PROJECT HOOK
DUXFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

For

ERM

on behalf of

HEXCEL COMPOSITES LTD

CA REPORT: 06112

OCTOBER 2006

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT HOOK
DUXFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CA PROJECT: 2148
CA REPORT: 06112

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SUMMARY

Site Name:	Land to the east of Ickleton Road
Location:	Duxford, Cambridgeshire
NGR:	TL 4850 4530
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	25 September to 4 October 2006
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Cambridgeshire Museum Service
Site Code:	DUX 06
HER Event no.:	ECB 2492

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September and October at the request of ERM on behalf of Hexcel Composites Ltd on land to the east of Ickleton Road, Duxford, Cambridgeshire. Seventeen trenches and 12 test pits were excavated across the development area.

Machine excavated sondages through natural 'pond' features in trenches 6, 14, and 15 did not reveal evidence for use in the prehistoric period in the form of flint tools or debitage flakes, although small abraded sherds of Bronze Age pottery found in the topsoil above one of these features may suggest that they were utilised in some form.

Further evidence for prehistoric use of the site is almost entirely confined to stray finds in ploughsoil contexts across the proposed development area, although only a single worked flint was found during hand excavation of the test pits.

A single isolated feature, that of a Saxon pit (fully excavated during the evaluation) was uncovered during the course of the fieldwork. The presence of one pit allows little interpretation; suffice to acknowledge the area was at least utilised during this period, probably agriculturally rather than as a focus for settlement. The Scheduled Roman site to the south of the site was situated on a gravel terrace, and this geological boundary may also reflect the boundary of the settlement activity during this, and other periods.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September and October 2006 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for ERM on behalf of Hexcel Composites Ltd on land to the east of Ickleton Road, Duxford, Cambridgeshire (centred on NGR: TL 4850 4530; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken as a requirement by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice (CAPCA) to accompany an application for the redevelopment of an existing manufacturing facility and the development of an adjacent greenfield site.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief for archaeological recording (CAPCA 2006) prepared by Kasia Gdaniec (Development Control Archaeologist, CAPCA), the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), and with a subsequent detailed WSI produced by CA (2006) and approved by the LPA acting on the advice of Kasia Gdaniec. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1999), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Paper 14)*, and the *Management of Archaeological Projects II* (EH 1991). It was monitored by Kasia Gdaniec, including site visits on 29 September and 4 October 2006.

The site

1.3 The proposed development area comprises part of an existing chemical treatment works and part of an adjacent arable field to the south-east. The site lies at approximately 30m AOD (Fig. 2).

1.4 The north-eastern area of the site lies on the First and Second Terraces and Alluvial Fan deposits of the River Cam, which flows 300m to the north-east. The remainder of the site lies on Holywell Nodular Chalk formation (BGS 2002).

Archaeological background

1.5 An assessment of the cultural heritage resource, including the archaeological background and potential of the site has been prepared by CA for inclusion in an Environmental Statement which will accompany the application for

development/redevelopment of the site. In brief, the assessment has identified the potential for archaeological deposits associated with prehistoric, Romano-British, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activity within the proposed development area. In particular, finds of Romano-British date, likely to be associated with a Scheduled settlement situated approximately 170m to the south-east of the site (the Scheduled area of which lies 190m from the site), have been recovered from immediately to the east of the site. The assessment also highlighted the possibility of the presence of alluvial deposits at the eastern edge of the site, which may seal archaeological deposits, including organic remains.

Archaeological objectives

1.6 The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the character, quality, date, significance and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the site. This information will assist the Local Planning Authority in making an informed judgement on the likely impact upon the archaeological resource by the proposed development.

Methodology

1.7 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 17 trenches, as well as 12 grid-based test-pits for the assessment of artefact densities contained within the ploughsoil. The trenches were situated in the locations shown on Fig. 2. The test pits were located on a 25m grid and excavated in locations away from the evaluation trenches. Sixteen trenches were 50m long and 2m wide, one trench was 25m long and 2m wide, and all test-pits were 1m x 1m.

1.8 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2005).

1.9 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and, where appropriate, sampled and processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other samples from*

Archaeological Sites (2003). All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately After Excavation* (1995).

1.10 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the site archive (including artefacts) will be deposited with Cambridgeshire Museum Service.

2. RESULTS

2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Details of the relative heights of the principal deposits and features expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD) appear in Appendix 4.

2.2 The natural substrate comprising chalk and flint gravels with lenses of orange-brown sands and loams, was uncovered across the proposed development area, excepting trench 1 in the north-eastern portion of the site which was positioned on an area of light grey sand (Fig. 2). The natural substrate was overlain by an average of 0.3m of ploughsoil. Modern plough scarring was evident throughout the evaluation trenches.

Bronze Age

2.3 No features of this date were uncovered during the evaluation, however small abraded sherds of pottery were retrieved from the ploughsoil, 15000, in trench 15. Trenches 15 and 14 uncovered a natural 'pond' feature that may have been utilised in the Bronze Age or earlier. The base of this feature was 1.25m below the current ground level in trench 14, rising to 1.1m in trench 15, and was approximately 13m wide in plan. It was filled by three deposits, 14002, 14003 and 14004, comprising orange-brown sandy flint gravels (Fig. 3). Dark grey/black mineral staining was also evident in the base of the feature, possibly as a result of standing water. Trench 15 contained two natural 'pond' deposits, 15003 and 15001, which contained a single small bodysherd of probable Early to Middle Bronze Age date and fragments of burnt clay. These were both brown sandy deposits with chalk and flint inclusions, similar to deposits 14002, 14003, and 14004 in trench 14.

2.4 Trench 6 also contained deposits similar to those seen in the natural 'pond' feature in trenches 14 and 15. It extended beyond the confines of the trench, however, so its full dimensions could not be assessed. The natural 'pond' deposit, 6001, in trench 6 extended for 0.9m in depth covering the chalk natural substrate, and comprised a brown sandy loam with flint gravel inclusions.

Saxon

2.5 The only feature identified during the course of the evaluation was pit 17004 uncovered in trench 17 (Fig. 3). It was oval in shape, measuring 1.25m by 0.85m, and was 0.22m deep. It contained a single dark brown sandy fill from which seven sherds of pottery dating to the early to Mid Saxon period, a sherd of Roman pottery, as well as a flint flake and small burnt fragments of animal bone, were retrieved.

Modern

2.6 Evidence for modern landscaping activity was uncovered in the northern end of trench 1, and was probably associated with the original construction of the chemical works.

Test Pits

2.7 A single worked flint flake was retrieved during the excavation of test pit 1. The remaining artefacts retrieved during the hand excavation of the test pits were all of post-medieval or modern date.

Topographical Survey

2.8 A levels survey of the proposed development area was undertaken by the client. This indicated that the area of the railway had been substantially reduced in depth by at least 1m, and no potential archaeological remains are therefore likely to survive in this area of the site. The remaining open areas of the site not evaluated by trenches or test pits does not appear to have been reduced; however, landscaping may have taken place during the original construction of the chemical works.

The Finds

2.9 Small quantities of artefactual material comprising pottery, worked or burnt flint, ceramic building material and fired clay were recovered (Appendix 2).

2.10 Lithics comprising eight flakes and a single burnt flint fragment were recovered, unstratified from topsoil contexts. Raw material consists of good quality dark grey flint, in some instances with mottled bluish patina, which was probably obtained locally. All material has suffered moderate levels of post-depositional breakage or damage to edges. No diagnostic tools are present in this group, however aspects of the observed technology, principally the squat proportions of removals and use of 'hard hammer', are consistent with Late Neolithic to Bronze Age flintworking.

2.11 A single small bodysherd of probable Early to Middle Bronze Age date was recovered from natural 'pond' fill 15001. This sherd is unfeatured, dating suggested by the (coarse grog-tempered) fabric and bipartite (buff/dark grey) firing. Fragments of burnt/fired clay were also recovered from this horizon.

2.12 Seven sherds of pottery from pit fill 17003 has been provisionally identified as of earlier or Middle Anglo-Saxon date. At least three vessels are represented, in organic-tempered (two vessels) and sandy fabrics. A single form is identifiable, a round-bodied jar with plain, slightly-everted rim which occurs in the organic-tempered fabric. All material is handmade and sherds in the sandy fabric are burnished. A single scrap of Romano-British greyware was also recovered from this context.

2.13 In addition pottery of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date and tile of post-medieval date was recovered as unstratified finds from the topsoil.

2.14 A small quantity of burnt animal bone was also found in pit fill 17003. The bone is cracked and distorted and coloured a bluish white indicative of heating to temperature in excess of 800° Celsius. The material is too fragmented to identify to species but can be classified as sheep-sized.

The Biological Evidence

2.15 A total of six bulk samples were taken in order to test for the presence of cultural material in deposits within large pond-like depressions. A sample from the dark stained deposit, 14004, thought most likely to contain cultural material was processed by flotation. The residue contained land and freshwater molluscs, burnt flint and magnetic material. No charcoal or charred plant remains were found and no artefacts, suggesting that this is a natural deposit, with mineral staining.

3. DISCUSSION

Bronze Age

3.1 The presence of Bronze Age artefacts in the vicinity of the 'ponds', may well indicate that these features were utilised during this period, and possibly earlier in the prehistoric. Machine excavated sondages through the natural 'pond' features in trenches 6, 14, and 15 did not reveal evidence for use in the prehistoric period in the form of flint tools or debitage flakes.

Saxon

3.2 Only a single isolated Saxon pit (fully excavated during the evaluation) was uncovered during the course of the fieldwork. Evidence of Saxon occupation has been uncovered close to the site. On the opposite terrace of the valley, at Hinxton Quarry, ditches dating to the Saxon or Norman periods were recorded. Saxon ditches have been uncovered at Duxford, perpendicular to the main street and parallel to 19th-century property boundaries, suggesting continuity of settlement at Duxford since the Saxon period.

3.3 A late Saxon or early medieval settlement was also uncovered during an excavation at Hinxton Hall, on the chalk above the River Cam floodplain. Saxon artefacts have also been recovered by metal detectorists to the south-east of the site. It has been suggested that these finds indicate the presence of a Saxon cemetery or settlement.

Conclusions

3.4 Prehistoric use of the area is almost entirely confined to stray finds in ploughsoil contexts across the proposed development area, although the ploughsoil on the whole did not yield many worked flints. The presence of one Saxon pit allows little interpretation; suffice to acknowledge the area was at least utilised during this period, probably agriculturally rather than as a focus for settlement. The Scheduled Roman site to the south of the site was situated on a gravel terrace, and this geological boundary may also reflect the boundary of the settlement activity during this, and other, periods.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Kate Cullen, assisted by Sean Rice, Emily Rowe, and Mark Sycamore. The report was written by Kate Cullen, assisted by Emily Rowe. The illustrations were prepared by Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Kate Cullen, and prepared for deposition by Teresa Gilmore. The project was managed for CA by Mary Alexander.

5. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2002 *Sheet 205 Saffron Walden* Scale 1:50000

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2006 *Project Hook, Duxford, Cambridgeshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

CAPCA (Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice) 2006 *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation: Hauxton Road, Ciba Geigy/Hexcel Composites Ltd*

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

1000	Topsoil; Dark red brown sandy silt with turf. 0.30m in thickness.
1001	Natural; Mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional small chalk fragments. Unexcavated.
1002	Deposit; Modern disturbance deposit of mixed yellow brown gravel, builders sand and re-deposited topsoil. ≥0.20m in thickness.

Trench 2

2000	Topsoil; Dark red brown sandy silt with turf. 0.50m in thickness.
2001	Subsoil; Mid orange brown sandy silt colluvium. Unexcavated.
2002	Natural; Light white brown chalk. Unexcavated.

Trench 3

3000	Topsoil; Dark brown friable silt with sparse small stone inclusions. 0.30m in thickness.
3001	Subsoil; Mid brown friable silty sand with sparse to moderate small stone and chalk inclusions. 0.46m in thickness
3002	Natural; Chalk, sparse small to medium flint inclusions. Unexcavated.

Trench 4

4000	Topsoil; Dark brown friable silt with sparse small stone inclusions. 0.31m in thickness.
4001	Subsoil; Mid brown friable silty sand with sparse to moderate small stone and chalk inclusions. 0.11m in thickness
4002	Natural; Chalk, sparse small to medium flint inclusions. Unexcavated.

Trench 5

5000	Topsoil; Dark brown friable silt with sparse small stone inclusions. 0.29m in thickness.
5001	Subsoil; Mid brown friable silty sand with sparse to moderate small stone and chalk inclusions. unexcavated

Trench 6

6000	Topsoil; Dark brown friable silt with sparse small stone inclusions. 0.35m in thickness.
6001	Subsoil; Mid brown friable silty sand with sparse to moderate small stone and chalk inclusions. 0.90m in thickness
6002	Natural; Chalk, sparse small to medium flint inclusions. Unexcavated.

Trench 7

7000	Topsoil; Dark brown friable silt with sparse small stone inclusions. 0.42m in thickness.
7001	Subsoil; Mid brown friable silty sand with sparse to moderate small stone and chalk inclusions. 0.09m in thickness
7002	Natural; Chalk, sparse small to medium flint inclusions. Unexcavated.

Trench 8

8000	Topsoil; Dark brown friable silt with sparse small stone inclusions. 0.31m in thickness.
8001	Subsoil; Mid brown friable silty sand with sparse to moderate small stone and chalk inclusions. 0.11m in thickness
8002	Natural; Chalk, sparse small to medium flint inclusions. Unexcavated.

Trench 9

9000	Topsoil; Dark brown friable silt with sparse small stone inclusions. 0.30m in thickness.
9001	Subsoil; Mid brown friable silty sand with sparse to moderate small stone and chalk inclusions. Unexcavated.

Trench 10

10000	Topsoil; Dark brown friable silt with sparse small stone inclusions. 0.40m in thickness.
10001	Subsoil; Mid brown friable silty sand with sparse to moderate small stone and chalk inclusions. 0.11m in thickness
10002	Natural; Chalk, sparse small to medium flint inclusions. Unexcavated.

Trench 11

11000	Topsoil; Dark brown friable silt with sparse small stone inclusions. 0.34m in thickness.
11001	Subsoil; Mid brown friable silty sand with sparse to moderate small stone and chalk inclusions. 0.16m in thickness
11002	Natural; Chalk, sparse small to medium flint inclusions. Unexcavated.

Trench 12

12000	Topsoil; Dark brown friable silt with sparse small stone inclusions. 0.29m in thickness.
12001	Subsoil; Mid brown friable silty sand with sparse to moderate small stone and chalk inclusions. 0.20m in thickness
12002	Natural; Chalk, sparse small to medium flint inclusions. Unexcavated.

Trench 13

13000	Topsoil; Dark brown friable silt with sparse small stone inclusions. 0.30m in thickness.
13001	Subsoil; Mid brown friable silty sand with sparse to moderate small stone and chalk inclusions. 0.18m in thickness
13002	Natural; Chalk, sparse small to medium flint inclusions. Unexcavated.

Trench 14

14000	Topsoil; Dark brown friable silt with sparse small stone inclusions. 0.31m in thickness.
14001	Deposit; Chalk, sparse small to medium flint inclusions. Unexcavated.
14002	Deposit; Mid red brown sandy silt with occasional small chalk inclusions. ≤ 0.28m in thickness.
14003	Deposit; Mid red brown sandy silt with occasional small flint nodule inclusions. ≤ 0.60m in thickness.
14004	Deposit; Pale white brown silty chalk with frequent chalk inclusions. ≤ 0.20m in thickness.

Trench 15

15000	Topsoil; Dark brown friable silt with sparse small stone inclusions. 0.30m in thickness.
15001	Deposit; Mid brown friable silty sand with sparse to moderate small stone and chalk inclusions. 0.29m in thickness
15002	Natural; Chalk, sparse small to medium flint inclusions. Unexcavated.
15003	Deposit; Mid brown friable sandy silt with moderate chalk and flint inclusions. 0.36m in thickness.

Trench 16

16000	Topsoil; Dark brown friable silt with sparse small stone inclusions. 0.30m in thickness.
16001	Deposit; Mid brown friable silty sand with sparse to moderate small stone and chalk inclusions. 0.16m in thickness
16002	Natural; Chalk, sparse small to medium flint inclusions. Unexcavated.

Trench 17

17000	Topsoil; Dark red brown sandy silt with occasional small fractured flint pebbles. 0.30m in thickness.
17001	Natural; Light brown white chalk. Unexcavated.
17002	Natural; Mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional small chalk pebbles. Unexcavated.
17003	Fill of 17004; Dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking. 0.22m in thickness.
17004	Cut of Pit; Small oval pit with steeply sloped sides and concave base. 1.25m long, 0.85m wide and 0.22m in depth.
17005	Fill of 17006; Dark red brown sandy silt with occasional small chalk and flint inclusions. 0.37m in thick ness.
17006	Cut of Tree Throw; Amorphous linear with steeply sloped sides and undulating base. 0.4m long excavated, 1.45m wide and 0.37m in depth.

APPENDIX 2: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Count	Weight(g)	Date
1000	Worked flint: flake	1	-	-
TP 1000	Worked flint: flake	1	-	-
TP 3000	CBM: brick/tile fragment	1	4	-
3000	CBM: flat tile fragment	4	24	-
4000	Roman pottery: Lower Nene valley colour-coated ware Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware CBM: brick/flat tile	1 1 1	1 28 54	-
TP 4000	Medieval pottery: ext. glazed red-firing CBM: pmed brick/flat tile Clay pipe stem	1 1 1	1 32 4	-
6000	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware CBM: flat tile Worked flint: flake Burnt flint	1 2 3 1	10 20 - 36	-
TP 7000	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware Modern vessel glass CBM: brick/flat tile fragments	1 1 2	4 4 6	-
8000	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	5	46	-
TP 8000	Medieval pottery: glazed red-firing (stabbed strap handle fragment)	1	14	-
TP 9000	CBM: flat tile fragment	1	10	-
TP 10000	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	1	4	-
TP 11000	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	1	2	-
TP 12000	CBM: pmed brick/flat tile	4	26	-
15000	Worked flint: flake CBM: flat tile	1 1	- 10	-
15001	Prehistoric pottery: grog-tempered Burnt/fired clay	1 2	4 2	?BA
17000	Worked flint: flake	1	-	-
17003	Saxon pottery: organic temp.; qz – temp Roman pottery: greyware Burnt bone	7 1 11	86 1 2	EM SAX

APPENDIX 3: THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Six bulk samples were taken during the evaluation, of which one was processed.

Sample number	Context number	Volume in litres	Reason for sampling	Results
14000	14002	10	Presence of cultural material?	-
14001	14003	10	Presence of cultural material?	-
14002	14004	10	Presence of cultural material?	-
14003	14004	10	Presence of cultural material?	Land and freshwater molluscs, burnt flint, magnetic material
15000	15001	10	Presence of cultural material?	-
15001	15003	10	Presence of cultural material?	-

APPENDIX 4: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), calculated using the spot height located close to the fencing around the railway to the north of the site (31.70m AOD).

	Trench 1 Southern end	Trench 1 Northern end	Trench 2 Western end	Trench 2 Eastern end	Trench 3 South-western end	Trench 3 North-eastern end
Current ground level	0.00m (30.27m)	0.00m (28.69m)	0.00m (30.58m)	0.00m (30.20m)	0.00m (31.15m)	0.00m (30.78m)
Top of archaeology	-	-	-	-	-	-
Top of natural 'pond' feature	-	-	-	-	-	-
Base of natural 'pond' feature	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limit of excavation	0.41m (29.86m)	0.50m (28.16m)	0.28m (30.30m)	0.93m (29.51m)	0.32m (30.83m)	0.28m (30.50m)

	Trench 4	Trench 5	Trench 6	Trench 7	Trench 8	Trench 9
Current ground level	0.00m (30.96m)	0.00m (30.41m)	0.00m (30.79m)	0.00m (30.81m)	0.00m (30.82m)	0.00m (31.68m)
Top of archaeology	-	-	-	-	-	-
Top of natural 'pond' feature	-	-	0.40m (30.39m)	-	-	-
Base of natural 'pond' feature	-	-	1.30m (29.49m)	-	-	-
Limit of excavation	0.41m (30.58m)	0.40m (30.01m)	1.30m (29.49m)	0.33m (30.48m)	0.32m (30.50m)	0.43m (31.25m)

	Trench 10	Trench 11	Trench 12	Trench 13	Trench 14	Trench 15
Current ground level	0.00m (30.69m)	0.00m (30.68m)	0.00m (30.83m)	0.00m (31.42m)	0.00m (32.76m)	0.00m (32.43m)
Top of archaeology	-	-	-	-	-	-
Top of natural 'pond' feature	-	-	-	-	0.44m (32.32m)	0.32m (32.11m)
Base of natural 'pond' feature	-	-	-	-	1.61m (31.15m)	-
Limit of excavation	0.69m (30.00m)	0.41m (30.27m)	0.36m (30.47m)	0.35m (31.06m)	1.61m (31.15m)	1.21m (31.22m)

	Trench 16	Trench 17
Current ground level	0.00m (31.84m)	0.00m (31.20m)
Top of archaeology	-	0.39m (30.81m)
Top of natural 'pond' feature	-	-
Base of natural 'pond' feature	-	-
Limit of excavation	0.41m (31.43m)	0.56m (30.64m)

Upper figures are depth below modern ground level, lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.

Test Pits

	Test Pit 1	Test Pit 2	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 4	Test Pit 5	Test Pit 6
Current ground level	0.00m (30.23m)	0.00m (30.54m)	0.00m (30.74m)	0.00m (30.31m)	0.00m (30.96m)	0.00m (30.74m)
Limit of excavation (Base of topsoil)	0.19m (30.04m)	0.34m (30.20m)	0.36m (30.38m)	0.40m (29.91m)	1.31m (30.65m)	0.23m (30.51m)

	Test Pit 7	Test Pit 8	Test Pit 9	Test Pit 10	Test Pit 11	Test Pit 12
Current ground level	0.00m (30.50m)	0.00m (30.97m)	0.00m (31.49m)	0.00m (31.18m)	0.00m (31.96m)	0.00m (31.29m)
Limit of excavation (Base of topsoil)	0.25m (30.25m)	0.31m (30.66m)	0.30m (31.19m)	0.29m (30.89m)	0.30m (31.66m)	0.11m (31.08m)

Upper figures are depth below modern ground level, lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Project Hook, Hauxton Road, Duxford, Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

SCALE	*PROJECT NO.*	*FIGURE NO.*
1:25,000@A4	2148	**1**

548300
548400
548500
548600
245300
245200
245100

N

1
SAND
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
pit 17004

TP1
TP2
TP3
TP4
TP5
TP6
TP7
TP8
TP9
TP10
TP11
TP12

CHALK AND GRAVELS

A
A

site
evaluation trench
archaeological feature
pond feature
modern disturbance
test pit

0
100m

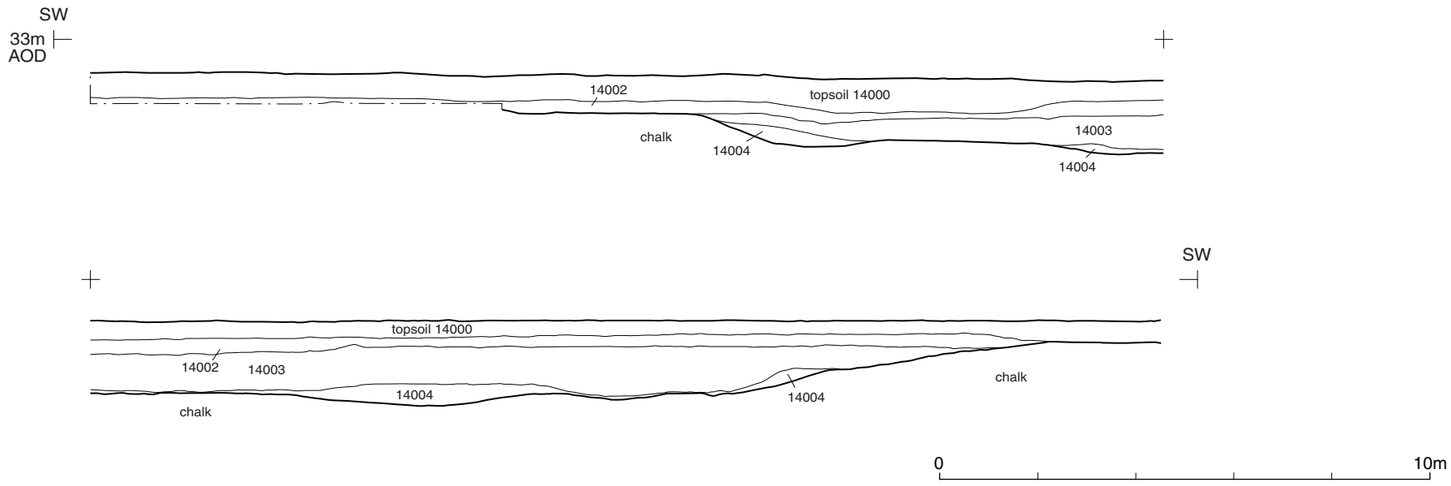
COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Project Hook, Hauxton Road, Duxford, Cambridgeshire

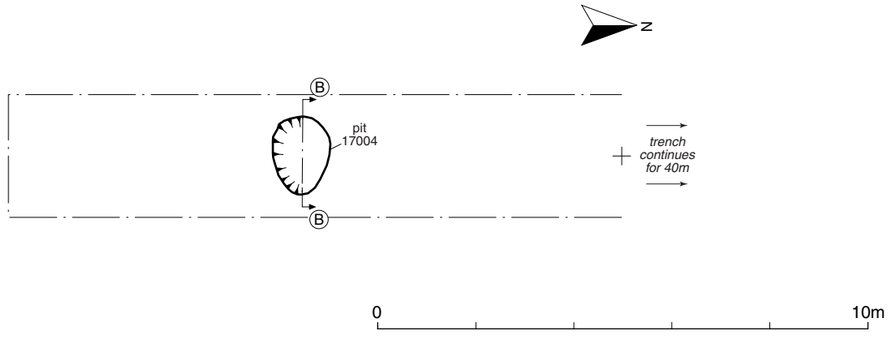
FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing archaeological features

SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
1:1250@A3	2148	**2**

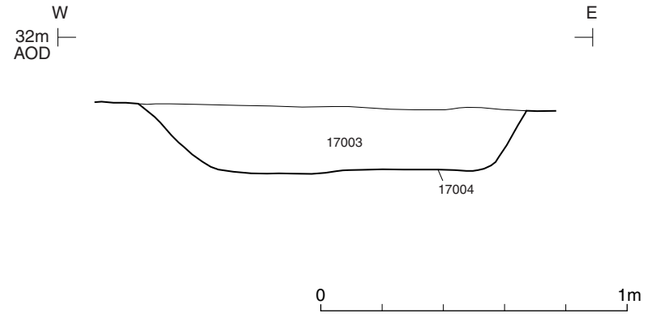
Trench 14; Section AA



Trench 17; Plan



Trench 17; Section BB



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Project Hook, Hauxton Road, Duxford, Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 14; Section AA
Trench 17; Plan and section BB

SCALE @ A3	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
1:100 and 1:20	2148	**3**