

# Hinxton Hall Residential Block & Dining Room Extension



## Archaeological Evaluation Report



April 2012

**Client: The Wellcome Trust  
Turner & Townsend**

OA East Report No: 1332  
OASIS No: oxfordar3-122197  
NGR: TL 4983 4479

## **Hinxton Hall Residential Block and Dining Room Extension**

*Archaeological Evaluation*

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## **Summary**

*Between the 6th and 7th February 2012 OA East conducted an evaluation on land at Hinxton Hall Genome Campus. The evaluation consisted of two trenches covering a total area of 34m<sup>2</sup>. Trench 1 was located within the area of the proposed residential block and Trench 2 was situated within the footprint of the dining room extension.*

*A post-hole of probable medieval date and two ditches, possibly associated with post-medieval strip cultivation, were recorded within Trench 1. A single post-hole and ditch, both of which were undated, were recorded within Trench 2.*



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East were commissioned by Turner Townsend on behalf of The Wellcome Trust to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Hinxtton Hall, Hinxtton Genome Campus, Cambridgeshire
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Specification prepared by OA East (Spoerry, 2012).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will enable decisions to be made by Cambridgeshire County Council, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 Hinxtton Hall lies to the south of the village of Hinxtton (TL 4983 4479). The site lies to the west of the river Cam at 40m OD. The underlying bedrock is Holywell nodular chalk formation bedrock (British Geological Survey).

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The Hinxtton Hall estate has been subject to several archaeological investigations during the last 18 years. These investigations revealed occupation from the Mesolithic through to the post-medieval with the Roman and Saxon periods being the most extensive. Previous excavations referred to in the text below are shown in Figure 3 (From Fletcher 2012). The archaeological background for this report is drawn from Fletcher 2012.

#### ***Early Prehistoric***

- 1.3.2 Extensive evidence for Late Mesolithic activity along the river Cam was recorded during the excavations at Hinxtton quarry. These excavations revealed high density scatters of worked flints. (Schlee & Robinson 1995).
- 1.3.3 Excavations at the old Hinxtton Hall site in 1993-4 revealed a Late Neolithic ritual shaft, which contained Beaker pottery. A further focus of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity was recorded to the south, during excavations in 2002, comprising a crouched burial and a series of scattered pits.

#### ***Iron Age***

- 1.3.4 The Icknield Way passes immediately to the south of Hinxtton Hall. It comprised a series of parallel trackways and dates from the Iron Age when it is thought to have linked the Thames Valley and North East Anglia. It continued to be used throughout the Roman period, surviving into the medieval period as a route between Stumps Cross and Ickleton.



- 1.3.5 During the Iron Age there was an increase in the density of archaeological activity that included the first organised enclosure of land. Evaluations ahead of the Genome Campus extensions in 1998 revealed a small farmstead, comprising a timber built structure and associated pits, as well as midden deposits and enclosures. Further excavations at the Genome Campus in 2002 revealed a Late Iron Age rectangular enclosure. A small group of burials, possibly representing the remnant of a cemetery, were also recorded and may suggest that the site was a focus for ceremonial activity.

### ***Roman***

- 1.3.6 To the south of Hinxton lies Great Chesterford, the site of a 1st century AD fort. A settlement was later established around this, which subsequently developed in to a small Roman town. Given its location on the Icknield Way and the river Cam, the settlement would have been strategically placed in order to control trade routes in the area. It is likely that a road network and field system would have spread out from the town, towards Hinxton.
- 1.3.7 Excavations at the Genome Campus, prior to the creation of a lake in 1994-5, revealed extensive Roman field systems. Further evaluations in 2002 revealed further field systems and a series of quarry pits for the extraction of natural sand and gravels.

### ***Saxon***

- 1.3.8 Excavations at Hinxton Hall Park revealed a small hamlet or farmstead consisting of several sunken-featured buildings (Graubenhäuser) and rectangular timber buildings, which was established in the 6th century and endured until the 12th century. Evidence for Saxon occupation was also recorded at the southern end of the Genome Campus in the form of two sunken-featured buildings and a large timber built structure.
- 1.3.9 At the end of the Saxon period these settlements appear to have been abandoned, at which point the settlement focus may have shifted to the north around the present day Hinxton church of St Mary and St John.

### ***Medieval***

- 1.3.10 The village of Hinxton is known to have been established before the Domesday survey in 1086 AD where it is recorded as having been gifted to the canons of Cambridge by Picot the sheriff (Rosen 1978). At the time of the Domesday survey it was a large village, with 30 villagers, 10 smallholders and two mills (Robinson 1994). The church is known to have been established before 1092AD. The excavations conducted at the Genome Campus have demonstrated that the village did not extend southwards to within the development area.

### ***Post-medieval***

- 1.3.11 Hinxton Hall is a red brick house originally founded in the mid 18th century with additional wings built in the Late 18th / Early 19th century (Rosen 1978). A plan of the the Hinxton hall estate dating to c. 1800 shows the area to the north of Hinxton Hall divided into strip cultivation plots (Fig. 4), these partitions are still visible on the 1831 plan (Fig. 5). In 1833 the parish of Hinxton was subject to an enclosure award.

### ***Previous Evaluation in 1993***

- 1.3.12 An archaeological evaluation was conducted ahead of the construction of the residential building in 1993 (Leith 1993). Three trenches (I, J & K) were excavated

immediately to the north of Trench 1 (Fig. 6). The trenches were not accurately located as the original survey was undertaken in dense woodland.

- 1.3.13 Although plough damage was recorded in Trench I, several undated ditches were surviving, three of which were on a north to south alignment. The remaining two ditches were observed running east to west. These were thought to be part of an agricultural field system. An undated, north-west to south-east aligned ditch was also recorded in Trench J.
- 1.3.14 To the north-east, a series of small circular pits were recorded in Trench K. At the eastern end of the trench a deposit of compacted crushed chalk was present that was tentatively interpreted as a building platform, however the section drawing suggests that it was a fill of a ditch.

#### **1.4 Acknowledgements**

The author would like to thank Turner Townsend, in particular Bob Phillips, for commissioning the work on behalf of the Wellcome Trust. Thanks are also extended to Steve Graham who helped with the fieldwork and also to Mark of Lattenbury Services. Sarah Henley carried out all on-site survey. The project was managed by Aileen Connor and Paul Sperry and monitored by Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council.

## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

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

### 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 Trench 1 measured 20m by 1.6m and was located to the south of the proposed residential block extension. Due to a previous evaluation conducted in 1993 the northern part of the development area was not investigated at this time. A further trench, measuring 3m by 3m, was excavated to the south of the existing dining room, ahead of the proposed extension (Fig. 2).
- 2.2.2 An attempt was made to match the evaluation trenches with the results from the 1993 evaluation. This work was conducted in a densely wooded area, which limited the accuracy of the the survey results. As a result it was not possible to match up the features recorded during this work with the present evaluation.
- 2.2.3 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.4 The site survey was carried out with a Leica 1200 GPS.
- 2.2.5 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench plans were recorded at a 1:20 scale and sections were recorded at 1:10. Monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.7 Throughout the evaluation the weather was dry and cold and there was a layer of snow over the development area, this did not hamper the investigation.

### 3 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results are presented below by trench, then sub-divided by period.

#### 3.2 Trench 1

3.2.1 Archaeological features were revealed throughout the trench (Fig. 7). The natural deposits were recorded at 0.75m below modern ground level. At the eastern side of the trench a layer of crushed white chalk (13) 0.25m thick was recorded underlying a 0.45m thick, mid reddish brown silty sand subsoil (2). This was overlain by the topsoil (1), a light greyish brown silty sand, 0.2m in thickness.

##### *Medieval*

3.2.2 A post-hole (6) was excavated in the south-western part of the trench. This was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 0.35m in diameter. Post-hole 6 only survived to a depth of 0.09m and its cut was heavily disturbed by modern rooting, however it was shown to have vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty sand (5) that contained a fragment of a roof tile dated to the medieval period.

3.2.3 Immediately to the north lay a similar sub-rectangular post-hole (8). This was 0.7m in diameter and 0.1m deep. Its fill comprised a dark greyish brown silty sand (7). Although no finds were recovered from this feature, its form and close proximity to post-hole 6 suggest that the two post-holes were probably contemporary.

##### *Post-medieval*

3.2.4 Towards the western end of the trench a north-to-south aligned ditch (4) was recorded. It was concave in profile, measuring 0.7m wide by 0.38m deep. Once again, the edges of the cut were heavily disturbed by rooting and animal activity. A single dark reddish brown silty sand (3) fill was recorded that contained several pieces of flint and fragments of ceramic building material.

3.2.5 A second north-to-south aligned ditch (16) was recorded 11m to the east. Ditch 16 was 1.1m wide by 0.55m deep and had straight sides and a concave base. It contained two deposits: a 0.1m thick primary fill that was composed of a light reddish brown silty sand (15) and a secondary fill (14) that was a dark reddish brown silty sand. Fill 14 was the only context on site to contain animal bone and the identifiable fragments were all found to be from adult cattle and horses (App. B3). A number flint fragments were also recovered and these probably represented fragments derived from thermal breaks from nearby wall facings (App. B2).

##### *Modern*

3.2.6 Several modern features (10, 12 & 18) were also recorded. These were likely to be the result of tree felling during previous building work undertaken in the 1990s. They were excavated in order to assess the survival of any underlying archaeological deposits. No archaeological features were found.

#### 3.3 Trench 2

3.3.1 Trench 2 was located adjacent to Hinxton Hall, to the south of the current dining room (Fig. 8). The natural chalk geology was revealed at 0.8m below the modern ground

surface. The subsoil layer comprised a 0.50m thick, mid brownish grey silty sand (29), overlain by several modern make up deposits (30 & 33), thought to be the result of modern disturbance associated with the construction of the existing dining room. The sequence was sealed by a 0.4m thick topsoil consisting of a dark greyish brown silty sand.

### ***Modern***

- 3.3.2 At the north-east corner of the trench was an early 20th century brick retaining wall (21), this was exposed to a depth of 0.4m during the excavation. The longest visible axis ran north-to-south for 1.6m. At either end the wall then turned towards the west for 0.4m, before extending into the baulk. This formed a compartment to the west which was filled with a brick and mortar rubble. The retaining wall was constructed of machine made red brick (0.2m long, 0.11m wide and 0.08m in height) with a white chalk mortar bond. The bricks were laid using a stretcher bond.
- 3.3.3 An oval pit (23), 1.8m long, 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep was recorded abutting wall 21. It had concave sides and a concave base and was filled with a loose yellow chalky clay with frequent sherds of ceramic building material.

### ***Undated***

- 3.3.4 A north-east to south-west aligned ditch (27) was recorded that had a concave profile and measured 0.9m in width and 0.1m in depth. This was filled by a light yellowish grey silty sand (26).
- 3.3.5 To the east lay an oval pit (25) that extended beyond the excavation area. This had concave sides and a relatively flat base. Pit 25 was 1.2m long, 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep and contained a single fill (24) of mid greyish brown silty sand.
- 3.3.6 At the southern end of the trench was a square post-hole (20) measuring 0.3m in diameter. It had vertical sides, a concave base and was 0.15m in depth. This was heavily disturbed by rooting activity, which may account for its slightly uneven excavated profile. Its single fill was a dark brownish grey silty sand (19).

## **3.4 Finds Summary**

- 3.4.1 The evaluation produced a small assemblage of ceramic building material weighing 0.228kg, that consisted of four fragments of post-medieval brick and a roof tile dating to the medieval period. The material was mostly recovered from ditch 4 with one brick sherd retrieved from post-hole 8, which lay immediately adjacent. The fragment of roof tile was recovered from post-hole 6 (App. B1).
- 3.4.2 Several pieces of flint were recovered from the fills of ditches 4 and 16. One of which was struck (App. B2).

### **Environmental Summary**

- 3.4.3 Several fragments of animal bone were recovered from ditch 16. Eight fragments were identified to be from cattle and horse (App. C1).

## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Discussion

#### *Medieval*

- 4.1.1 Post-holes **6** and **8**, in Trench 1, have been attributed to the late medieval period, they lay in close proximity to one another and were similar in shape and profile, which suggests that were contemporary. Based on their depths and profiles it seems unlikely that they were structural and possibly may have been from a fence line.

#### *Post-medieval*

- 4.1.2 Ditches **4** and **16**, which were aligned north- to-south, can be firmly dated to the early post-medieval period. They were spaced 11m apart and in all likelihood relate to the strip cultivation in evidence on the plan of the Hinxtton hall estate, which shows the land to have been divided into freehold strips in 1800 and 1831 AD (Fig. 9). Two of the ditches (**511** & **505**) revealed to the north during the evaluation in 1993 (Leith, 1993) lay on the same alignment and had similar V shaped profiles; these too are likely to relate to the same field system.

The presence of flint debris is not thought to be suggestive of Prehistoric flint working. These remains may well be the result of debris from the use of flint facing on the Late medieval buildings (App. B2). The low density of debris would suggest that the buildings lay at some remove from the evaluation trenches, perhaps to the east of the development area, as suggested by the estate plan of 1831 (Fig. 5).

#### *Modern*

- 4.1.3 During the 1993 evaluation the land was heavily wooded and currently the area is laid to grass with only occasional trees, most of which have been recently planted. Evidence of recent disturbance was observed in the middle of Trench 1 and this may be the result of the removal of trees, which is also likely to have truncated any archaeology that was present.

#### *Undated*

- 4.1.4 Ditch **27**, in Trench 2 is undated but may indicate the presence of prehistoric activity, possibly part of an agricultural system. However further conclusions can only be tentative. Also within the trench was an undated post-hole that was heavily disturbed by rooting. This discrete feature was not obviously associated with any other remains and as a result it is not possible to make any further interpretation of its function.

### 4.2 Significance

- 4.2.1 The presence of prehistoric agricultural systems within the Hinxtton area has been under-represented in previous excavations, with little evidence for enclosure before the Iron Age. If the tentatively inferred prehistoric date for the ditch in Trench 2 is correct then these results may help highlight how land enclosure was organised during the prehistoric period. Hinxtton Hall has been the subject of conclusive documentary research which has shown the historic land use. The post-medieval archaeology located within Trench 1 has helped to clarify the accuracy of these plans further.

### **4.3 Recommendations**

- 4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

## APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description					Orientation		
Two ditches orientated north to south and two post-holes.					WNW-ESE		
					Avg. depth (m)		0.8
					Width (m)		2
		Length (m)		20			
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
1	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-	
2	Layer	-	0.45	subsoil	-	-	
3	Fill	0.7	0.38	fill of ditch 4	CBM, flint	post-medieval	
4	Cut	0.7	0.38	cut of north to south ditch	-	post-medieval	
5	Fill	0.35	0.09	fill of post-hole 6	-	medieval	
6	Cut	0.35	0.09	Cut of post-hole	-	medieval	
7	Fill	0.7	0.1	fill of post-hole 8	-	undated	
8	Cut	0.7	0.1	Cut of post-hole	-	Undated	
9	Fill	2.5	0.1	fill of pit 10	-	Undated	
10	Cut	2.5	0.1	cut of pit	-	Modern	
11	Fill	0.6	0.2	fill of pit 12	-	Modern	
12	Cut	0.5	0.2	cut of pit	-	Modern	
13	Layer	-	0.3	make up layer	-	Modern	
14	Fill	1.1	0.45	upper fill of ditch 16	flint, animal bone	Undated	
15	Fill	1.1	0.1	lower fill of ditch 16	-	Undated	
16	Cut	1.1	0.55	cut of ditch		Undated	
17	Fill	1.9	0.07	fill of pit 18		Modern	
18	Cut	1.9	0.07	cut of pit		Modern	
Trench 2							
General description					Orientation		
One ditch orientated north-east to south-west, one pit and one post-hole.							
					Avg. depth (m)		0.8
					Width (m)		3
		Length (m)		3			
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
19	Fill	0.3	0.15	fill of post-hole 20	-	Undated	
20	Cut	0.3	0.15	cut of post-hole	-	Undated	
21	Masonry	1.2	0.4	brick wall	-	Early 20th Century	



22	Fill	0.6	0.25	fill of pit 23	-	Modern
23	Cut	0.6	0.25	cut of pit	-	Modern
24	Fill	0.6	0.1	fill of pit 25	-	undated
25	Cut	0.6	0.1	cut of pit	-	undated
26	Fill	0.9	0.1	fill of ditch 27	-	undated
27	Cut	0.9	0.1	cut of ditch	-	undated
28	Layer	-	0.2	topsoil	-	-
29	Layer	-	0.6	subsoil	-	-
30	Fill	0.6	0.75	fill of pit 30	-	Modern
31	Cut	0.6	0.75	cut of pit	-	Modern
32	Layer	-	0.2	make up layer	-	Modern
33	Layer	-	0.1	make up layer	-	Modern

## APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Ceramic Building Material

*By Robert Atkins*

#### **Assemblage**

B.1.1 A small assemblage of six fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 0.228kg was recovered from three contexts. The condition of the overall assemblage is good.

B.1.2 The CBM and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

#### **Statement of Research Potential and Further Work**

B.1.1 An assemblage of this size provides only basic dating information for a site. No further work is required on this assemblage.

<b>Context</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Weight (kg)</b>	<b>Description and Fabric</b>	<b>Date Range</b>
<b>3</b>	Brick	4	0.117	Well made brick in a deep orange-red fabric. Some small flint inclusions. Lime mortar attached	Mid 18th-mid 19th century
	Roof Tile	1	0.020	Roof tile fragment in a deep orange-red sandy fabric. Lime mortar attached	
<b>5</b>	Roof tile	1	0.081	2 hole peg tile type. Part of a sub rounded hole, survives 45mm from side if tile. In a yellow sandy fabric. Lime mortar attached	Probably medieval
<b>7</b>	Brick	1	0.010	Brick in a orange0red sandy fabric	post-medieval

**Table 1: Ceramic building material**

## B.2 Flint

*by Anthony Haskins*

### **Introduction**

- B.2.1 An assemblage of 11 lithics were submitted for assessment. This report describes the preliminary quantification of the assemblage and assesses its technological traits and chronological indicators. Based on these preliminary findings the report recommends that no further work is required.

### **Methodology**

- B.2.2 For the purposes of this report individual artefacts were scanned and then assigned to a category within a simple lithic classification system. Unmodified flakes were assigned to an arbitrary size scale in order to identify the range of debitage present within the assemblage. Beyond this, no detailed metrical or technological recording was undertaken during the preliminary analysis. The results of this report are therefore based on a rapid assessment of the assemblage and could change if further work is undertaken.

### **Quantification**

- B.2.3 Of the total assemblage, nine of the fragments came from fill 3, and single fragments were recovered from both 14 and 15. Of the nine fragments from fill 3 eight were unmodified thermal flakes and the remaining piece was a fragment of fossil. The single fragment from fill 14 was also an unmodified thermal fracture. The remaining fragment from fill 15 was a struck flake greater than 25mm in size.

### **Assessment**

- B.2.4 The material from this assessment is a light to dark greyish blue flint. The cortex present is generally thick and chalky. The assemblage was found in three contexts within Trench 1. As the material is primarily composed of thermal fractures it may be suggested that it derives from natural thermal breaks from nearby wall facing.
- B.2.5 The one struck flake from fill 15 had no cortex present and seems to have some structure to the flake scars on the dorsal surface. However, as this is a single flake it is not diagnostic of any particular form of working or period.

### **Potential**

- B.2.6 The small assemblage shows little potential as it is primarily naturally formed chunks with only one struck lithic present.

## APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Animal Bone

*By Chris Faine*

#### **Assemblage**

- C.1.1 Eleven fragments, weighing 578g, of animal bone was recovered from context 14; eight of which were identifiable to species. These consisted entirely of adult cattle and horse lower limb elements (mostly radius, tibia and metapodial fragments), along with single

portion of cattle mandible. No butchery was observed on any element. A single measurable element was recovered in the form of a horse metacarpal from an animal 1.27m tall at the shoulder (around 12 ½ hands high).

## APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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### Maps Consulted

British Geological Survey, 1993 Sheet 205, England and Wales 1:50,000

## APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-122197		
Project Name	Hinxton Hall, Residential Block and Dining Room Extensions		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	07-02-2012	Finish	08-02-2012
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	Unknown

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HIN HIH 12	Planning App. No.	
HER No.	ECB 3727	Related HER/OASIS No.	

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Conservation/restoration
Development Type	Large/Medium Scale Extensions to Existing Structure

### Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

### Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
ditch	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	ditch	Uncertain
post-hole	Medieval 1066 to 1540		Select period...
post-hole	Uncertain		Select period...

### Project Location

County	cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	South Cambridgeshire	Wellcome Trust Genome Campus Hinxton, Cambridge, CB10 1RQ
Parish	Hinxton	
HER	Cambridgeshire	
Study Area		National Grid Reference TL 498 448

### Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	
Project Design Originator	Paul Sperry
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Helen Stocks-Morgan

### Project Archives

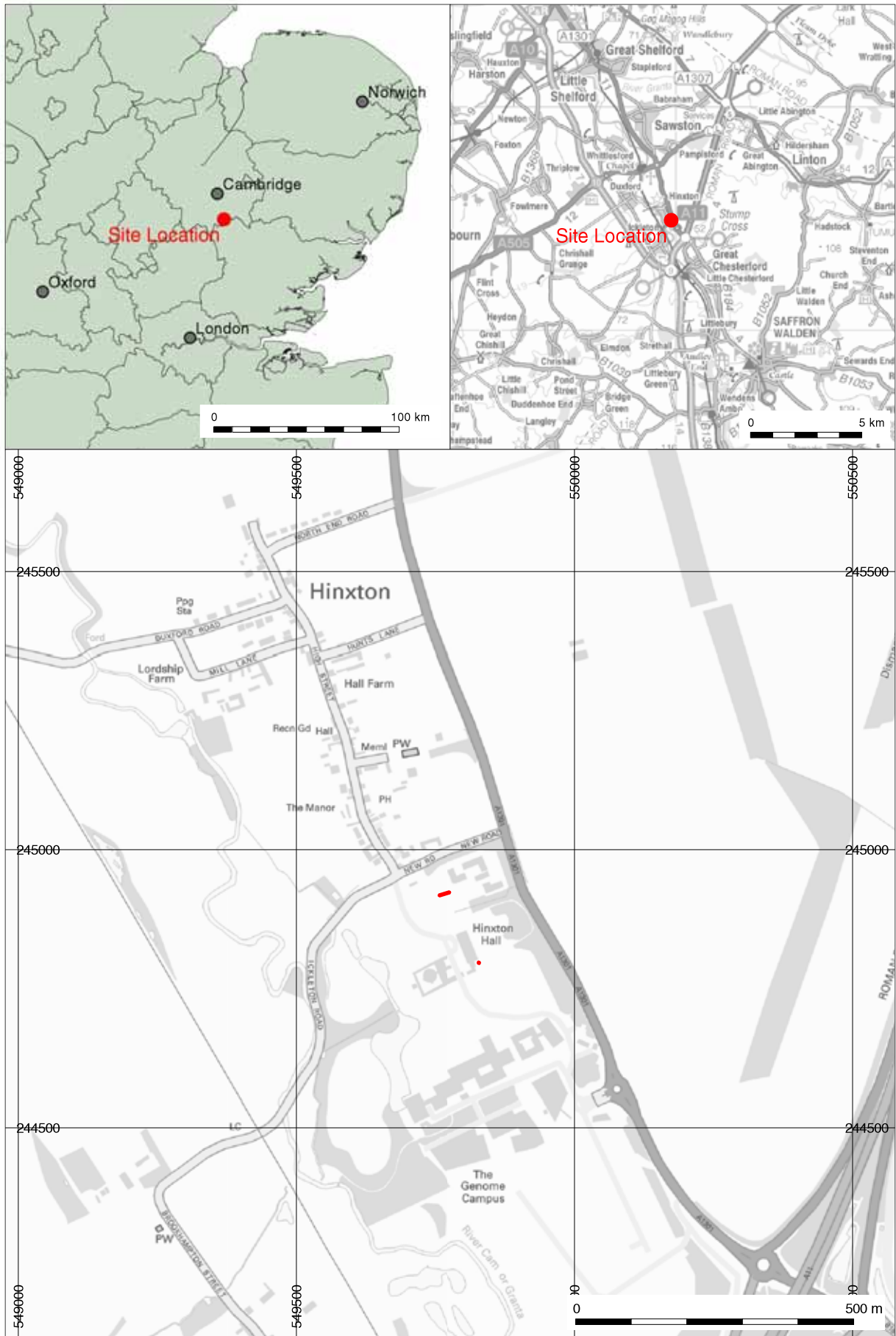
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire County Council	Cambridgeshire County Council ...
HINHIH12	HINHIH12	HINHIH12

### Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

### Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location with trench location (red)

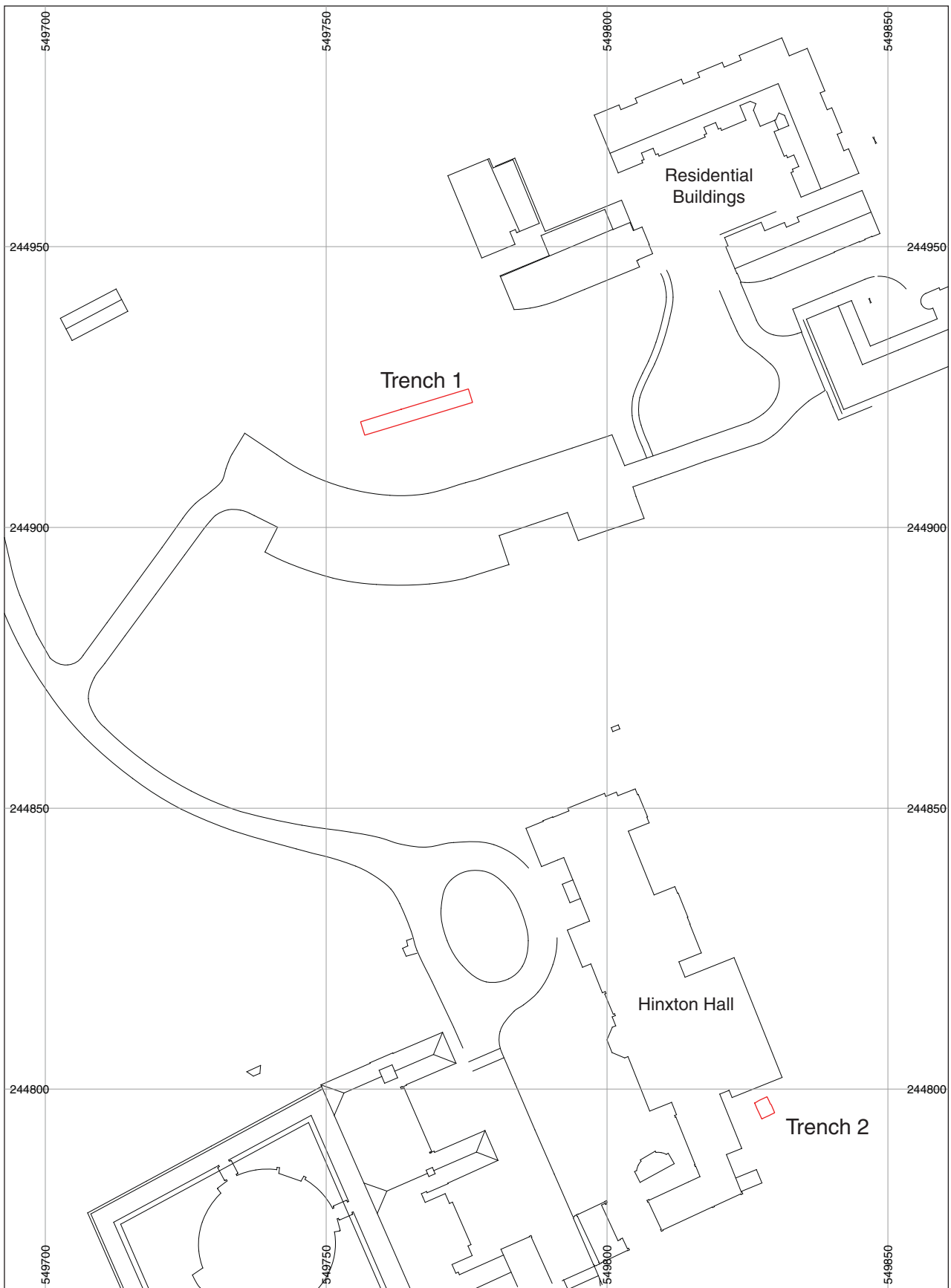


Figure 2: Trench locations relative to buildings (from Total Surveys KG/TS/400310/1)





Figure 3: Map showing detail of all previous archaeological investigations at Hinxton Genome Campus Ordnance Survey. © Crown Copyright 2012. All rights reserved. Reference number 0100031673.







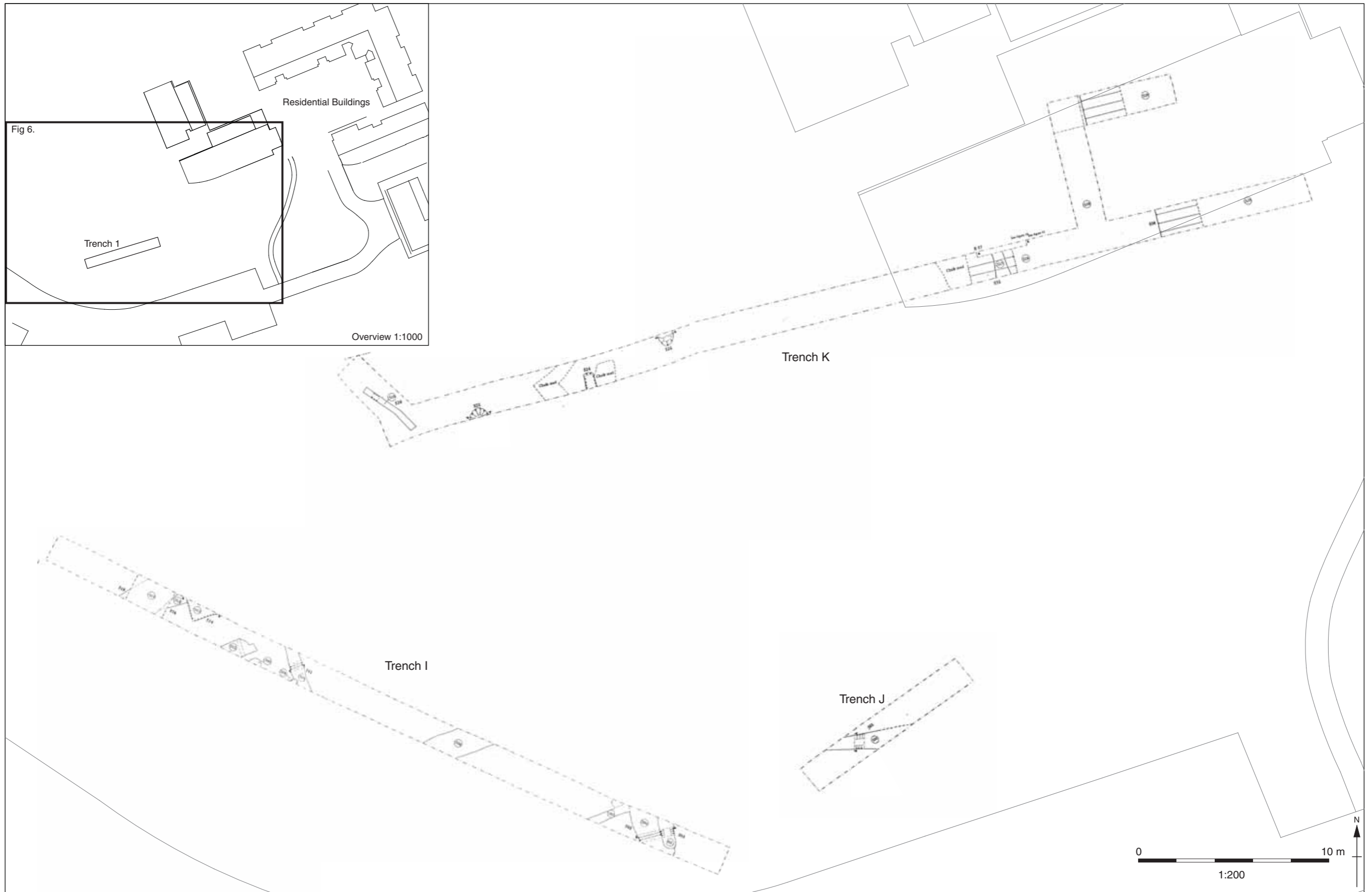


Figure 6: 1993 Evaluation plan (approximate location)

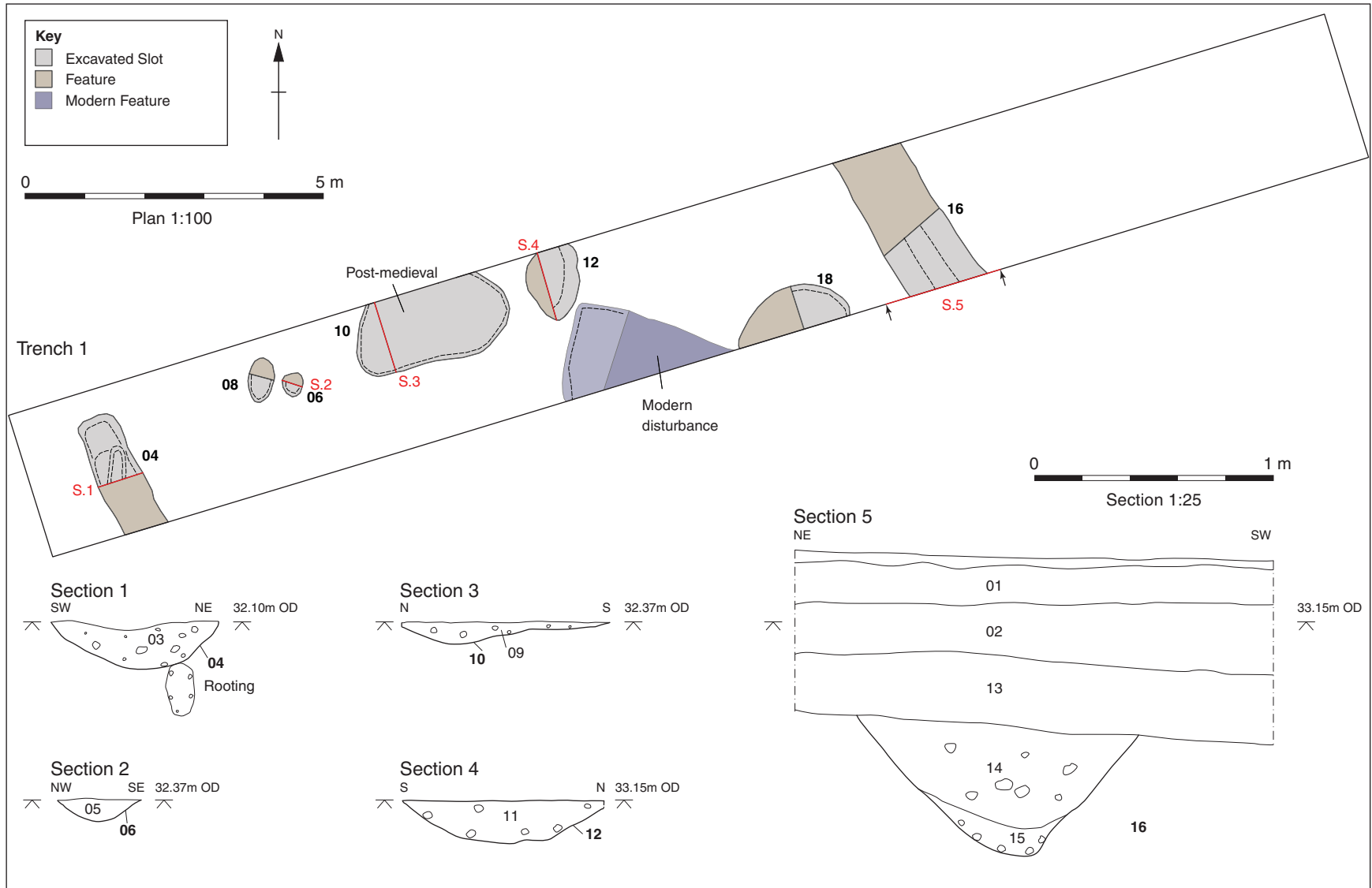


Figure 7: Trench 1: Plan and sections

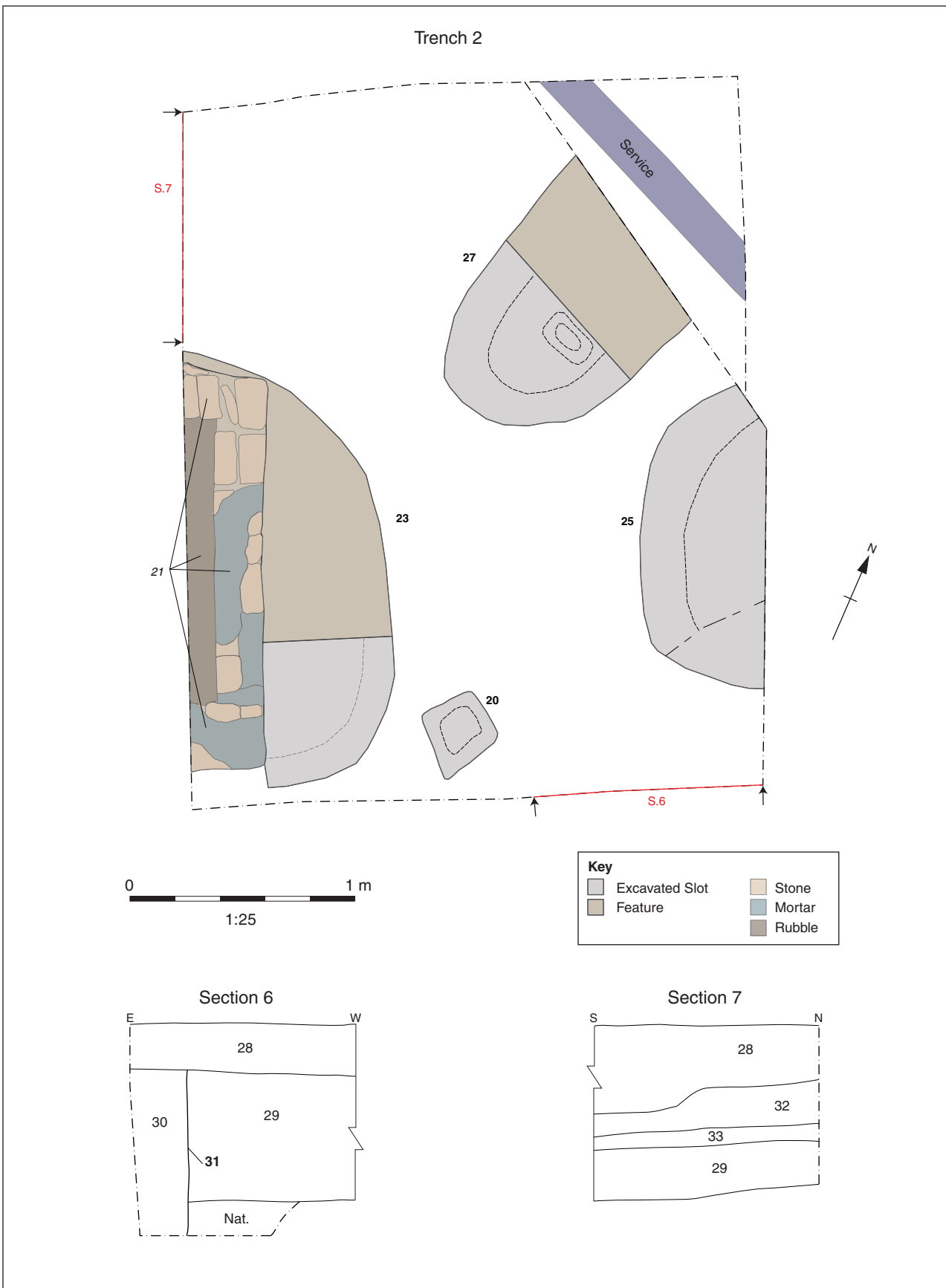


Figure 8: Trench 2: Plan and sections



Figure 9: Trench 1 on 1800 estate map (approximate location)

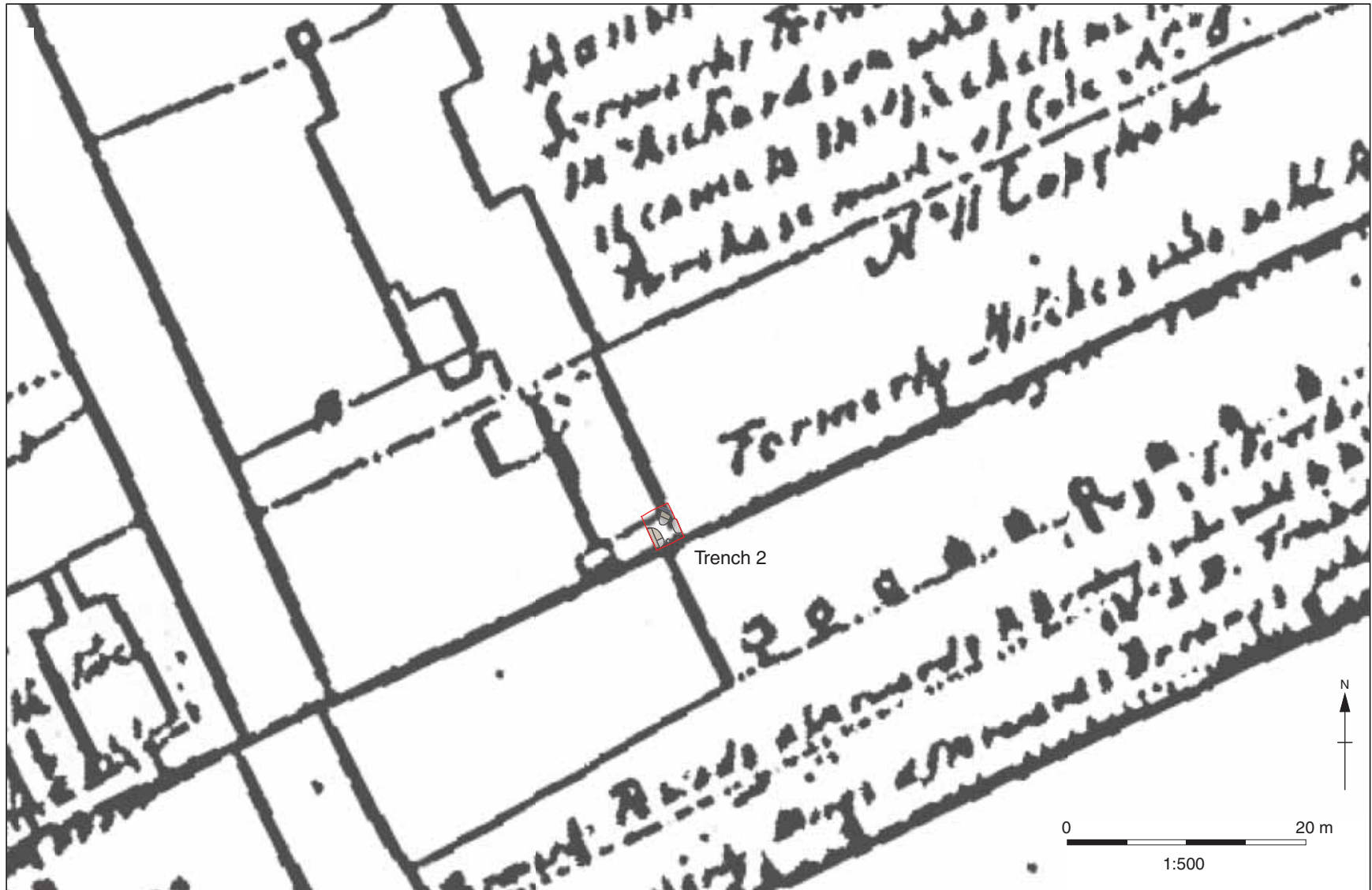


Figure 10: Trench 2 on 1800 estate map (approximate location)







Plate 1: Trench 1 looking west.



Plate 2: Trench 2 looking west.



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