

Early Medieval Ditch at Caxton Hall Cambridgeshire



Excavation Report



December 2010

Client: Mr and Mrs Harrison

OA East Report No: 1229

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Early Medieval Ditch at Caxton Hall, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Excavation

By Taleyna Fletcher BA, AlFA

With contributions by Carole Fletcher, BA, AlFA and Rachel Fosberry, HNC, AlFA

Editor: James Drummond-Murray, BA, MlFA

Illustrator: Severine Bezie MA

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HER Event No: ECB 3486
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Client Name: Mr and Mrs Harrison
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Checked by: James Drummond-Murray
Position: Project Manager
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Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast>

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Summary

Between 17th and 18th November 2010, Oxford Archaeology East were commissioned to carry out an archaeological investigation in advance of the construction of a swimming pool in the grounds of Caxton Hall, Caxton, Cambridgeshire.

The excavation area measured 12m by 4.5m and revealed the presence of a shallow ditch on a north-west to south-east orientation. Pottery recovered from the fill dates this ditch to the 12th to 14th century.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was conducted at Caxton Hall, Cambridgeshire (Figure 1). The house and grounds are to undergo refurbishment and landscaping works, and a new swimming pool is part of the proposed development less than 30m to the north of Caxton Hall. Due to the proximity of the pool to the medieval/late medieval Caxton Hall (DCB5928) as well as medieval remains associated with Caxton's shrunken village, an archaeological condition was placed on this part of the development.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application S/0758/10/F), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 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 CCC, 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 The site is located on Boulder Clay (Institute of Geological Sciences 1978). This was encountered at approximately 45.46mOD.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The modern village of Caxton lies along a stretch of Ermine Street (A1198) where it crosses Bourn Brook. This settlement focus is thought to have its origins in the 13th Century when Ermine Street, or The Great North Road as it was then known, was growing in importance as a major route from London to the north, and a market charter was granted to Baldwin de Freville in 1247 for a site by the road. The church at Caxton, is some distance from the modern village, and lies within an area of earthworks and narrow lanes thought to be the focus of Caxton in Anglo-Saxon and early medieval times (Connor 2009).
- 1.3.2 The village has benefited from a series of archaeological investigations prompted by recent housing development within the historic core. For a full summary see Anon 2003 and updated Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER).
- 1.3.3 A contour survey, test-pitting and trenching were undertaken at land to the north of Caxton Hall in advance of housing development. The evaluation produced evidence for medieval ridge and furrow and a headland. These overlay a series of late Saxon-early medieval boundary ditches cut into a buried soil horizon possibly associated with occupation. The pottery retrieved from it probably represented occupation debris from a nearby settlement (Meredith 1991).
- 1.3.4 Excavation by OA East (formerly the Cambridgeshire County Council's Archaeological Field Unit, CAM ARC) took place at Firs Farm at the junction of St Peter's Street and

Gransden Road, approximately 365m south, southeast of Caxton Hall in 1999. The excavation found evidence for a possible Roman to late medieval track coupled with extensive water management and limited settlement activity that was at its height in the medieval period. The excavation revealed a ditched track, possibly Roman in origin and still in use in the 15th century. This track apparently continued the line of St Peter's Street to the north, called Potter's Way on a map of 1750 (CUL Maps Rb10 Map of Manor of Caxton), a name sometimes associated with Roman roads and known to have been used in connection with Ermine Street (Reaney 1943, 29). The area was evidently troubled by flooding as there was extensive evidence for drainage which was presumably successful since timber structures were subsequently built in the later medieval period. Of particular interest was the discovery of a 'face' made from animal bone and lava quern, found associated with a late medieval timber building (Connor PCAS 2009).

- 1.3.5 Evaluation carried out on land to the south of Caxton Hall and north of Firs Farm (MCB18545) by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Unit (CAU) in 2004 (Beadsmore 2004) recorded a low density of features dating from the Roman through to the medieval period. North-south aligned ditches were recorded with pottery providing date ranges from the Saxon period to the 13th century. These were interpreted as shifting field boundaries or a trackway.
- 1.3.6 The following section comes from Cambridgeshire County Councils Extensive Urban Survey (Anon 2003).

Prehistoric

- 1.3.7 Although there is no record of prehistoric sites within the village, prehistoric activity is documented by finds of worked lithics from disturbed deposits at Firs' Farm (Mould 1996; AFU 1999). Recent investigations at Cambourne have revealed scant evidence for Bronze Age activity (Wessex Archaeology 2003).
- 1.3.8 With reference to the later prehistoric period, Iron Age activity is documented at Cambourne where settlement appears to span the whole of the Iron Age, possibly continuing into the Roman period. Evidence from recent excavations would point to the presence of small and dispersed communities of settlers involved in farming and livestock keeping (Wessex Archaeology 2003).
- 1.3.9 It has been suggested that the pattern of medieval ridge and furrow around Caxton respects 'Celtic' co-axial field systems Oosthuizen 1997, 149), although the evidence for 'continuity' without a break in cultivation is controversial. It is however likely that prehistoric remains may be buried or masked by late medieval field systems. At Cambourne, all excavated sites contained remains of ridge and furrow which had caused varying degrees of damage to underlying features and deposits (Wessex Archaeology, 98).
- 1.3.10 As a whole, the distribution of finds would suggest limited pre-Iron Age activity in the Caxton area. The evidence from Cambourne points to a landscape largely dominated by woodland with interspersed small farmsteads in close proximity to watercourses, with progressive clearance occurring throughout the Iron Age to create arable land.

Roman

- 1.3.11 Despite the presence of Ermine Street, evidence for Roman activity at Caxton is confined to the site of a possible villa to the west of the village (HER 02416). By contrast, during archaeological investigations at Cambourne evidence has emerged for dense occupation on the higher clay land overlooking Ermine Street. The evidence

suggests large-scale re-organisation of the landscape, with intensification of land use and an increase of population. The area was densely occupied with planned settlements consisting of round houses set within carefully laid out rectangular field-systems. The economy continued to be based on a mixture of arable and farming. Similar settlement patterns have recently emerged during investigations in the neighbouring parishes of Papworth Everard (Hatton & Kemp 2002) and Caldecote (Kenney 2002), where agricultural exploitation of the landscape appears to have intensified during the Iron Age and Roman period.

Saxon

- 1.3.12 Early Saxon occupation at Caxton and surrounding areas remains elusive, suggesting absence of activity following the abandonment of the Roman settlements at Cambourne (Wessex Archaeology 2003) and the decline of Ermine Street.
- 1.3.13 Caxton village stretches along the route of Ermine Street (later Great North Road). The original Saxo-Norman settlement appears to have clustered around the church of St Andrew which stands some distance away from Ermine Street. The area located between the church and the Roman road contains the earthwork remains of a shrunken village (HER 03366). These are comprised between two parallel holloways which run on an east-west alignment, perpendicular to Ermine Street. The northernmost holloway, known as Green Ditch Lane in 1750 (Map of Caxton Manor), runs eastwards from the junction of Gransden Road (Church Way in 1750) with St Peter's Street (Potton Way/Barn Street in 1750). In 1750 it continued eastwards beyond Ermine Street as a field track leading to Caxton End (Bourne Parish). To the west of Ermine Street this old route survives as a sunken path between 7.5m and 12m wide and up to 1m deep. The southern holloway (White Heads Lane in 1750) runs from a point immediately south of the church for some 450m before turning north-east to meet the northern holloway. It survives as a sunken track between 9m and 15m wide and some 2m deep. Near the northwest end a ramp 36m wide leads out of its southern side into a field with remains of ridge and furrow. Between the two holloways are the remains of ridge and furrow within three (or four) curving 'closes' divided by banks 0.60m wide and up to 0.30m high (HER 03409). To the north of the area are further closes overlaid by ridge and furrow (RCHM(E) 1968, 42 (24)). It is possible that the northern holloway represents the original village street, with the southern holloway acting as a back-lane. The subdivision of the area between these two lanes would, in fact, suggest the presence of earlier tofts later amalgamated with the surrounding fields when the site was abandoned and reved to agricultural use. The original length of the tofts appears to have been c. 185m.
- 1.3.14 During recent excavations at Firs Farm, at the junction between St. Peters Street and Gransden Road evidence emerged for a phase of building activity dating to the Saxo-Norman period (AFU 1999). The evidence suggests that the Saxo-Norman settlement nucleus stretched westwards, to include the area to the north of the church.

Medieval

- 1.3.15 The village gradually moved to Ermine Street as this developed into the main through route. The medieval houses were probably built on the existing strips of the common fields, for the surviving garden plots are long and narrow, curved strips running back to meet the remains of ridge and furrow (Taylor 1973, 227-228). Settlement shift and redevelopment probably occurred after the middle of the thirteenth century, following the grant of a market charter to Baldwin de Freville in 1247 (below). According to Palmer (1927, 60), the market place was located in a triangular area known as Pond

Field opposite Caxton Manor House, where a weekly market was held until the eighteenth century. The foundations of the market stalls were uncovered during antiquarian excavations (Palmer 1927, 60).

- 1.3.16 Archaeological investigations at Firs Farm revealed a phase of late medieval building activity (1350-1500) (AFU 1999). The evidence would suggest that the area of early settlement near the church continued to be partly occupied after the village had moved towards Ermine Street.
- 1.3.17 The RCHM(E) has mapped the medieval cultivation remains in the parish based on aerial photographs and surviving earthwork remains of ridge and furrow (RCHM(E) 1968, 42 (25)). The extent of ridge and furrow has been tentatively used in this report to map the boundaries of the medieval settlement.
- 1.3.18 The parish has a number of moated sites (monuments 19, 21, 22 and 23 as identified by W M Palmer (Palmer 1928) with the castles of the de Scalers family and the manor houses of Swansley, Brockholt and Colne (RCHME 1968). To the immediate west of the site, approximately 130m on the other side of St Peters Street is Monument 23. This moated site is thought to be the manor house of the manor of Colne. The remains consist of a small moat, two ponds and an enclosure (RCHME 1968). The moat is thought to be defensive and the house and garden added later and bound by banks and a ditch. The site had gone out of use by 1750.

Caxton Hall

- 1.3.19 Caxton Hall is among the most important secular buildings in Caxton (Listed Building No. 51117). It is a two-storey red brick building with attics built in 1670 with early eighteenth century extension and later alterations (RCHM(E) 1968 (15)) (plate 1)

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Mr and Mrs Harrison for commissioning the work. The site was excavated and surveyed by the author. James Drummond-Murray managed the project and Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council monitored the works.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this work 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 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360° mini-excavator excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. A mini-dumper was also used to transport spoil to another part of the site.
- 2.2.2 The area measured approximately 11.65m by 5m and was excavated to a depth of between 0.80 and 1.0m where natural silts, gravels over boulder clay were encountered.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by the author using a Leica 1200 GPS which was located on the Ordnance Survey grid. This was also used to provide level data for sections and base plans. Drawn plans were incorporated with the survey data to accurately plot the position of the trenches and features.
- 2.2.4 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.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 Environmental samples were taken for analysis. The results are presented in Appendix C.
- 2.2.7 Weather conditions were good, with sunshine and occasional rain.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results are presented below, cut numbers will be displayed in bold text, all other context in normal text. The location the excavation area can be seen in Figure 1 and excavation plan in Figure 2.

3.2 Results

3.2.1 The excavation area was rectangular in plan and orientated approximately east-west, measuring 11.65m by 5m and located less than 30m north of Caxton Hall. This area contained a ditch orientated north-west to south east and two distinct layers overlying it (Figure 2, Section 1 and plate 2).

- Layer (01) was a deposit of dark brown silty topsoil with frequent gravel and stone and occasional brick and mortar inclusions. This layer had a maximum thickness of 0.42m and contained no other obvious inclusions.
- Layer (02) was a deposit of mid brown, silty clayey subsoil with occasional gravel and stone inclusions. This layer had a maximum thickness of 0.50m and contained no other obvious inclusions. Layer 02 sealed the natural and ditch **04**.
- Ditch **04** was linear in plan, orientated north west to south east, measuring 5m in length, continuing beyond the edges of excavation (Figure 2). This ditch was investigated in a single 1m slot which revealed very gradual sloping edges and a flat base. It had a maximum recorded depth of 0.09m and a single fill (03) (Figure 2, Section 2)
- Fill 03 was a mid grey, silty clay with no obvious inclusions and a maximum thickness of 0.09m. Three sherds of pottery were retrieved from the ditch during excavation and a further sherd from the environmental soil sample, providing an overall context date of approximately 1150-1250, no later than 1300.

3.3 Finds Summary

3.3.1 A total of 5 sherds of pottery were recovered: three from excavation of context 03 one from the soil sample from 03, the fill of the ditch and 1 from context 99999 (unstratified finds). The overall assemblage indicates the survival of medieval archaeology on and close to the site. A full assessment of the pottery recovered are presented in Appendix B.

3.4 Environmental Summary

3.4.1 One sample was taken from the only archaeological feature recorded, ditch **04**. A total of 20l was taken for environmental analysis which revealed that nothing other than modern plant roots had survived and two small abraded sherd of St Neots ware pottery (900-1150). A full assessment of the environmental results are presented in Appendix C.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Discussion

- 4.1.1 Excavations within the grounds of Caxton Hall have revealed the survival of a medieval ditch from which the pottery assemblage indicates was close to medieval occupation with some evidence of late Saxon-early medieval occupation from the residual sherds. This shallow ditch may have been for drainage or possibly was previously much deeper and was subsequently truncated during landscaping within the immediate area of the hall.
- 4.1.2 The location of the site is more than 250m from Ermine Street, the main road through the village, and so the archaeology recorded here is unlikely to relate to activity associated with settlement along the street frontage there. The village gradually moved to Ermine Street as this developed into the main through route. The original Saxo-Norman settlement was located around the area of the church, linked to the site by St Peters Street. Settlement shift and redevelopment probably occurred after the middle of the thirteenth century, following the grant of a market charter to Baldwin de Freville in 1247 and the ditch recorded is likely to be associated with settlement which followed.
- 4.1.3 It could also be suggested that this ditch may relate to a field boundary, similar to those recorded to the south in 2004 (Beadsmore 2004). It may have been part of the early settlement which has shifted northwards or perhaps associated with the earthworks of the manor of Colne less than 130m to the west.
- 4.1.4 Although within close proximity of Caxton Hall less than 30m to the south, there was no evidence of any earlier buildings or demolition material within the excavation area.

4.2 Significance

- 4.2.1 Despite the small area, this investigation has identified the survival of medieval archaeology within the grounds of Caxton Hall. Significant in its location, this may suggest occupation significantly north of the known Saxo-Norman nucleus.

APPENDIX A. AREA DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Excavation Area						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Area contained a single ditch containing sherds of Medieval pottery. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand.				Avg. depth (m)		0.90m
				Width (m)		5.0
				Length (m)		11.65
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	Context date
01	Layer	-	0.42	Topsoil	-	-
02	Layer	-	0.50	Subsoil	-	-
03	Fill of 04	0.75	0.09	Fill of ditch. Mid grey-brown silty clay.	Pottery (total 4 sherds)	1150-1250 No later than 1300
04	Ditch	0.75	0.09	Cut of shallow NNW-SSE orientated ditch.		
99999	Unstratified			Number allocated to unstratified finds.	Pottery (1 sherd)	St Neots Ware 900-1150 (residual)

APPENDIX B. POTTERY REPORT

By Carole Fletcher

B.1 Introduction

B.1.1 Archaeological evaluation on land at Caxton Hall, Caxton, Cambridgeshire produced a small pottery assemblage of 6 sherds, weighing 0.074kg including unstratified material. The assemblage contains both early medieval and medieval material. Also present were two abraded sherds of late Saxon-early medieval St Neot. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the mean sherd weight is moderate at approximately 12g.

B.2 Methodology

B.2.1 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG, 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard.

B.2.2 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

B.3 The Assemblage

B.3.1 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the following text and the summary catalogue by sherd count and weight of fabrics are given in Table B1.

Fabric Code	Fabric Name	No. Sherds	Weight (kg)
EMSW	Early medieval sandy ware	2	0.031
MEL	Medieval Ely ware	1	0.033
MSW	Medieval sandy ware	1	0.007
NEOT	St Neots ware	2	0.003

Table B1: Fabric Codes

B.3.2 The majority of the pottery was recovered from a single context within ditch **04**. A single sherd of NEOT was recovered from unstratified deposit

B.3.3 Context 3 produced a single moderately abraded sherd from a MEL jar or unglazed jug and two sherds from a single EMSW jar. A sample taken from this context for recovery of ecofacts also produced two sherds of pottery a small abraded sherd of NEOT and an abraded sherd of MSW. The overall date for the context and by association the ditch is mid 12th to mid 14th century.

B.3.4 Domestic in nature, the assemblage suggests that there was medieval occupation close to the area of excavation with some evidence of late Saxon-early medieval occupation represented by the residual sherds. There are no fabrics present that date to later than mid 14th century suggesting that after this date the area's usage changed.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Basic Form</i>	<i>Sherd Count</i>	<i>Sherd Weight (kg)</i>	<i>Context Date</i>
3	EMSW	Jar	2	0.031	Mid 12-mid 14th century
	MEL	Jar/Jug	1	0.033	
	MSW		1	0.007	
	NEOT		1	0.001	
99999	NEOT		1	0.002	Not closely datable

Table B2: Pottery summary by context

B.4 Statement of Research Potential and Further Work

B.4.1 An assemblage of this size provides only basic dating information for a site. The MEL sherd was relatively unabraded however it is unlikely to represent primary deposition.

B.4.2 No further work is required on this assemblage.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

By Rachel Fosberry

C.1 Introduction and Methods

- C.1.1 A single bulk sample was taken from a 12th/13th Century shallow ditch within the evaluated area of the site in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains, bones and artefacts and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.
- C.1.2 Twenty litres of the sample was processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table C1.

C.2 Results

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Flot Contents	Residue Contents
1	3	4	Modern roots	pottery

Table C1. Results

C.3 Preservation

The sample is devoid of preserved plant remains

C.4 Further Work and Methods Statement

- C.4.1 No further work on this sample is required.

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-87595		
Project Name	Archaeological Investigation at Caxton Hall, Caxton, Cambridgeshire		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	17-11-2010	Finish	18-11-2010
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CAXCAX10	Planning App. No.	S/0758/10/F
HER No.	ECB 3486	Related HER/OASIS No.	n/a

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation (periodic visits)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation (100%)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pit Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open-Area Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief

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	Medieval 1066 to 1540	Pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540
	Select period...		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	South Cambridgeshire	Caxton Hall St Peters Street Caxton Cambs CB23 3PJ	
Parish	Caxton		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	60sqm	National Grid Reference	TL 3009 5830

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	CAPCA
Project Design Originator	James Drummond-Murray
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Supervisor	Taleyna Fletcher

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC Stores, Landbeach	OA East Office, Bar Hill, Cambs	CCC Stores, Landbeach
CAXCAX10	CAXCAX10	CAXCAX10



Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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:

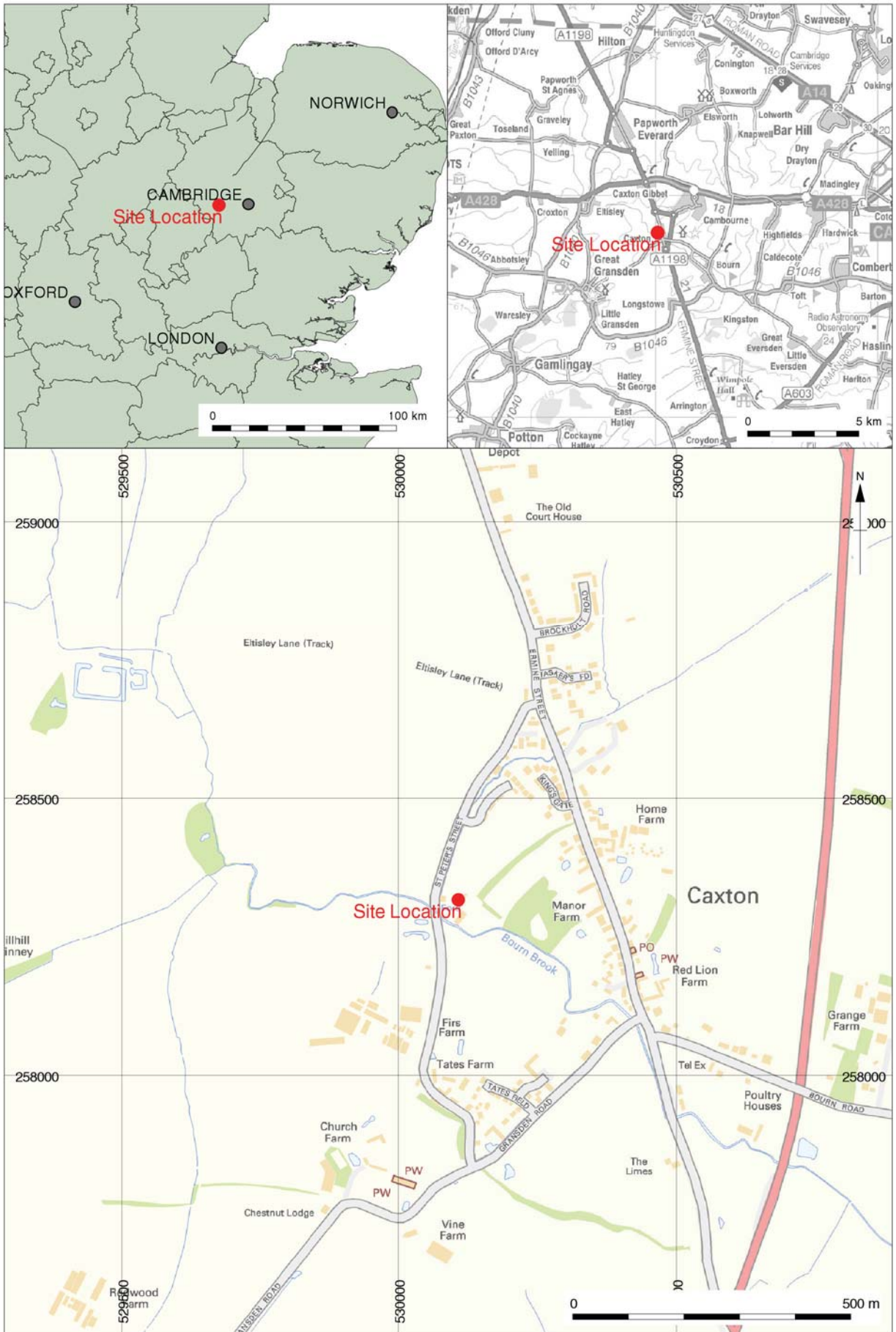
Plans

Limit of Excavation	_____
Deposit - Conjectured	-----
Natural Features	_____
Sondages/Machine Strip	-----
Intrusion/Truncation	-----
Illustrated Section	<u>S.14</u>
Archaeological Deposit	
Excavated Slott	
Cut Number	118

Sections

Limit of Excavation	-----
Cut	_____
Deposit Horizon	_____
Intrusion/Truncation	-----
Top Surface/Top of Natural	_____
Break in Section/ Limit of Section Drawing	-----
Cut Number	117
Deposit Number	117
Ordnance Datum	18.45m OD ^

Convention Key



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Figure 1: Site location

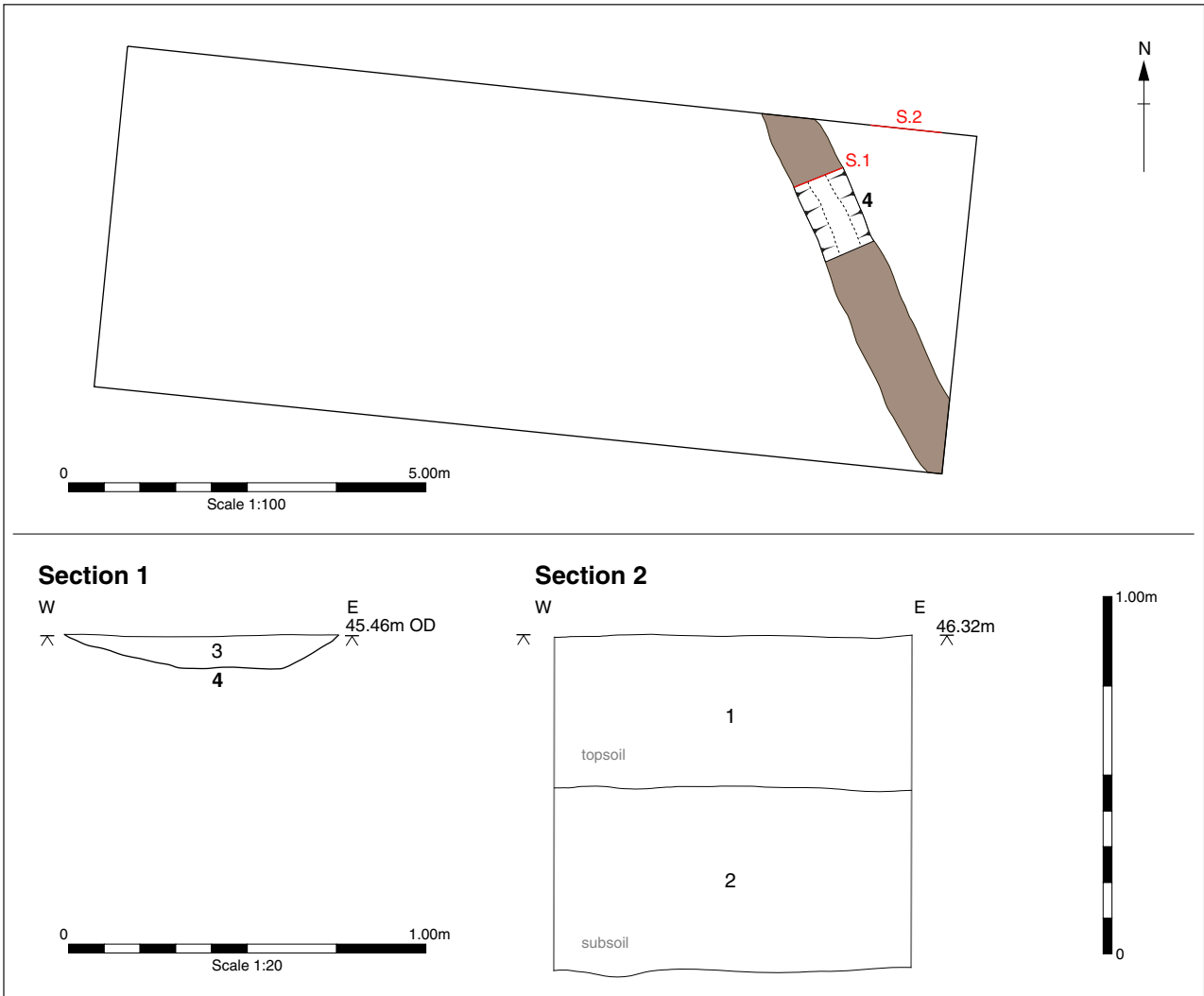


Figure 2: Excavation plan and section drawings



Plate 1: Caxton Hall



Plate 2: Ditch 4



OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
f: +44 (0) 1223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA Grand Ouest

7 Rue des Monderaines
ZI - Ouest
14650 Carpiquet
France

t: +33 (0) 249 88 01 01
f: +33 (0) 249 88 01 02
e: info@oago.fr
w: <http://oago.fr>

OA Méditerranée

115 Rue Merlot
ZAC La Louvade
34 130 Maugeio
France

t: +33 (0) 4.67.57.86.92
f: +33 (0) 4.67.42.65.93
e: oamed@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://oamed.fr/>

Director: David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA



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Head Office: Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800*