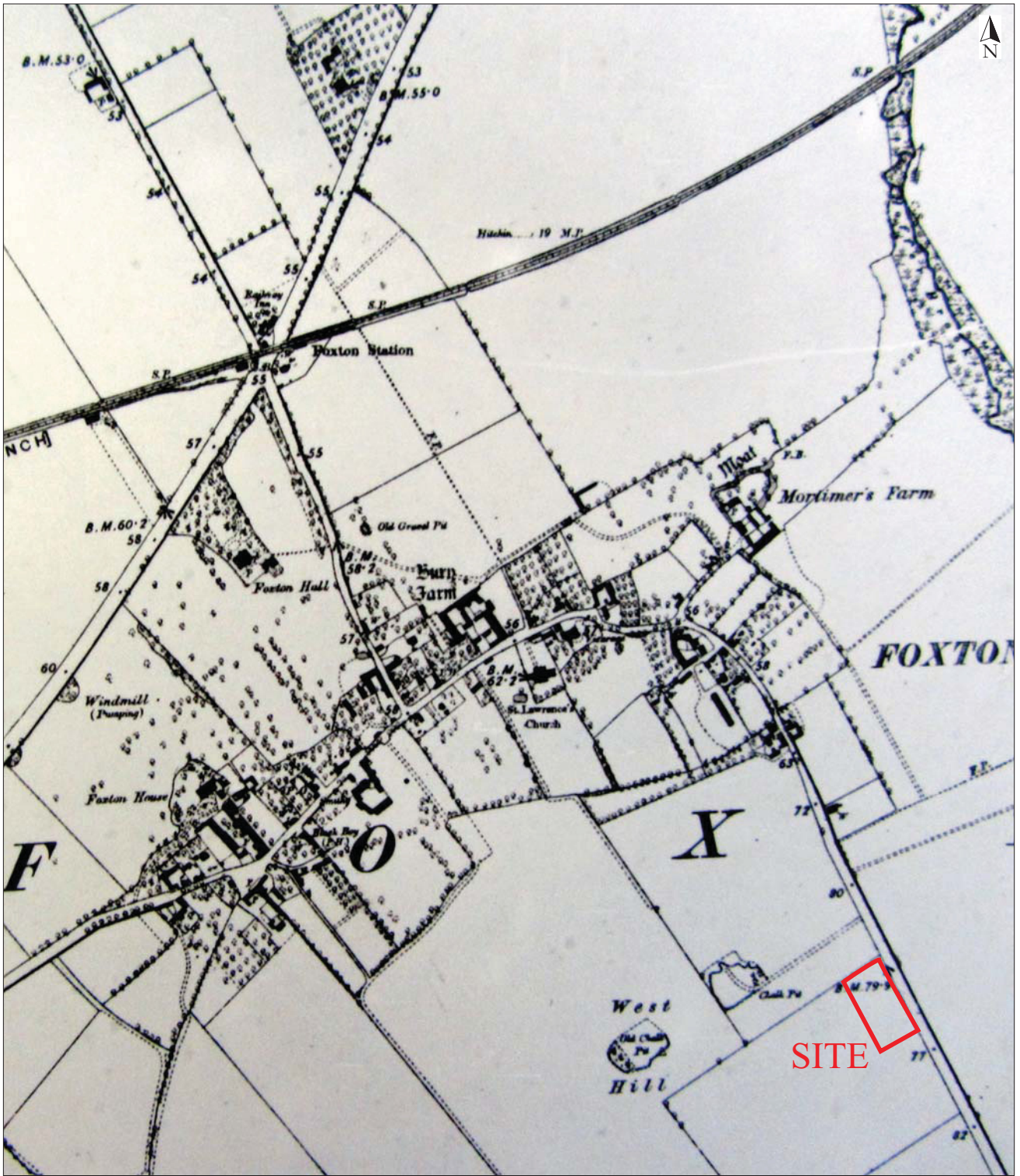
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3B HER Data
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4
 Hill Farm, Foxton, Cambridgeshire (P6147)



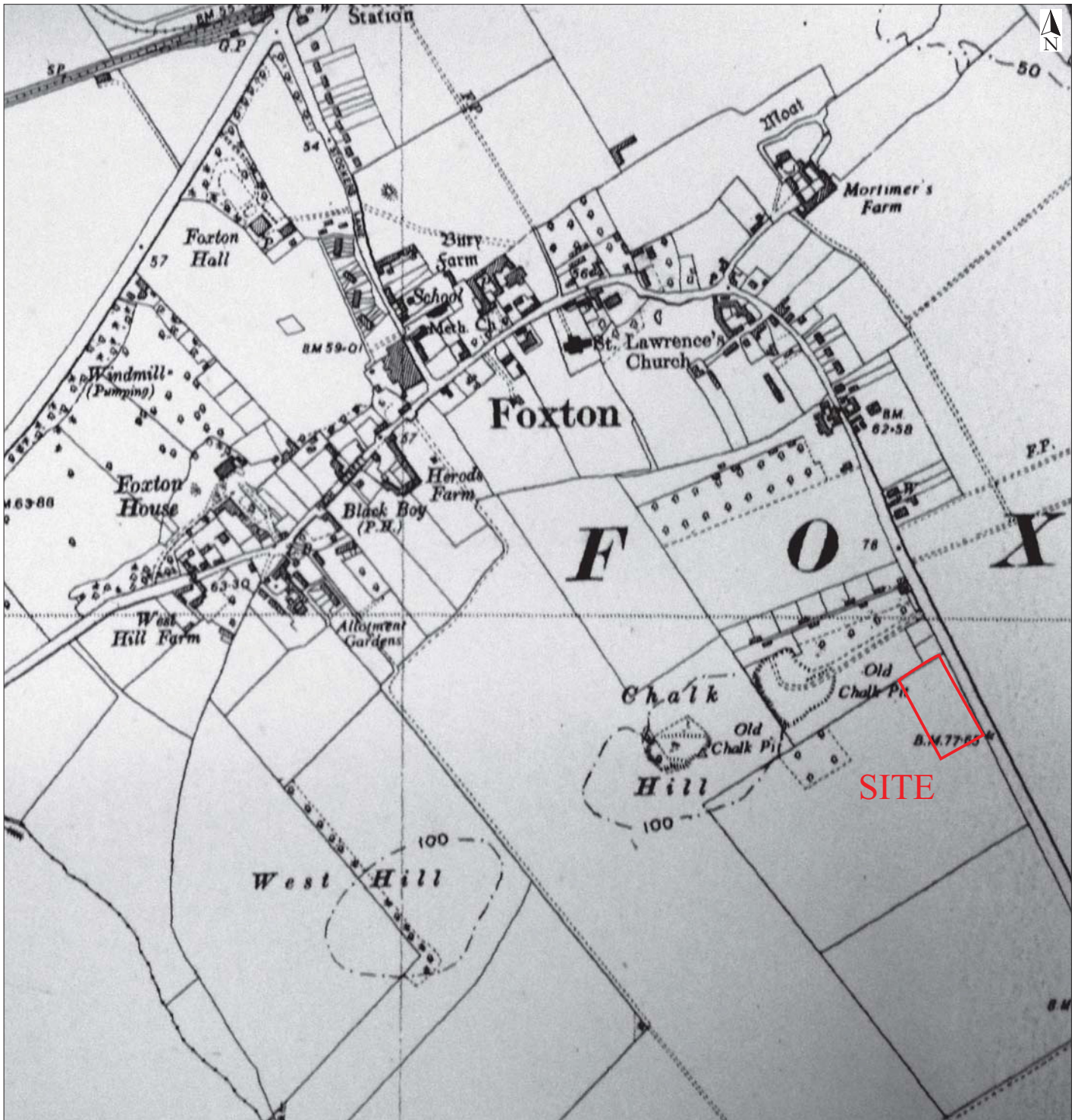
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 5 Foxton tithe map, 1839
Not to scale
Hill Farm, Foxton, Cambridgeshire (P6147)



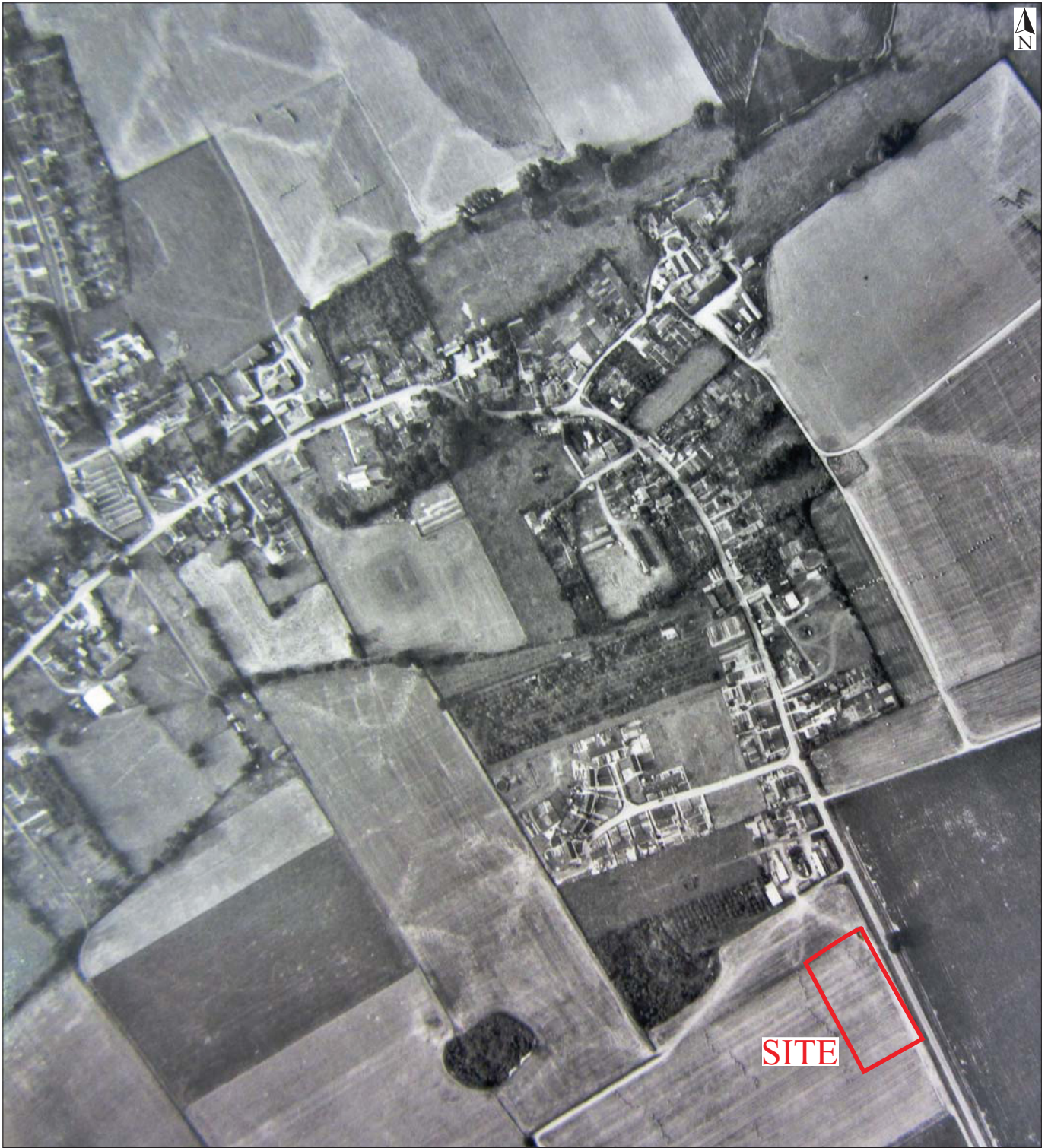
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 6 First Ed. OS map, 1886
Not to scale
Hill Farm, Foxton, Cambridgeshire (P6147)



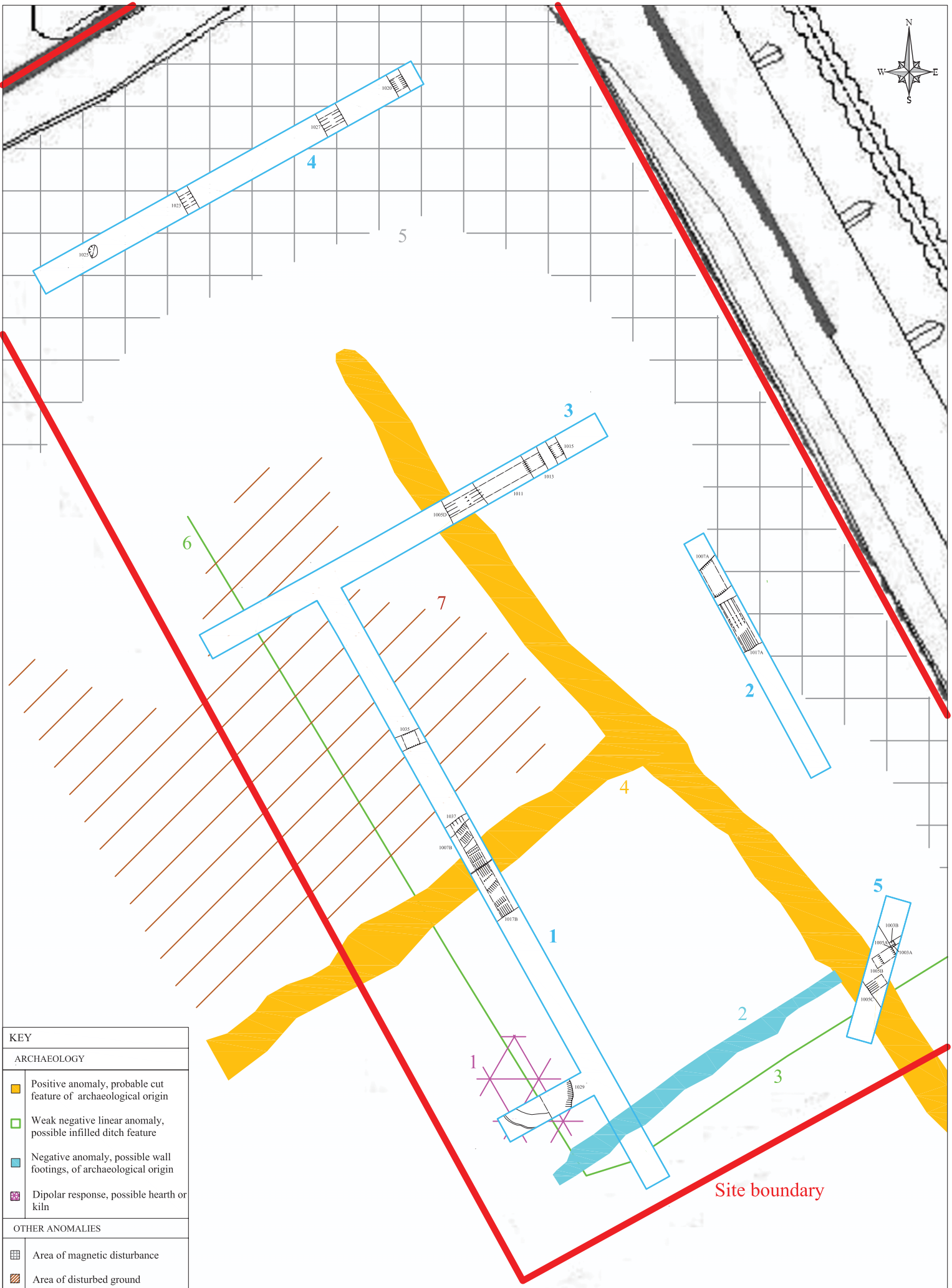
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 7 Second Ed. OS map, 1903
Not to scale
Hill Farm, Foxton, Cambridgeshire (P6147)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 8 OS map, 1950
Not to scale
Hill Farm, Foxton, Cambridgeshire (P6147)

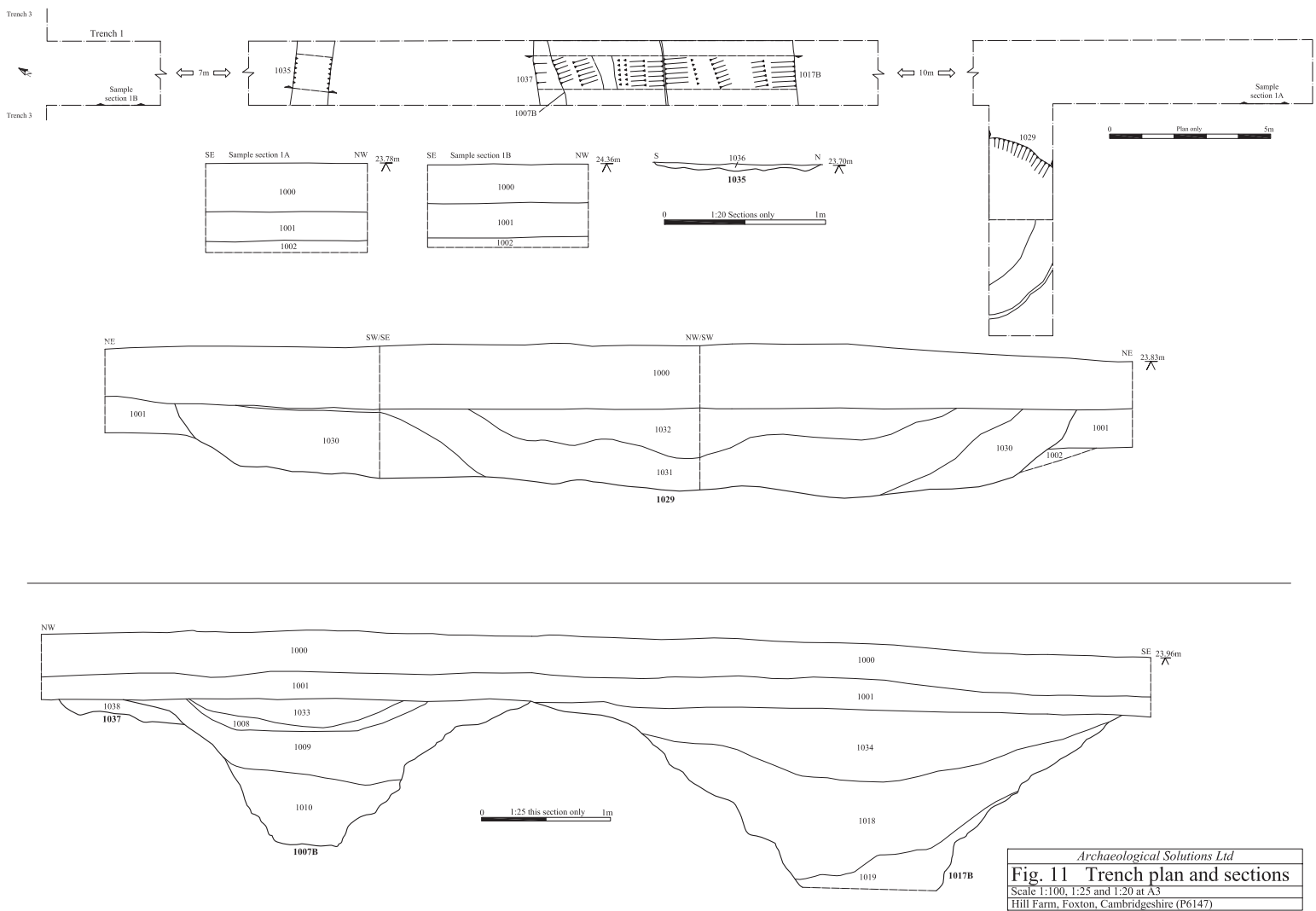


<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 9 Aerial Photo, 1962
Not to scale
Hill Farm, Foxton, Cambridgeshire (P6147)

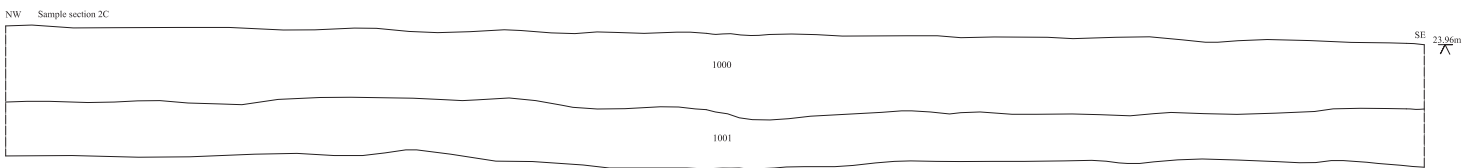
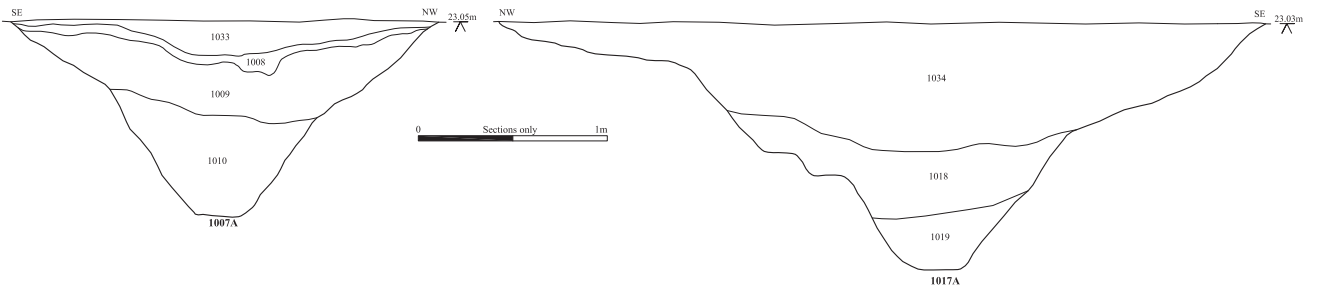
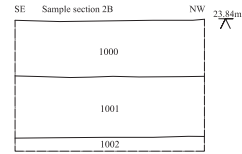
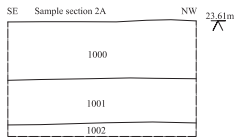
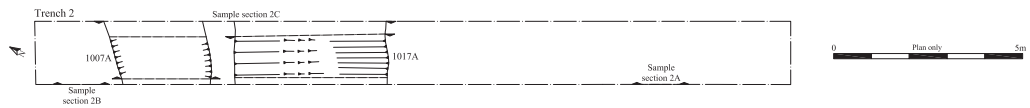


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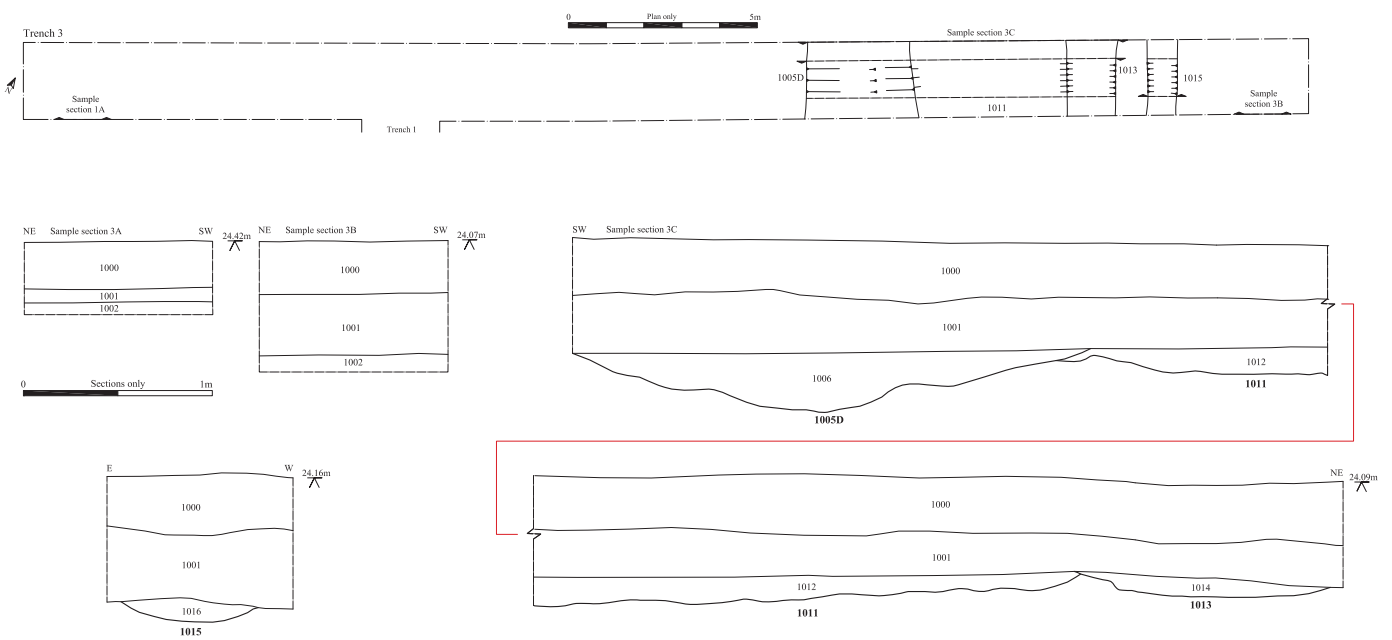
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 10 Trench and feature location plan on geophysics interpretation
 Scale 1:250 at A3
 Hill Farm, Foxton, Cambridgeshire (P6147)



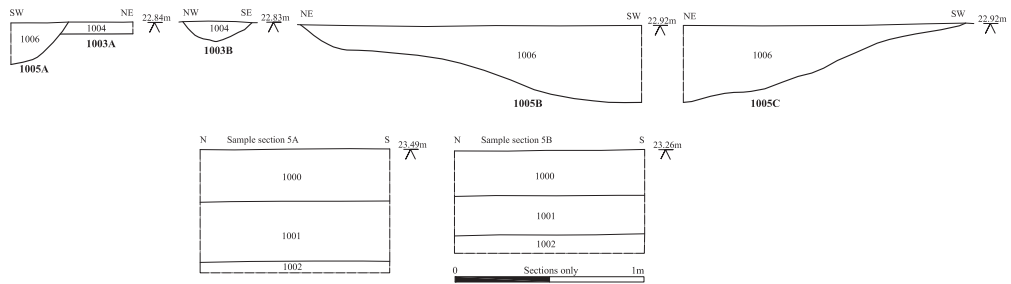
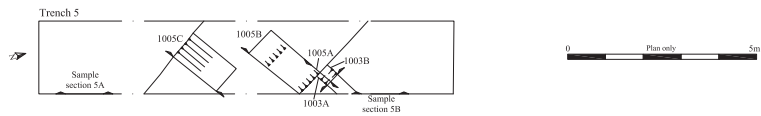
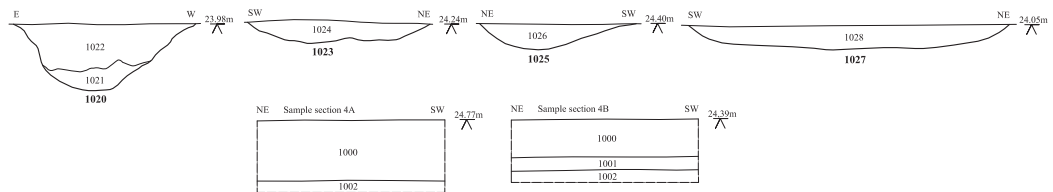
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 11 Trench plan and sections
 Scale 1:100, 1:25 and 1:20 at A3
 Hill Farm, Foxton, Cambridgeshire (P6147)



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Fig. 12 Trench plan and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
 Hill Farm, Foxton, Cambridgeshire (P6147)



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Fig. 13 Trench plan and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
 Hill Farm, Foxton, Cambridgeshire (P6147)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 14 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
 Hill Farm, Foxton, Cambridgeshire (P6147)