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**LAND WEST OF MANOR FARM,
WASHPIT LANE, HARLTON
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER ECB3691

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NGR: TL 3854 5262	Report No. 3982
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Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 4613
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

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Project name	<i>Land West of Manor Farm, Washpit Lane, Harlton, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation.</i>		
<p><i>In December 2011 Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted a trial trench evaluation on land west of Manor Farm, Washpit Lane, Harlton, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3854 5262). The evaluation was undertaken in advance of the construction of a new hay/straw and cattle store along with a reed bed and access (Planning Ref. S/15113/10/F).</i></p> <p><i>Archaeological features were identified in all six trial trenches. The majority contained finds of medieval date, including fragments of pottery produced between the 10th and 14th centuries. The features comprised six small pits (F1003, F1005, F1007, F1012, F1014 and F1022), a large silt-filled depression (F1010), a ditch or gully (F1020), an irregular shallow depression (F1027) and what was recorded on site as a large 'fish pool' or pond (F1016), which covered all of Trench 5 and much of Trenches 4 and 6. The archaeology is of considerable local interest, adding to understanding of the development of the village at Harlton during the medieval period.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>8th -19th December 2011</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>4613</i>	Site code	<i>AS1445</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>None</i>		
Current land use	<i>Pasture/ cricket pitch</i>		
Planned development	<i>Hay/straw and cattle store plus a reed bed and access</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Pits, silt-filled depressions, ditch or gully, fish pool or pond</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>10th – 14th C pottery</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>South Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Harlton</i>
HER for area	<i>Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>N/A</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.8.75ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 3854 5262</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 30m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr Alan Banks of Harlton Farms</i>		
Full title	<i>Land West of Manor Farm, Washpit Lane, Harlton, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation.</i>		
Authors	<i>Smith, L. Stoakley, M., & Woolhouse, T.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3982</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>Jan 2012</i>		

LAND WEST OF MANOR FARM, WASHPIT LANE, HARLTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In December 2011 Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted a trial trench evaluation on land west of Manor Farm, Washpit Lane, Harlton, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3854 5262). The evaluation was undertaken in advance of the construction of a new hay/straw and cattle store along with a reed bed and access (Planning Ref. S/15113/10/F).

Numerous medieval archaeological remains are known within the environs of the site. A large moat complex (HER 01112, SAM 1019179) is located c.217m north of the site. The moat orchard (HER 01113) is located c.93m east of the site and comprises a large rectangular enclosure with an elevated platform. Ten parallel oval hollows of considerable depth surround the moat complex on the western, eastern and southern sides and it has been suggested that these may have been ponds. Ridge and furrow (HER 03514) is located c.120m south-east of the moat orchard. Aerial photography has revealed additional ridge and furrow including HERs 03319, 03519 and MCB 17418 located in the southern periphery of the environs of the site at c.375m – 475m distant. A fieldwalking survey of the surrounding fields (HER 13027) c.372m north of the site recovered a large amount of medieval pottery (CAU Field Group 1997), and a substantial quantity of late medieval pottery was discovered at 82 High Street (MCB 16952), c.297m south-east of the site.

Archaeological features were identified in all six trial trenches. The majority contained finds of medieval date, including fragments of pottery produced between the 10th and 14th centuries. The features comprised six small pits (F1003, F1005, F1007, F1012, F1014 and F1022), a large silt-filled depression (F1010), a ditch or gully (F1020), an irregular shallow depression (F1027) and what was recorded on site as a large 'fish pool' or pond (F1016), which covered all of Trench 5 and much of Trenches 4 and 6. The archaeology is of considerable local interest, adding to understanding of the development of the village at Harlton during the medieval period.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2011, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land west of Manor Farm, Washpit Lane, Harlton, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3854 5262; Figs.1-2). The evaluation was commissioned by Lee Bevans Associates Ltd on behalf of the client Mr Alan Banks of Harlton Farms, to comply with a planning requirement in advance of the proposed development of a new hay/straw and cattle store,

along with a reed bed and access (South Cambs Planning Reference No. S/15113/10/F).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (Kasia Gdaniec; 12th October 2011), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 14th October 2011) and approved by CCC HET. The project followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (revised 2001), and the requirements of the document Gurney (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

Planning context

1.4 The report was undertaken in conjunction with the relevant planning policies, which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage. Of particular relevance was Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5, 2010), which is widely applied by local authorities. PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement 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. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1-2)

2.1 The village of Harlton lies c.6km south-west of Cambridge, in South Cambridgeshire district. Little Eversden is located c.1.5km to the north-west, Comberton c.3km to the north, Haslingfield c.2km to the east and Barrington c.4.1km to the south. The A603 (Cambridge Road/Roman road) runs SW/NE c.75m west of the village and the river Cam is located c.3.5km to the east.

2.2 The site lies on the south-west side of Washpit Lane. It comprises an area of c.8.75ha with Manor Farm located c.30m to the south-east. The site located within a field with a cricket ground and small pavilion (Fig.2). A small pond is located on the western boundary of the field. The proposed development comprises an area of c.1.13ha and at c.30m AOD.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the assessment.

3.1 Archaeological databases

3.1.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds within the county of Cambridgeshire comes from the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER). Significant entries within an approximate 1km radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Fig. 3. Where relevant, these sites and finds have been discussed in Section 4.2.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

3.2.2 The principal sources for this type of evidence were the HER from Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC), as well as AS's own in-house library. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figs. 4 - 7.

3.3 Secondary sources

3.3.1 The principal sources of secondary material were from the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER) held at Cambridgeshire County Council offices (CCC) as well as AS's own in-house library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

3.4.1 A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 1978) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, Geology and Soils

4.1.1 The site lies on chalky tills at c.30m AOD. The underlying geology comprises the lower Cretaceous Albian (ka), a combination of Cambridge Greensand and the 'A' beds of the Speeton Clay formations (Wilkinson 2006, 1). Overlying the solid geology are beds of West Melbury marly chalk, defined as impure chalk with thick marls and a lack of flints.

4.1.2 The soils of the site and of its environs comprise soils of the Wantage 2 association (342d), which surround the area around Harlton. These are

defined as shallow, well-drained calcareous silty soils over argillaceous chalk and are associated with similar soils affected by groundwater. Soils of the Evesham 3 association (411c) are present on the western periphery of the area and are defined as slowly permeable calcareous clayey and fine loamey soils with some slowly permeable seasonal waterlogging from non-calcareous soils.

4.2 Archaeological and Historical Background (Fig.3)

Prehistoric

4.2.1 Archaeological investigations conducted at Barrington Quarry c.500m south of the site (ECB2376) revealed extensive evidence of Bronze Age and Iron Age activity (Dickens *et al* 2006). Two possible ring ditches dating to the late Neolithic – early Bronze Age were identified and a rectangular enclosure and a cluster of pits were dated to the middle Bronze Age (*Ibid*). Two large Iron Age settlements were identified on hilltop boulder clay and a large quantity of Iron Age pottery was retrieved.

Roman

4.2.2 Archaeological investigations conducted at Barrington Quarry (ECB2376) c.500m south of the site also revealed evidence of Roman settlement activity from the 2nd - 3rd centuries (*Ibid*). The site of a possible Roman villa (HER 03439) was identified close to the Wheatsheaf Inn c.372m south-west of the site, although the nature of the villa cannot be clearly defined. Field-walking surveys at Whale Way Cottage (HER 11325) c.310m west of the site and at Manor Farm (MCB17494) c.30m directly east revealed extensive Roman artefact scatters and the finds included pottery, tiles cobbles and oyster shells (Coles 2007, CAU Field Group 2000).

Saxon & Medieval

4.2.3 Saxon grave goods (HER 03438) are recorded c.465m south-west of the site. Their original location is unknown and it is thought that the objects originate from the Haslingfield cemetery c.2.25km to the east of the site.

4.2.4 Numerous medieval archaeological remains are known within the environs of the site. A large moat complex (HER 01112, SAM 1019179) is located c.217m north of the site. The complex comprises three elements (southern, central and northern). The southern site consists of two sub-rectangular enclosures aligned east/west with the moat located through the middle. The central moat comprises an island c.36m² surrounded by a partially water-filled moat on the northern, southern and western sides. The northern moat complex is smaller with the island measuring 11m² and it has been suggested that this site represented a dovecote or lodge associated with the manor house of Huntingfield. The moated complex is thought to have been occupied from the 13th century, although records of the manor of Huntingfield pre-date the 13th century and were partly owned by Walter Gifford at the time of Domesday.

4.2.5 The moat orchard (HER 01113) is located c.93m east of the site and comprises a large rectangular enclosure with an elevated platform. Ten parallel oval hollows of considerable depth surround the moat complex on the western, eastern and southern sides and it has been suggested that these may have been ponds. Ridge and furrow (HER 03514) is located c.120m south-east of the moat orchard. Aerial photography has revealed additional ridge and furrow including HERs 03319, 03519 and MCB 17418 located in the southern periphery of the environs of the site at c.375m – 475m distant.

4.2.6 The parish church of The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (HER 03239, Listed Building 1127751) is located c.105m south-east of the site. It dates from c.1370. The site of a deserted medieval village (HER 08248) is located c.254m west of the site and may have been the site of the original medieval settlement at Harlton.

4.2.7 A fieldwalking survey of Washpit Lane and the surrounding fields (HER 13027) c.372m north of the site recovered a large amount of medieval pottery (CAU Field Group 1997), and a substantial quantity of late medieval pottery was discovered at 82 High Street (MCB 16952), c.297m south-east of the site.

Post-Medieval and Modern

4.2.8 Buildings of 17th century origin include Manor Farm and associated barn (HER 03352, LBs 1163085 & 1127758), located c.30m directly to the east. The farmhouse comprises a square-plan two-storey brick building with some 19th century alterations. The barns comprise two buildings of several bays of early 17th century date, although the buildings may date earlier. Located c.200m to the south-west is No. 40 Eversden Road, a late 17th century cottage (LB 1127752). Located to the south-east of the site at c.200m – c.215m distant are the two timber-framed properties the White House (DCB 4640, LB 1127755) and Lyn Cottage (DCB 4641, LB 1127756).

4.2.9 Listed Buildings of 18th century origin include Dove House (HER 10431, Listed Building 1127757) located c.140m south-east of the site. Combe Cottage (DCB 5540), Sunnyside Cottage (DCB 5927), Elm Cottage (DCB 6807) and the Hare and Hound Public House (DCB 5539) are all located c.190m – c.250m to the south-east of the site. Whale Way Cottage (DCB 6722) is located c.310m to the west and Windy Cottage (DCB5538) is situated c.215m to the south-west.

4.2.10 Nineteenth century Listed Buildings include the Old Rectory (HER 03342) and Clunch House (DCB 5976) situated c.136m – c.200m to the south-east and Drift Cottage (DCB 5747) c.340m to the south-west. Modern archaeological remains include the Lord's Bridge Airfield (CB 15138), used in World War Two as a landing ground and bomb store.

4.2.11 The cartographic sources record the site as part of an open field (Figs 4 - 7)

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Six trenches were excavated within the area of proposed development (Fig 2). They measured 30m in length and were 1.60m wide. Trenches 1 and 2 formed a 'T' shape. Trenches 3 and 6 formed an 'L' shape.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated; thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as necessary.

6 RESULTS (Figs. 8-10)

Trench 1 (DP 1 & 2)

<i>Sample Section 1</i> <i>South facing</i> <i>0.00m = 27.21m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional rounded stones.
0.18 – 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. Light greyish brown clay silt with frequent chalk flecks and occasional large flint stones.
0.50m+	L1002	West Melbury, Marly Chalk Natural.

Description: Pit F1007 was present in Trench 1. An area of tree rooting was also excavated though not recorded.

Pit F1007 (1.10m x >0.94m x 0.15m) was circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1008, was a mid greyish brown compact silty clay with occasional small chalk flecks. One sherd of 12th – 14th century pottery (2g) and CBM (2g) was present.

Trench 2 (DPs 3 & 4)

<i>Sample Section 2a</i> <i>West facing</i> <i>0.00m = 27.37m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.17 – 0.43m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.43m+	L1002	West Melbury, Marly Chalk Natural.

<i>Sample Section 2b</i> <i>West facing</i> <i>0.00m = 27.67m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.20 – 0.72m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.72m+	L1002	West Melbury, Marly Chalk Natural.

Description: A large silt-filled depression (F1010) was identified in Trench 2. An area of root disturbance and a modern posthole were excavated though not recorded.

Large silt-filled depression F1010 (6.20m x >1.52m x >0.50m) was located at the southern end of Trench 2. Three 1m² test pits were excavated through the feature. It was irregular in plan with moderate to steep sloping sides. The base was not reached during this investigation. The fill, L1011, was a mid bluish grey clayey silt with occasional sandy content, small stones and moderate chalk fragments. No finds were present.

Trench 3 (DP 3 & 5)

<i>Sample Section 3</i> <i>South facing</i> <i>0.00m = 28.22m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.12 – 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.50m+	L1002	West Melbury, Marly Chalk Natural.

Description: A large pit (F1005) was present at the western end of Trench 3.

Pit F1005 (1.40m x >0.50m x 0.08m) was located at the western end of Trench 3. It was oval in plan with shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1013, was a dark greyish brown clay silt with moderate chalk fragments. Four sherds of 12th-13th century pottery (23g), CBM (796g), animal bone (3g), mortar (111g) and coal (53g) were present.

Trench 4 (DP 6 & 7)

<i>Sample Section 4</i> <i>South facing</i> <i>0.00m = 27.81m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.21 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.60m+	L1029	Layer?. Mid whitish grey silty clay with occasional chalk fragments and angular flint fragments

Description: Two pits (F1003 & F1022), a ditch (F1020) and a fish pool or pond (F1016) were present in Trench 4.

Pit F1003 (>1.60m x 1.62m x 0.72m) was located at the eastern end of Trench 4. It was ovoid in plan with steep irregular sloping sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1004, was a mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate rounded pebbles and chalk fragments. Three sherds of 10th -12th century pottery (6g), CBM (10g), animal bone (15g), mortar (7g) and shell (4g) were present. F1003 cut Fish Pool (F1016).

Fish Pool F1016 (>9.80m x >1.60m x 1.44m) was located at the eastern end of Trench 4. Two segments were excavated through F1016 and are summarised in the table below:

Segment	Profile	Fill	Description	Finds
A	Unknown, flattish base	1017	Light grey silt and mid whitish yellow chalky clay with moderate angular stones and chalk fragments.	11 th – 12 th C pottery (942g), animal bone (2g), shell (2g)
		1018	Mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate angular stones.	12 th – 13 th C pottery (225g), CBM (67g), animal bone (37g), shell (3g)
B	Moderately steep sloping sides, flattish base	1017	Light grey silt and mid whitish yellow chalky clay with moderate angular stones and chalk fragments.	-
		1018	Mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate angular stones.	12 th – 13 th C pottery, animal bone (37g), shell (3g)

Pit F1022 (0.80m x >0.16m) and Ditch F1020 (>3.80m x >0.66m) were identified in the base of a segment excavated through F1016 at the eastern end of the trench. The fill of pit F1022, L1021, was a light grey silt clay silt with frequent chalk flecks and rounded stones, and the fill of ditch F1020 was very similar. Both features remain unexcavated.

Trench 5 (DP 8 - 11)

<i>Sample Section 5</i> <i>West facing</i> <i>0.00m = 28.24m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.17 – 0.47m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.47m+	L1026	Re-deposited Natural Layer. White with occasional mottled with light yellowish grey clay chalk.

Description: An irregular depression (F1027) and the possible remains of the fish pool or pond identified in Trench 4 were present in Trench 5.

Irregular Depression L1027 (3.42m x >1.50m x 0.31m) was located towards the eastern end of the trench. It was irregular in plan with irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1009, was a light brownish grey clay silt with frequent chalk fragments and occasional rounded stones. Six sherds of 12th – 13th century pottery (90g), animal bone (18g), mortar (19g) and slag (77g) were present. It cut re-deposited natural layer L1026.

Two segments were excavated within Trench 5 through deposits thought to be contained within Fish Pool F1016 (DP 10 & 11). Their descriptions are summarised below:

Segment	Profile	Fill	Description	Finds
A	Unseen	L1024	Mid grey clay silt with occasional small rounded chalk fragments	10 th – 12 th C pottery (46g), animal bone (201g)
		L1025	Light creamy grey clay silt with moderate small sub-rounded chalk	Mid 12 th – 14 th C (14g)
		L1026	white occasionally mottled grey clay chalk	-
B	Unseen	L1024	Mid grey clay silt with occasional small rounded chalk fragments and large re-deposited chalk lumps	10 th – 12 th C pottery (35g), shell (3g), animal bone (6g)
		L1025	Light creamy grey clay silt with moderate small sub-rounded chalk and large re-deposited chalk lumps	11 th – 13 th C pottery (17g), animal bone (20g), Fe Frags (7g), slag (529g), coke (22g), shell (13g)
		L1026	White occasionally mottled grey clay chalk	-

Trench 6 (DP 12)

<i>Sample Section 6</i>		
<i>East facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 27.66m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.18 – 0.59m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.59m+	L1002	Marly Chalk Natural. As above Tr. 1

Description: Two pits (F1012 & F1014) were identified in Trench 6.

Pit F1012 (1.40m x >0.50m x 0.08m) was oval in plan with shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1013, was a dark greyish brown clay silt with moderate chalk fragments. No finds were present. It was cut by Pit F1014.

Pit F1014 (1.0m x 0.80m x 0.18m) was oval in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1015, was a dark greyish brown clay silt. No finds were present. It cuts Pit F1012.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the archaeological investigation.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil L1000 consisting of a mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional rounded stones was consistently the uppermost layer in all six trenches. It varied between 0.12m and 0.21m in depth and overlay Subsoil L1001. The latter comprised a light greyish brown clay silt with frequent chalk flecks and occasional large flint stones. It was seen up to 0.72m below the ground surface sealing all archaeological features and deposits.

8.2 The northern end of Trench 6, all of Trench 4 and Trench 5 encountered archaeological backfill deposits (L1026, L1028, L1029 and L1030) tentatively allocated to feature Fish Pool F1016). Deposit L1026 was a white occasionally mottled grey clay chalk identified in Trench 5 while L1028 was a mid whitish grey clay/chalky silt with occasional flint and chalk fragments identified in Trench 6 and may indicate the southern extent of Fish Pool F1016. Deposit L1029 (0.10 – 0.15m thick) was identified at the western end Trench 4 as a mid whitish grey silty clay with occasional chalk fragments and angular flint overlying mid grey clay silt deposit L1030. A whetstone (336g), shell (43g) and coal (10g) were present and recovered from L1030 during cleaning. All deposits extended beyond the confines of the trenches and remain recorded but not excavated.

8.3 The West Melbury, Marly Chalk Natural (L1002) was encountered in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 6 directly below the subsoil (L1001). Within Trench 4

excavations through Fish pool F1016 revealed a natural clay at a depth of 1.40m. This consisted of a mid greyish brown compact clay.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Archaeological features were identified in all six trial trenches. The majority contained finds of medieval date, including fragments of pottery produced between the 10th and 14th centuries. The features comprised six small pits (F1003, F1005, F1007, F1012, F1014 and F1022), a large silt-filled depression (F1010), a ditch or gully (F1020), an irregular shallow depression (F1027) and what was recorded on site as a large 'fish pool' or pond (F1016), which covered all of Trench 5 and much of Trenches 4 and 6. The archaeology is of considerable local interest, adding to understanding of the development of the village at Harlton during the medieval period.

9.2 The pits were generally small and shallow, surviving in most cases to less than 0.20m deep, although Pit F1003 in Trench 4 was better-preserved (surviving to 0.72m). The small quantities of associated pottery and other finds indicate that they are likely to represent truncated medieval rubbish pits. Their shallow depths suggest that the field in which the site lies has been ploughed at some point in its history, although it is currently under grass. However, surviving earthworks of ponds visible a short distance to the north of the site, within the same field, demonstrate that the impact of such land use has not been catastrophic for the underlying archaeological remains.

9.3 The large 'fish pool' or 'pond' (F1016), in the north-east of the site, filled the entirety of Trench 5 and was probably also identified in Trenches 4 and 6. It is not possible to draw firm conclusions about its overall size and shape in plan based on the limited window which the trial trenches provided. However, based on the edges of the feature which were picked-up within the confines of the trenches, it is at least 25m across from north to south by a similar distance east to west. Its profile was only seen in Trench 4, where it had a moderately-steep side and flattish base and was 1.10m deep. However, the morphology of the feature may vary considerably across its large extent. Test slots dug through the pond's fills in Trench 5 did not find any edges; its base was not reached due to safety constraints. Although ponds and meres frequently occur naturally on a range of geologies (Rackham 1986), F1016 appears to be manmade, as one of the test slots showed that it had been cut through earlier archaeological features (Ditch/ Gully F1020 and Pit F1022 in Trench 4). Fairly large amounts of medieval pottery and smaller quantities of other finds, including both domestic-type 'rubbish' and possible industrial residues such as slag, were recovered from the pond's fills. Pottery of 10th-12th-century date was recovered from the lowest excavated fill (L1024), indicating a possible late Saxon or early medieval date for the pond's construction.

9.4 The sequence of deposits recorded within the 'pond' was unusual, with the lowest identified fill in Trench 5, L1024 (a grey clayey silt containing frequent chalk lumps), appearing to form an upstanding baulk or bank within the pond (see Fig. 10: Trench 5 Sections A, B and C) and possibly subdividing

it into different 'compartments'. In the adjacent test slot just to the north (Fig. 8: Trench 5 Plan), a thin upstanding 'wall' of redeposited natural chalk was identified on the same alignment. During excavation, it was thought that this baulk and chalk 'wall' might represent the remains of settings for wooden tanks, sluices or other organic components which have not survived.

9.5 While possible, this interpretation must be treated with caution given the limited level of investigation which has taken place. Only a small portion of the 'pond' was revealed in the trenches, and its profile and morphology could only be partially discerned. If the feature had been bottomed in Trench 5, it is possible that L1024 might have been revealed, upon further investigation, to simply be a localised tip of chalky material backfilling the pond. Similarly, the chalk 'wall' might just be a lens of redeposited natural rather than a deliberate construction.

9.6 Several possible 'functions' for F1016 can probably be safely ruled out. Large hollows located on the peripheries of medieval and post-medieval villages, whether surviving as upstanding earthworks or identified through archaeological investigation, are often labelled as clay or chalk quarry pits. However, this seems unlikely in this instance as F1016 was just one of a cluster of similar large depressions, the others of which are still visible a short distance to the north of the site. Rackham (1986, 371) notes that a single pit on this sort of scale would be sufficient to provide clay for daub infill for all the timber-framed buildings in a small village. In this light, the scale of pitting on and immediately to the north of the present site seems too extensive to be accounted for in this manner. Of course, it is possible that clay extraction over hundreds of years, for use in long-since-decayed Saxon and medieval buildings in the vicinity of the present village, could have required the digging of numerous large quarry pits. The practice of marling, broadly defined as the digging up and mixing of subsoil with soil to produce a more fertile topsoil for cultivation, also results in large hollows. However, marl pits are usually located in the middle of fields in order to economise on the labour involved in transporting the excavated material to where it is needed; in addition, the local soils already comprise a good mix of clay and chalk so it is doubtful whether marling would be necessary to improve soil quality (Rackham 1986, 370-1). Other agricultural uses, for example as a watering hole for livestock, can probably also be ruled out on grounds of the very large number of such ponds located in the immediate landscape, both visible on the ground as earthworks and shown on historic maps (Figs. 4-7). There seem to be too many for all of them to have been needed for watering stock.

9.7 Another possibility which was considered on site is that F1016 and the others hollows nearby could have been used by the medieval villagers for washing, perhaps giving rise to the name 'Washpit Lane'. However, it seems implausible that medieval villagers of modest means would have invested that much time and effort into creating these large pits for the purpose of washing clothing, especially if the 'pond' did indeed incorporate now-lost wooden tanks and water-control features which would have required the input of a specialist carpenter (Dyer 1994, 102). 'Washpit Lane' is more likely to refer to the

stream to which the lane leads, several hundred metres north of the village (Fig. 1), which may have been used for this purpose.

9.8 If the interpretation of some of the deposits within the 'pond' as settings for tanks/ other wooden components is accepted, then this gives rise to the possibility that it represents one of a group of medieval fishponds. Fish formed an important part of the medieval aristocratic diet and, although the most elaborate examples of artificial/ partially-manmade fishponds were royal or monastic, the gentry also had them. Usually, they were attached to, or at least in sight of manor houses, as fish were an expensive commodity and were attractive to thieves. They frequently involved complex wooden sluices and other fixtures and sometimes had a row of compartments or different pools for different ages or species of fish. They were generally flat-bottomed and were often no more than three feet deep (Rackham 1986, 366-70), fitting well with the profile and depth of F1016 where it was possible to observe them. Fine examples of elaborate medieval fishponds survive at Denny and Anglesey Abbeys. The conjectured fishponds could have been associated with either the manor of Huntingfield, represented by surviving earthworks 200m to the north, the moated site at Moat Orchard, 100m to the east, or a precursor of the 17th-century residence at Manor Farm, directly opposite the site on the far side of Washpit Lane.

9.9 Alternatively, a network of ponds/ tanks could have been used in an industrial process such as retting or beavering woad (a fermentation process for creating dye).

9.10 Overall, interpretation of the function of 'Pond' F1016 must remain tentative given the limited investigation of this large feature which was possible within the trial trenches. All that can be said with a reasonable degree of confidence is that it was manmade rather than natural, of late Saxon or early medieval date, and was intended to hold water. Documentary research using any extant manorial records for the locality might provide further relevant information. If the bulk environmental samples contain either fish bones or flax seeds/ other macrofossils from fibrous plants, this would also reinforce one or other of the suggested uses of the pond.

9.11 A use involving water might also explain the wide (6m+ across) silt-filled linear feature identified in Trench 2 (F1010). This was initially thought to be a natural feature. However, the sharp interface and contrast between its fill and the underlying natural clay weighs against this interpretation. The appearance of its silt fill is instead suggestive of an outwash deposit from a sluice or silt trap, perhaps indicating a function as an overflow channel or other interconnecting feature directly associated with, and running south-west from, the pond to the north-east. Again, the level of investigation which was possible within the confines of the trial trench was insufficient to enable firm conclusions to be drawn.

9.12 The quantities of medieval pottery and other finds from the upper fills of the pond, and from the scatter of broadly-contemporary rubbish pits, attest to occupation on or close to the site from the late Saxon or early medieval period

until around the 14th century. When viewed alongside the extensive medieval earthworks in the fields to the north, the features and finds from the site suggest that the modern village at Harlton has shrunk or shifted since the 'high' medieval period. Shifts in the landscape, contractions of the occupied area, and even complete desertions, are widespread phenomena in the history of English villages and other rural settlements (e.g. Taylor 1983, 151-74). However, the most visible phase of decline across the country came in the later medieval period, starting around the middle of the 14th century (Lewis *et. al.* 2001, 123). South Cambridgeshire fits this picture: Christopher Taylor notes that in the mid 14th century arable land was being abandoned not only in marginal clayland villages in the west and far south-east of the county, but also on prime river valley land in parishes such as Bassingbourn, Melbourn, Bartlow, Hildersham and Linton (1973, 133). This was the result not only of the Black Death and subsequent outbreaks of plague from 1348 onwards, but also due to a general agricultural recession starting in the early decades of the 14th century (*ibid.*, 134). The resulting falls in population caused contraction of the settlement areas in villages such as Longstowe, Croydon, Boxworth, Shingay, Wendy and Dullingham (*ibid.*, 136). The apparent absence of activity on the site after the 14th century may indicate the effect of these same processes on the medieval settlement at Harlton.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited, as well as any donated finds from the site at the County Archaeology Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

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APPENDIX 1 SITES AND MONUMENTS 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).

SMR	NGR SP	Description
Prehistoric		
ECB2376	TL 3845 5104	Evaluation at Barrington quarry, 2005. Cambridge Archaeological Unit. 327 evaluation trenches, over an area of 171.9ha and totaling 12.62km in length, were excavated in advance of the proposed extension to Barrington cement quarry. The investigations, together with earlier phases of aerial photography and geophysical survey, revealed evidence spanning the Neolithic to medieval period, with previously unknown sites identified from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods. Large quantities of artefacts, particularly Iron Age pottery, were recovered. A rectangular enclosure and pit group were dated by radiocarbon to the middle Bronze Age, and two ring ditches apparently earlier. Two Iron Age settlement sites dating from 50 BC to 70 AD were identified on the hilltop boulder clay, with evidence of Roman settlement activity on the flatter plain below during the 2 nd - 3rd centuries AD.
Roman		
HER 03439	TL 3790 5239	Possible site of Roman villa, Harlton. The OS maps record a 'villa' at Harlton, close to the Wheatsheaf Inn. Roman pot & C2 - C4 tile.
HER 11325	TL 380 525	Roman finds scatter, Whole Way Cottage, Harlton. Pottery, tiles and cobbles found over an area of c.1ha. Fieldwalking revealed a scatter of Roman pottery and tiles centering on TL 380525. There are imprecise records of a Roman site in the area near the junction of the Eversden Road and the A603 adjacent to the Wheatsheaf Public House.
MCB17494	TL 3920 5310	Roman pottery concentration, Manor Farm, Harlton. A programme of systematic fieldwalking survey was undertaken on land N of the Haslingfield to Harlton Road. A concentration of Roman pottery was recorded in the northernmost part of the survey, against a backdrop of post medieval agricultural debris. An unusual quantity of oyster shells was found in the easternmost field, although no other concentration of finds from this area was identified.
Medieval		
HER 03438	Not displayed – TL 3800 5000 (?)	Saxon grave goods, Harlton. A number of AS objects obviously from an inhumation cemetery was presented to Trinity College by Prof. McKenny Hughes in 1879. There is no record of any cemetery in this parish, and it has been

		<p>suggested that the objects were brought by a coprolite digger from one of the Barrington cemeteries nearby. Meaney suggests that these objects probably came from the Haslingfield cemetery.</p>
HER 01112	TL 385 530	<p>Moated complex 260m north west of Fryers Cottage. Scheduled Monument 1019179. A moated site occupied from the C13 and deserted in C17. The site is now used for exercising horses.</p> <p>The southernmost moated site incorporates two sub-rectangular islands separated by an intervening arm of the moat. The eastern island, the largest of the two, measures up to 43m east-west by 38m north-south and the western island measures approximately 30m north-south by 25m east-west. The two islands are enclosed by a partly infilled moat, now visible as series of shallow depressions up to 8m wide and 0.6m deep on all but the western side, where it is bounded by a north flowing stream. An outer bank, thought to represent upcast from the moat, is visible along the northern edge of the eastern island. The northern arm of the moat continues in an easterly direction for a further 25m before connecting with the dried stream bed thus defining a small enclosure. The moated site may represent the site of one or more buildings associated with the main central enclosure 100m to the north.</p> <p>The main central moated enclosure consists of an island measuring approximately 36m north-south by 28m east-west which is enclosed by a partly water-filled moat on the north, south and west sides. The moat measures 0.7m deep by 9m wide. The eastern side the stream bed bounds the island serving to complete the circuit of the moat. Tile, bone and oyster shell together with a 17th century potsherd have been retrieved by a partial archaeological excavation. The central moated enclosure is thought to have been the site of the manor house in the 16th or 17th century and may mark the site of an early medieval manor house, perhaps from the 13th century.</p> <p>The northernmost moated site is smaller with an island measuring 11m square. It is thought to represent the site of a dovecote or lodge associated with the manor house. The enclosing moat, which has been partly infilled, measures a maximum of 6.5m wide and 0.5m deep. The northern arm of the moat links up with the stream bed to the east and continues westwards for a further 30m. A bank, thought to represent upcast from the northern arm, runs immediately to the north. Extending southwards from the northern moat and linked up to it by a leat, are two interconnecting north east to south west aligned</p>

		<p>fishponds. These fishponds have been partly infilled and are now visible as shallow depressions, 27m and 22m long respectively and between 4.5m and 8m wide. A series of interconnecting channels and water control features connect the fishponds with the central moated enclosure and the western stream. An L-shaped bank lies north of the northern moated enclosure.</p> <p>The moated enclosure may represent the site of the manor of Huntingfield (later known as Harlton), which was partly own by Walter Gifford at Domesday. Before 1166 the manor had been acquired by William de Huntingfield and descended with the main line of his family until 1313. In 1388 the manor was in the same ownership as the manor of Ludes and by 1448 manor, known as the manor of Harlton, may have been enlarged to include Rotses and Butlers manors. There was a large demesne farm held by the lady of the manor in 1524. The manor house was deserted in 1587 and a new farmhouse was built. This was bought by Thomas Fryer in 1608 and continued in his family until 1677 when it is recorded as being "conveyed to Christ's Hospital". The moated complex, which is believed to have been occupied from the 13th century, developed in the 16th or 17th century into a series of gardens and pools surrounding a house occupying the central moat. The complex was deserted by the 17th century when Manor Farm was built approximately 400m to the south east of the moated complex, towards the west end of Harlton village.</p>
HER 01113	TL 387 525	<p>Moat Orchard, Harlton. Shown as complete rectangular water filled moat on both maps called Moat Orchard. External measurements: N side 200 ft, S side approx 175 ft, E side approx 135 ft, W side approx 165 ft. Moat is about 30 ft wide on all sides. Moated site on a level site of chalk marl in pasture, 400 ft N of the church. A roughly rectangular platform, 86 ft x 75 ft E by 90 ft S by 65 ft W is from 6 inches to, on the W, 1 ft high. W, S and E of this platform the field is surrounded by about ten parallel oval hollows running E and W. One of these 100 ft S of the platform, 100 ft long 40 ft wide 1ft deep, may have been a pond; the remainder of comparable length, are 15 - 20 ft wide and 6" deep. A drawing made c.1760 (BM Stowe MS 1025, 58) shows a small moat attached on the W to a larger embanked enclosure; the 1808 Enclosure map CRO shows the small moat endorsed 'Moat Orchard'. The indicated area falls on a level pasture field; there is much surface irregularity, including traces of E - W ridge and a furrow, but a moated site cannot be traced and the other disturbances are too minor to warrant survey.</p>
HER 03239	TL 3871	Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church, Harlton.

	5252	<p>The archaeological interest of Harlton church lies in the precocity of its style and a unity of design arising from a single date of construction. On the analogy of the chancel at Ashwell, Hertfordshire, one may assume a building date c.1370. The documentary evidence which dates the Ashwell chancel to 1368 needs verification, but the date is nonetheless reasonable. The E windows of both churches are identical in size and design, but at Harlton the more advanced style of the nave windows would suggest that the chancel preceded the nave if only as part of a general progression of building. The nave and unlit clerestory and the lighting comes from the large windows of the aisles. The tall proportions of the nave arcade and the aisles are comparably wide and high, resulting in a broad hall-like area. The design may well have been dictated by wish to provide preaching space which became a special demand on architecture at the time. The mouldings and the window tracery are advanced for their date and contribute to the sophistication of the whole design. Coeval with the fabric of the stone reredos and the flanking tabernacled niches. The stone screen which followed soon after the general building is more austere than originally, for it has lost the corbels, once on the mullions, and the statue over the central opening. The objects are now reset elsewhere in the church. The whole composition was completed by a timber tympanum, presumably painted with a Doom for which there was no space on the wall above the chancel arch.</p> <p>Archaeological monitoring has shown that the interior floor levels were raised in the C19; in the tower by 670mm and in the nave by 350mm. There is currently a 300mm step from the nave not the tower as a result, and the original floor was probably level throughout. Listed Building I 1127751.</p>
HER 03319	TL 378 525	Ridge and furrow, Harlton. Cultivation remains. Slight remains of ridge and furrow survive in the W of the parish.
HER 03514	TL 389 525	Ridge and furrow, Harlton. Cultivation remains. Slight remains of ridge and furrow - with curved ridges.
HER03519	TL 384 520	Ridge and furrow, Harlton. There are traces of curving furrows on APs, S of the village between the Cambridge to Wimpole road and the W parish boundary are traces of 2 curving headlands 460 yards and 600 yards long and 230-260yards apart, running NE and SW. All the remains and traces seem to belong to the open fields, called in 1808 'Brook', 'High', 'Low' and 'Mill' Fields.
HER 08248	TL 381 525	Shrunken village, Harlton. Deserted Medieval village.
HER 13027	TL 385 532	Medieval pottery scatter, Washpit Lane, Harlton. Fieldwalking recovered very few finds in the field to the immediate east of the A603, but significantly more

		Medieval pottery was recovered from the more easterly field centred on TL 386532.
MCB16952	TL 3898 5232	Medieval pottery, 82 High Street, Harlton. A substantial scatter of medieval pottery was discovered while digging for a patio at the rear of 82 High Street, Harlton. The pottery was identified as being 15th century by Harvey Sheldon.
MCB17418	TL 3881 5180	Ridge and furrow, Harlton. Assessment of aerial photographs in advance of the proposed Barrington cement works extension identified a small area of ridge and furrow N of Mare Way.
Post-medieval		
HER 03342	TL 3875 5248	Rectory, Harlton. Listed Building 1331115. Rectory now alienated, built 1843. Two-storeyed of white brick with hipped slated roofs. The smaller rooms either side of the front probably served for professional duties with the larger apartments beyond being for private and social life.
HER 03352	TL 3856 5254	Manor Farm, Harlton. Listed Building 1163085 (Manor Farmhouse) & Listed Building 1127758 (Barn, at Manor Farm). Manor Farm consists of a house and buildings. The house is of two storeys with attics and a cellar and has a red-brick whipped slated roof. It is late C17, remodelled in C19, and a stone in the garden bears the inscription "16[87]". The main elevation to the W is in three bays and is C19 in character, although two original mullion-and-transom windows survive to the N and E. Apart from a cupboard with paneled doors and shaped shelves, no significant original features survive inside. The buildings include a six-bay barn, aisled on one side, framed and boarded, of C16/17 origin, and another barn of several bays, also boarded, in part C18.
HER 10429	TL 38 52	Dovecote, Harlton. Photographed in c 1925, converted to a cottage. Two storeyed with lean-to and plain tiled pyramidal roof. Site not known.
HER 10430	TL 38 52	Dovecote, Harlton. Photographed in c.1930. Site not known.
HER 10431	TL 3875 5249	The Dove House, Snakes Lane, Harlton. The Dove House, Snakes Lane. Listed Building II 1127757. Early C18. Converted to a house in the mid to late C19. Red brick with deep eaves cornice of dentil and sawtooth brickwork. Plain tiled pyramidal roof. Central C19 ridge stack replaces the lantern. Two storeys, square planned.
MCB16804	TL 3783 5253	Ridge and furrow, Harlton. An area of Midland type Napoleonic ridge and furrow in a small field. This is an unusual field as the ridge and furrow is particularly steep, and is consistent with Midland type dating from the Napoleonic period. It is the farthestmost south-east example of this type of monument known.
MCB18336	TL 3804 5290	Milestone, A603, Little Eversden. Milestone on verge of Cambridge Road, opposite footpath to Butler's Spinney,

			A603, Little Eversden. Legend reads "6 Miles to Cambridge/Eversden Parish."
DCB5746	TL 5236	3835	No 40 Eversden Road. Listed Building II 1127752. Cottage. Late C17. Timber-frame, rendered and long straw thatch roof with ridge at two levels. One soft red brick ridge stack, late C17, and C19 inserted stack. Single range and four bay plan. One storey and one storey and attics. Two dormers and four C20 casements. Doorway now at left hand. Inside. One bay of single storey part originally open to the roof. Clasped side purlin roof with some smoke-blackened timbers reused. Stop chamfered main beam. Hearth inserted when cottage subdivided probably in C19.
DCB 6722	TL 5236	3802	Whale Way Cottage. Listed Building II 1127753. Cottage possibly originally two dwellings. Late C18 or early C19 and C20. Timber-frame rendered and long straw thatch with two grey gault brick ridge stacks. Front and C20 rear ranges forming an L-plan. One storey and attic. Two dormers. Two casements on either side of single light window possibly on the site of original doorway to a lobby entry. Present entry in porch to right hand.
DCB 5747	TL 5236	3800	Drift Cottage. Listed Building II 1127754. Cottage, possibly originally a pair. Probably early C19. Timber-framed, rendered and thatched. White brick ridge stack. One storey and attic. Three C20 casements. Doorway to left hand possibly in situ, but now in c20 porch.
DCB 4640	TL 5237	3876	The White House. Listed Building II 1127755. House. Mid-late C17. Timber-framed, plaster rendered and tiled roof, hipped. Ridge stack of red brick. Two storey. Three C20 casements, flush frame, including one blocked window with imitation cross-frame casement. Doorway to right hand in C20 rustic porch. Interior not seen.
DCB 4641	TL 5231	3888	Lyn Cottage. Listed Building II 1127756. Cottage. Late C17. Timber-framed, plaster rendered and long straw thatch, half hipped roof. Red brick axial ridge stack. Typical three bay and lobby entry plan. One storey and attic. Two dormers. Two C20 casements. Doorway opposite the stack in gabled porch.
DCB 6807	TL 5236	3907	Elm Cottage. Listed Building II 1163071. Cottage. Probably c.1700 restored mid-late C20. Timber-framed, rendered and tiled roof. Original ridge stack with string course. Three bay lobby entry plan. One storey and attic. Two gable dormers. Three mid C20 casements and doorway to lobby entry, now in gabled porch. Kitchen wing to rear right hand.
DCB 5927	TL 5231	3895	No. 76 (Sunnyside) Cottage. Listed Building II 1309333. Late C18 or early C19. Timber-framed, rendered and buff pantiles with end stacks, one of brick with two flues and another with single flue and mostly of clunch. Two bays. One storey and attic. Two original swept dormers and

		segmental arches to contemporary leaded lights. Two windows at ground floor, including another similar casement in square head, on either side of doorway in mid C20 porch. Narrower bay, also timber-framed, added also early in C19. Single storey.
DCB 5976	TL 3834 5236	Clunch House (No. 54). Listed Building II 1331116. House and two cottages. c.1840. Dressed clunch and slate roofs, hipped. End stacks to the house and shared stack to the cottages. L-plan with cottage wing parallel to the road and main front to the west. Two storeys. House has symmetrical facade of three twelve-pane hung sashes in projecting flat arches. Central doorway in round headed arch with fanlight and glazing bars and panelled door. Cottages with four casements and two boarded doors.
DCB 5538	TL 3831 5233	Windy Ridge (No. 67). Listed Building II 1331117. Cottage, originally two cottages. Probably of C18-early C19 origin, extended mid-late C20. Timber-frame, rendered and thatched. Original single-flue, red brick stack to right hand gable end. Later end stack to left hand. One storey and attic. Two C20 casements. Doorway now in left hand end. Rear range is also timber-frame and thatched with grey gault brick stack. One storey and attic.
DCB 5539	TL 3885 5230	The Hare and Hound Public House (No 60 Harlton High Street, south side). Listed Building II 1331118. Public house. Late C18. Probably timber-framed, rendered on brick sill with long straw thatch roof and single end stack of grey brick. Main range to the road with kitchen wing at rear forming a T-plan. Two storeys. Symmetrical front of three original window openings, now with mid C20 flush frame casements. Central doorway in mid C20 gable porch. Kitchen wing is also thatched. Interior of front range altered and now one room.
DCB 5540	TL 3895 5233	Combe Cottage. Listed Building II 1331119. Pair of Cottages, now one. Early C18. Red brick, rendered, with some framing in gable ends and red brick ridge stack, with rebuilt upper courses. Originally with dentil eaves cornice. Two bays. One storey and attic. Two gable dormers, and two windows. Two original doorways now blocked.
Modern		
CB15138	TL 3943 5391	Lords Bridge airfield. WW2 airfield, landing ground/bomb store; Observatory. Also Fire Tender Shed.
Undated		
HER 04158	TL 3825 5263	Pond, Harlton. A former embanked pond, now containing a string of four minor drainage ponds which themselves have been culvert into a modern drainage scheme. The earthworks, as described above, are tree covered, obviously of considerable age, probably contemporary with the manorial complex to the NE (TL 35 SE). Now occupied by an equestrian cross-country training ground.

APPENDIX 2 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	Other
1003	1004		4	Pit	10 th -12 th C	(3) 6g	10	15	Mortar - 7g, Shell - 4g
1005	1006		3	Pit	12 th -13 th C	(4) 23g	796	3	Mortar - 111g, Coal - 53g
1007	1008		1	Pit	12 th -14 th C	(1) 2g	2		
1016	1017	A	4	Fish pool or pond	11 th – 12 th C	(45) 942g		2	Shell - 2g
	1018	A B			12 th - 13 th C 12 th – 13 th C	(27) 225g (8) 98g	67	51 37	Shell - 3g
1027	1009		5	Spread	12 th – 13 th C	(6) 90g			Plaster - 19g, A. Bone - 18g Slag - 77g
1016	1024	A B	5	Fish pool or pond	10 th – 12 th C	(9) 46g (3) 35g		201 6	Shell - 3g
1016	1025	A B	5	Fish pool or pond	Mid 12 th – 14 th C 11 th – 13 th C	(4) 14g (5) 17g		20	Fe. Frags - 7g, Slag - 529g Coke - 22g, Shell - 13g
1030				Fish pool?					Coal - 10g Whet stone 336g Shell - 43g

APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 120 Saxo-Norman and early medieval sherds weighing 1.386 kg from seven features. The pottery was recorded by context on Excel database and is tabulated by ware below (Table 1). The bulk of the pottery (69% of the sherds) came from Pit F1016 comprising 83 sherds in good condition weighing 1.166 kg. Eighty one sherds of the assemblage total are Saxo-Norman with Thetford-type ware the commonest. This is present mainly in two fabrics although the firing is a little unusual, one has grey surfaces and red-brown core and although lacking forms the fabric is characteristic of Thetford ware. The second has dark grey almost black surfaces and a mid brown core. St Neots ware is the most frequently occurring fabric being present in five out of seven features.

<i>Wares</i>	<i>Sherd Count</i>	<i>% of sherds</i>	<i>Fabric Weight</i>
St Neots type ware	27	22.5	143
Thetford-type ware	41	34.2	711
Stamford ware	3	2.5	7
Early Medieval sandy ware	26	21.7	331
Early Medieval sand and calcareous ware	7	5.8	33
Ely-type ware	15	12.5	159
Medieval glazed ware	1	0.8	2
	120		1.386

Table 1: Quantification of wares/fabrics

F1016

Context L1017A contained 46 sherds weighing 872g. The majority of sherds were in Thetford-type ware (17) and early medieval sandy ware (17). The early medieval sandy ware came from a wheel-made deep bowl with a flanged rim with smooth faintly mottled brown and grey surfaces and mid brown core. The fabric contains moderate to abundant fine to medium quartz, and occasionally may also contain red grog or clay pellets. The Thetford-type ware is a thicker, slightly coarser fabric mainly with grey surfaces and red brown core. The fabric is distinctive in containing moderate to common quartz sand with sparse coarse rounded quartz. Most of the sherds derive from a rounded base of a large vessel.

Context L1018A contained 28 sherds (685g) of which 16 are in a fabric similar to Thetford ware with dark grey surfaces and a mid brown core. Most of the sherds came from the shoulder and neck of a jug or pitcher with a decorative cordon. Such decoration was present on some of the spouted jars or pitchers from Thetford (Rogerson and Dallas 1984, 133; no. 161), and some of the sherds were also present in L1017A. St Neots ware and a small sherd of

glazed Stamford ware were also present along with two conjoining sherds of Ely ware with wavy line decoration. The combination of sherds would suggest a 12th century date.

L1018B contained 7 sherds (85g) including 4 of St Neots ware which was present in all three contexts. Also present was an Ely-type ware jug rim with an extended lip similar to Ely Type E jugs (Spoerry 2008, 62), while a triangular rim to a small neckless jar in early medieval sandy ware is similar in form to examples in Thetford ware from Thetford, although at Thetford such rims were usually associated with Type AF large jars (Rogerson and Dallas, 1984 144; no. 252). Again a 12th century date would accommodate all the sherds.

Other Features

F1027 (L1009) contained an everted Ely-type jar rim with external bevel of either Ely Jar type B or F. This sherd also has faint stab decoration to the top of the shoulder. Quarry pits L1024 and L1025 contained 21 sherds of which almost half are St Neot's ware. The only glazed sherd other than Stamford ware came from L1025A and this is probably a Hedingham ware c. mid 12th-13th century in date.

Bibliography

Rogerson, A. and Dallas, C. 1984 *Excavations in Thetford 1948-59 and 1973-80* East Anglian Archaeology Report No. **22**
Spoerry, P. 2008 *Ely Wares* East Anglian Archaeology Vol. **122**

The Roman Pottery

Andrew Peachey

F1016 (L1018 Seg.B) contained a single body sherd (10g) of Lezoux samian ware 2 (Tomber and Dore 1998, 32). The body sherd, from a Dr.37 bowl, exhibits a partial, abraded, moulded figure that is probably a reclining Venus (Oswald 1936-7: figure type 338). This figure type suggests the bowl was manufactured by Albucius of Lezoux, c.AD150-190 (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, 214).

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Oswald, F. 1936-7 Index of figure types on terra sigillata. University of Liverpool Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology supplement.
Stanfield, J & Simpson, G 1958 *Central Gaulish Pottery*, Oxford
Tomber, R. & Dore, J. 1998 *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection*. Museum of London, London

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of five fragments (875g) of abraded medieval CBM, including a single fragment of 14th to early 15th century brick.

Pit F1005 (L1006) contained a single fragment (796g) of brick, comprising approximately 50% of a complete example. The fragment has partial dimensions of ?x100x40mm with irregular sharp arrises, slightly creased faces and base. The brick was manufactured in a very hard fabric with pale red surfaces and a streaky red/cream core of poorly levigated, calcareous clay with inclusions of common black iron rich grains (generally 0.5-7mm, occasionally <15mm) and sparse quartz (0.1-0.5mm). Bricks of this type were adopted in construction across East Anglia in the 14th to early 15th centuries, following the re-introduction of brick-technology by Flemish merchants via the Hanseatic ports on the east coast in the late 12th to 13th centuries.

A fragment of peg tile (67g) contained in F1016 (L1018 Seg.A), and further very small fragments of probable peg tile contained Pits F1003 (L1004) and F1007 (L1008) also appear to be of medieval date. The peg tile comprise 14mm thick flat tile with smooth, slightly creased surfaces. It was manufactured in a very hard fabric with dark red surfaces that fade to a mid red core, and inclusions of sparse poly-crystalline quartz and calcareous grains (0.25-0.75mm). Peg tile of this type is consistent with the 14th to early 15th century date indicated by the brick fragment contained in Pit F1005.

The Animal Bone

Julia E. Cussans

The evaluation recovered animal bone fragments from nine contexts/segments (Table 2). The majority were from pit deposits, with three from ?pond deposits (L1024 A, L1024 B & L1025 B). Preservation and bone condition was extremely variable both within and between deposits and was rated from OK to excellent. Abrasion was, on occasion, quite severe with some bones being heavily root etched. There were a few instances of canid gnawing and fresh breaks were quite rare.

A total of 50 bone fragments were present, the majority of which could only be identified as large (cattle/horse sized) or medium (sheep/pig sized) terrestrial mammal (LTM & MTM respectively). The identified mammal taxa were cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse and dog, no wild mammals were identified. A single bird bone was present and tentatively identified as chicken. The majority of the identified animal remains came from L1024 A, which included all of the above mentioned taxa except cattle. This was the only context that contained any possible butchery evidence, possible cut marks were noted on horse and pig bones. The pig bones from this context included a neonate skull fragment and a lower deciduous 4th pre-molar fragment, other than these two bones no

ageable elements were identified for any other species. There is little else of remark about this very small assemblage.

Context	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	LTM	MTM	Bird	Total
L 1004	1	1							2
L 1006							2		2
L 1009					2		1		3
L 1017 A							1		1
L 1018 A						3	1		4
L 1018 B	2						1		3
L 1024 A		4	3	1	1	10	10	1	30
L 1024 B						1			1
L 1025 B	1	1				1	1		4
Total	4	6	3	1	3	15	17	1	50

Table 2: Animal bone quantification data. LTM – Large Terrestrial Mammal; MTM – Medium Terrestrial Mammal.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

John Summers

Introduction

Four bulk samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken during trial trenching at Washpit Lane, Harlton, by Archaeological Solutions Ltd. The four samples are from two 10th – 14th century pits (F1003 and F1016) and fill L1024A from a pond.

The samples were each 20 litres. Although smaller than samples for full analysis, this sample size is sufficient to gain an understanding of the potential of the deposits encountered. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the potential of the deposits for further environmental sampling.

Methodology

Samples were processed at Archaeological Solutions Ltd offices in Bury St. Edmunds using a Siraf style flotation tank. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 250µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 500µm.

Once dry, the light fractions were rapidly scanned under a low power stereo microscope (x10-x30 magnification). Remains encountered were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and a reference collection of modern seeds were 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.

Results

The material identified within the bulk sample light fractions is detailed in Table 3.

General comments

Charred plant macrofossils were present in three of the four samples (L1017 and L1018A from F1016 and L1024A). The majority of these were in the form of carbonised cereal grains. Non-cereal taxa were also identified in L1018A. Charcoal >2mm was recorded in L1024A only.

Contaminants

Contaminants, in the form of modern roots, seeds, molluscs and earthworm capsules were present in the samples. None of these were abundant and the effect of bioturbation on the plant macrofossil assemblages is likely to have been limited.

10th-14th century deposits

From the features dated to the 10th to 14th century, only Pit F1016 (L1017 and L1018A) contained carbonised plant macrofossils. The remains included cereal and non-cereal taxa. The cereals were free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum* type) and hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains. Wheat grains were the most common class of material in the two samples.

In Sample 3 of L1018A, seeds of the large grass chess (*Bromus secalinus* type) and other indeterminate large grasses (Poaceae) were identified. These most likely represent part of the arable weed community which grew amongst the wheat and/or barley crops. The seeds may have been present in clean grain or in a semi-clean product prior to final sieving and cleaning. They could also represent seeds removed during the final stages of crop processing. This depends on the degree of mixing within the assemblage.

Pond (L1024A)

The assemblage from the pond (Sample 4, L1024A) was the richest of the four samples taken during excavations at Harlton. The fill contained free-threshing type wheat (*T. aestivum* type) and hulled barley (*H. vulgare*) grains. As in L1018A, wheat grains were the dominant class of material. The grains were well preserved and could be identified using overall morphology.

The similarity of the macrofossil assemblage from the pond to that in Pit F1016 implies a comparable date for the fill of this feature. The high density of remains is probably indicative of hearth ash and midden deposition.

Charcoal from L1024A was in the form of small diameter roundwood (c.5mm diameter). This indicates the burning scrub vegetation.

Discussion

As noted above, it is likely that all of the remains identified in the bulk samples relate to the 10th to 14th century occupation of the site at Washpit Lane. Assemblages dominated by free-threshing type wheat, accompanied by barley, have been recorded elsewhere in the medieval period, such as West Fen Road, Ely (Ballantyne 2005). The samples from Washpit Lane fit well into this pattern.

The density of carbonised plant macrofossils within the assemblages, particularly cereals, probably represents midden deposition within the pits. The assemblages appear to represent clean grain product and are likely to derive from domestic occupation (cooking and food preparation) or grain destroyed during drying activities, such as prior to storage. This implies occupation and activities involving cereals within the vicinity of the excavated features.

The large grass seeds in Sample 3 of L1018A, including the common arable weed chess (*Bromus secalinus* type), may have been present in the cleaned product, representing imperfect cleaning of the grain. The size of these seeds often makes them difficult to entirely separate from the crop.

Statement of further potential

If further excavation were to be conducted at this site, it is highly likely that further evidence of the 10th to 14th century arable economy would be encountered. The apparent high rate of carbonisation and deposition of cereal remains would ensure that good recovery could be achieved

Further issues that could be addressed through wider and more detailed sampling include:

- The relative importance of wheat and barley in the arable economy.
- The identification of other crop plants (e.g. other cereals, leguminous crops or fibre crops).
- Analysis of crop husbandry practices (cultivation, harvesting and processing regimes) through the examination of weed communities.
- Spatial analysis of activities involving cereals.

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Ballantyne, R. 2005, 'Plants and seeds', in Mortimer, R., Regan, R. and Lucy, S. *The Saxon and Medieval Settlement at West Fen Road, Ely: The Ashwell Site*, East Anglian Archaeology 110, Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Cambridge, 100-112

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker R.M. and Jans J.E.A. 2006, *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands. Groningen Archaeological Studies Volume 4*, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde

Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Cereals			Wild taxa		Charcoal		Contaminants					Comments										
							Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Grain preservation	Seeds	Notes	Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects		Earthworm capsules									
AS1445	1	1004	1003	Pit	14th-15th century	20											X										Modern cereal culm		
AS1445	2	1017	1016	Pit	14th-15th century	20			Trit (X)		5						X	X											
AS1445	3	1018 A	1016	Pit	14th-15th century	20				HB (X), BW (XX), Trit (X)	5																		Modern cereal culm
AS1445	4	1024 A	-	Quarry pit	-	20				HB (X), BW (XX)	5																		

Table 3: Assessment data for samples from trial excavations at Washpit Lane, Harlton (abbreviations: 'HB' = hulled barley (*H. vulgare*), 'BW' = bread/free-threshing type wheat (*T. aestivum* type), 'Trit' = wheat (*Triticum* sp.))

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Trial Trench 1. Looking East.



2
Pit F1007. Looking East.



3
Trial Trench 2. Sample Section 2a. Looking East.



4
Silt depression F1010. Looking North.



5
Pit F1005. Looking West.



6
Trial Trench 4. Looking East



7
Pit F1003. Looking North.



8
Excavated segments through Fish pool F1016. Trench 4. Looking East.



9
Section through Excavated Segment F1016 A. Trench 4. Looking South



10
Excavated Segments A & B. Trench 5. Looking North-West



11
Excavated Segments A & B. Trench 5. Looking South-East



12
Trench 6. Looking South.



13
Earthworks to the north of the evaluation site. Looking North-West



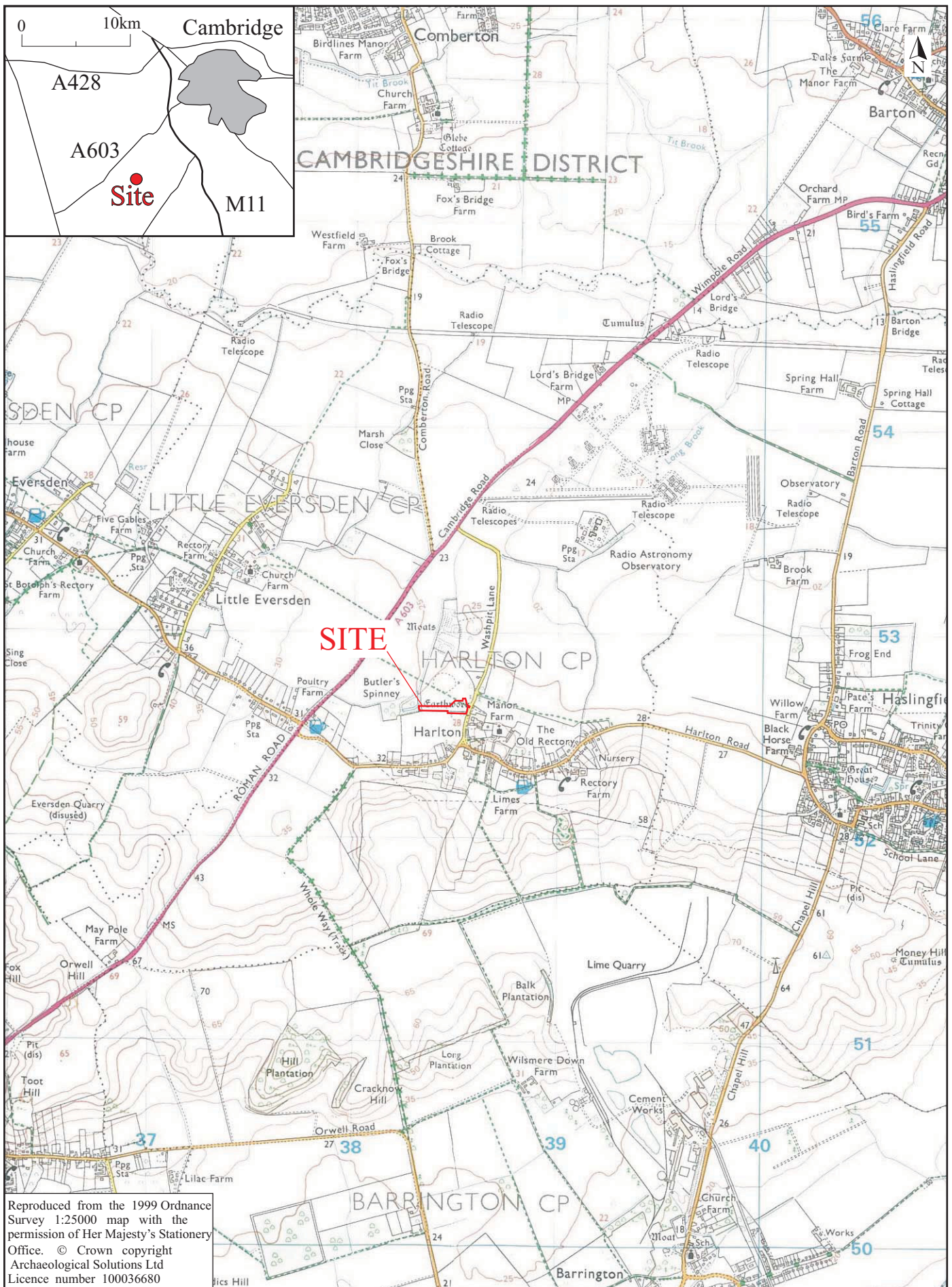
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Earthworks to the north of the evaluation site. Looking North-West



15
Earthworks to the north of the evaluation site. Looking West



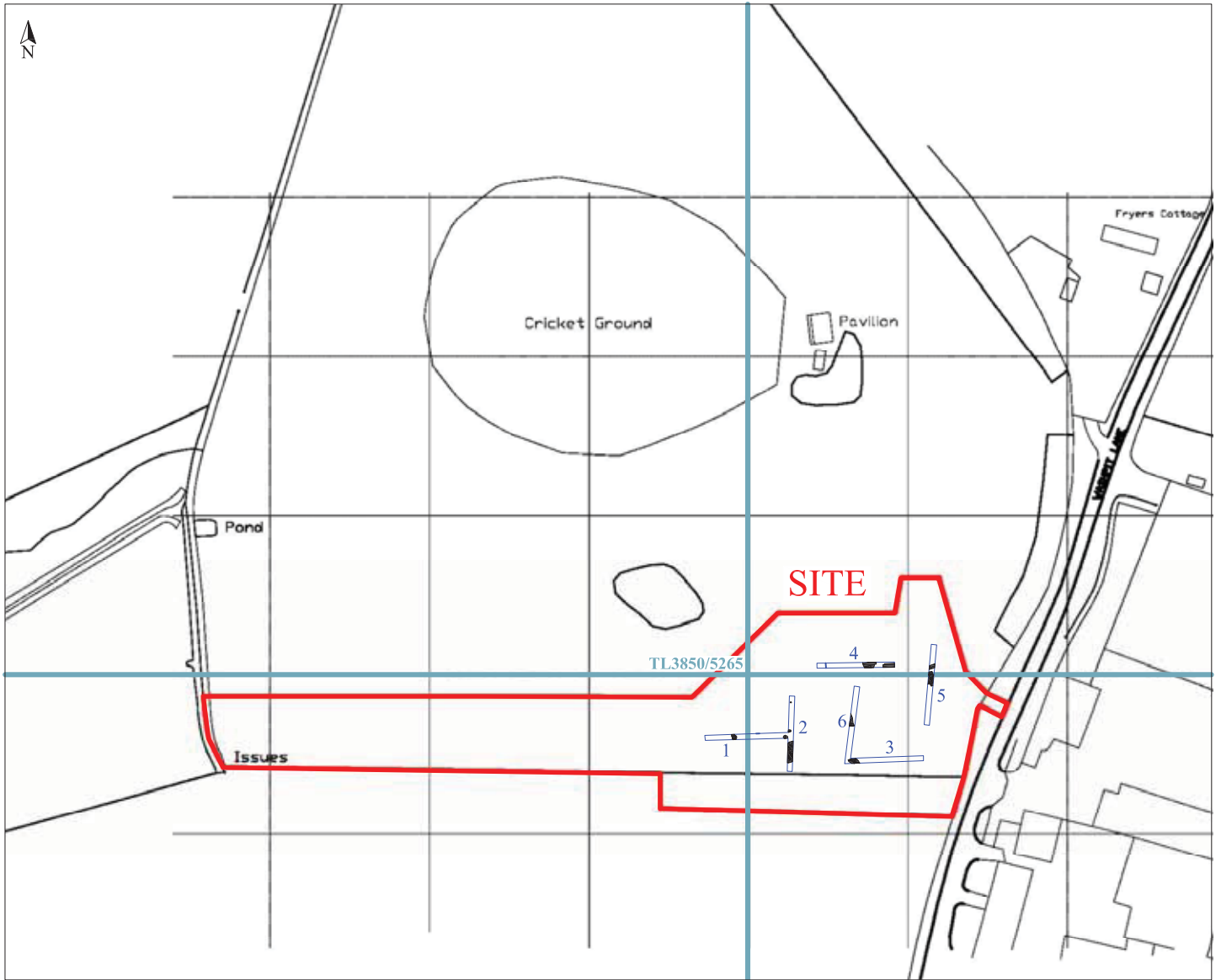
16
Earthworks to the north of the evaluation site. Looking East.



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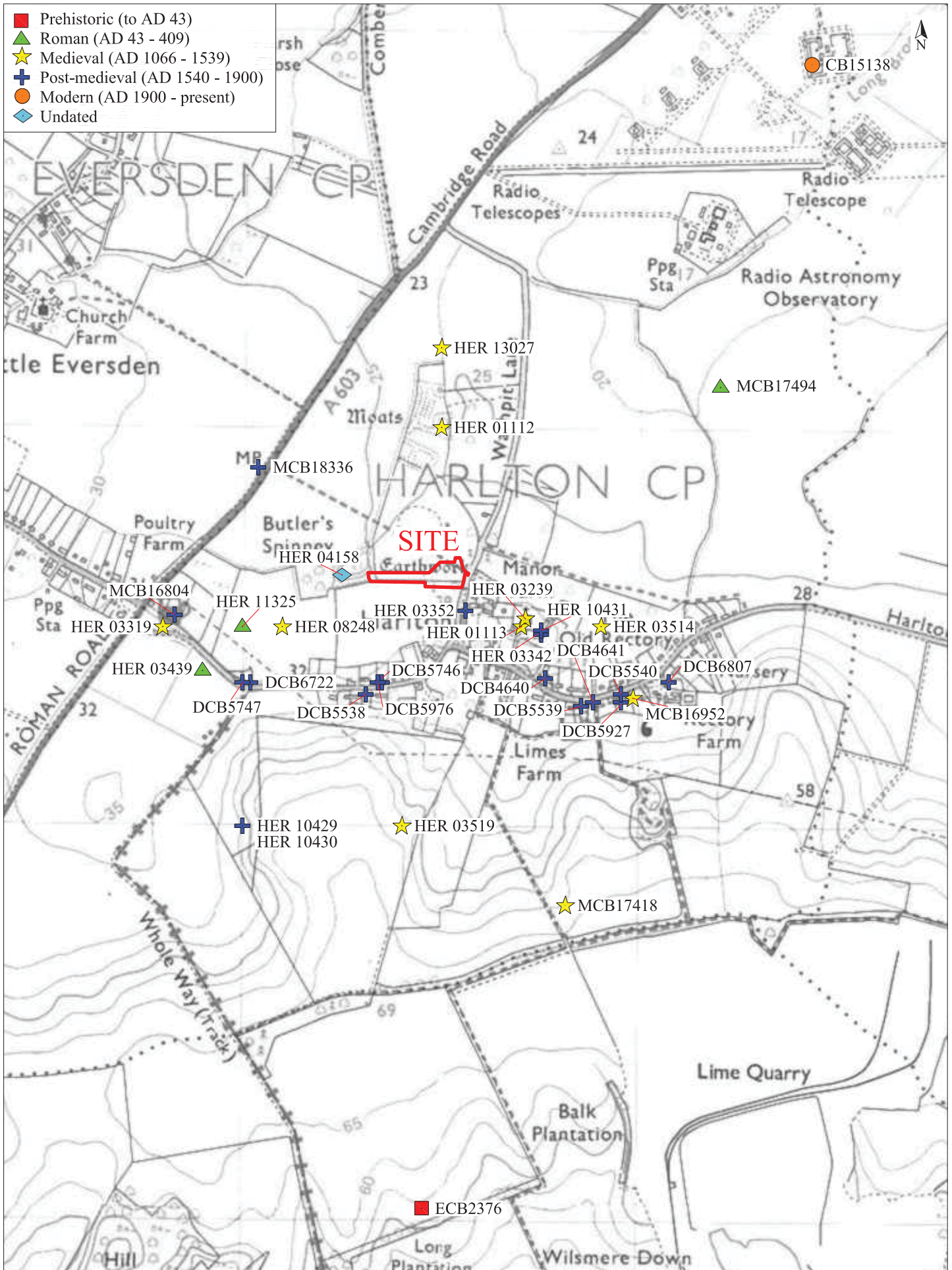
Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4



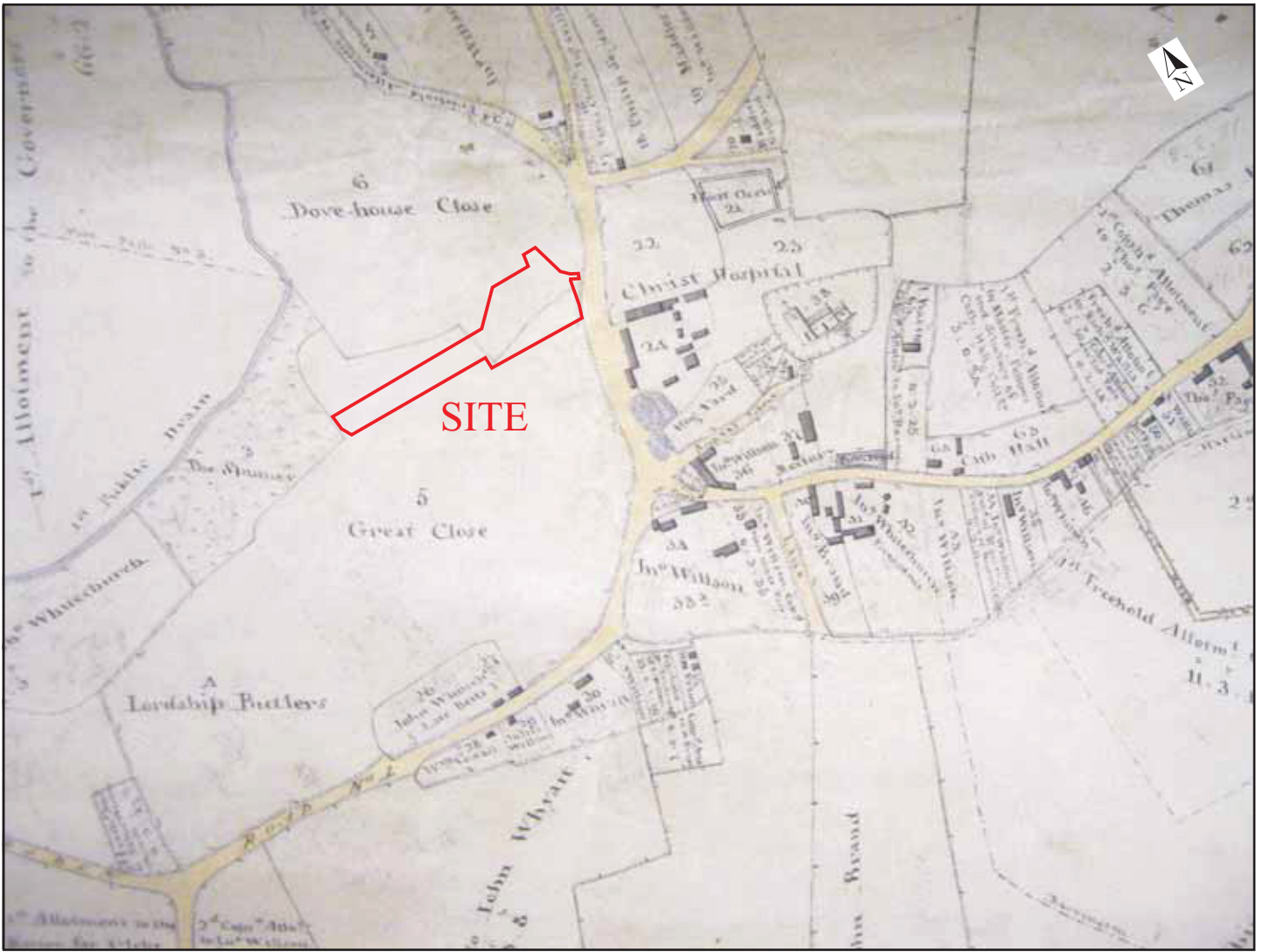
0 150m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:2000 at A4



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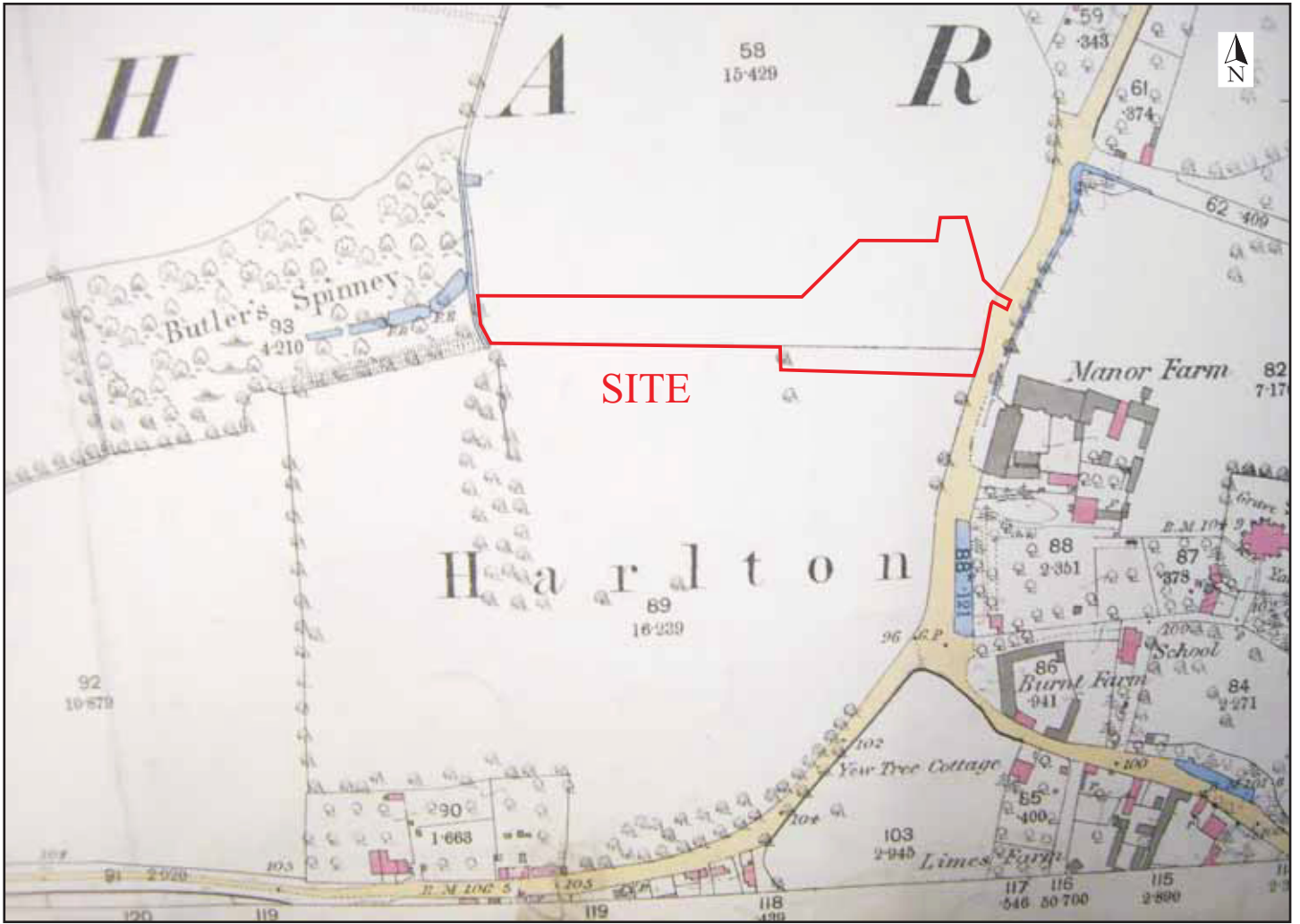
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Fig. 3 HER Data
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4



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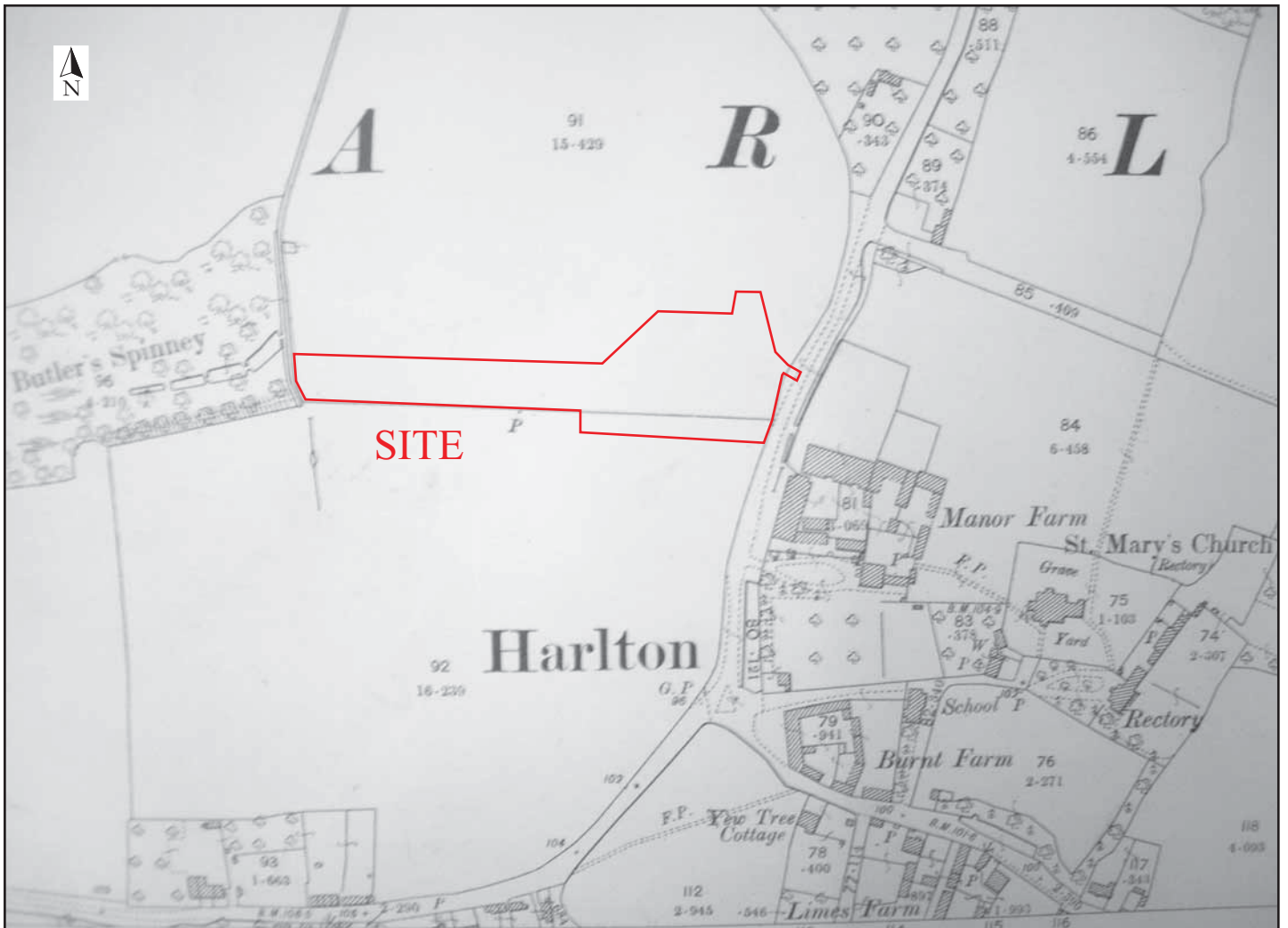
Fig. 4 Tithe map, 1808

Not to scale



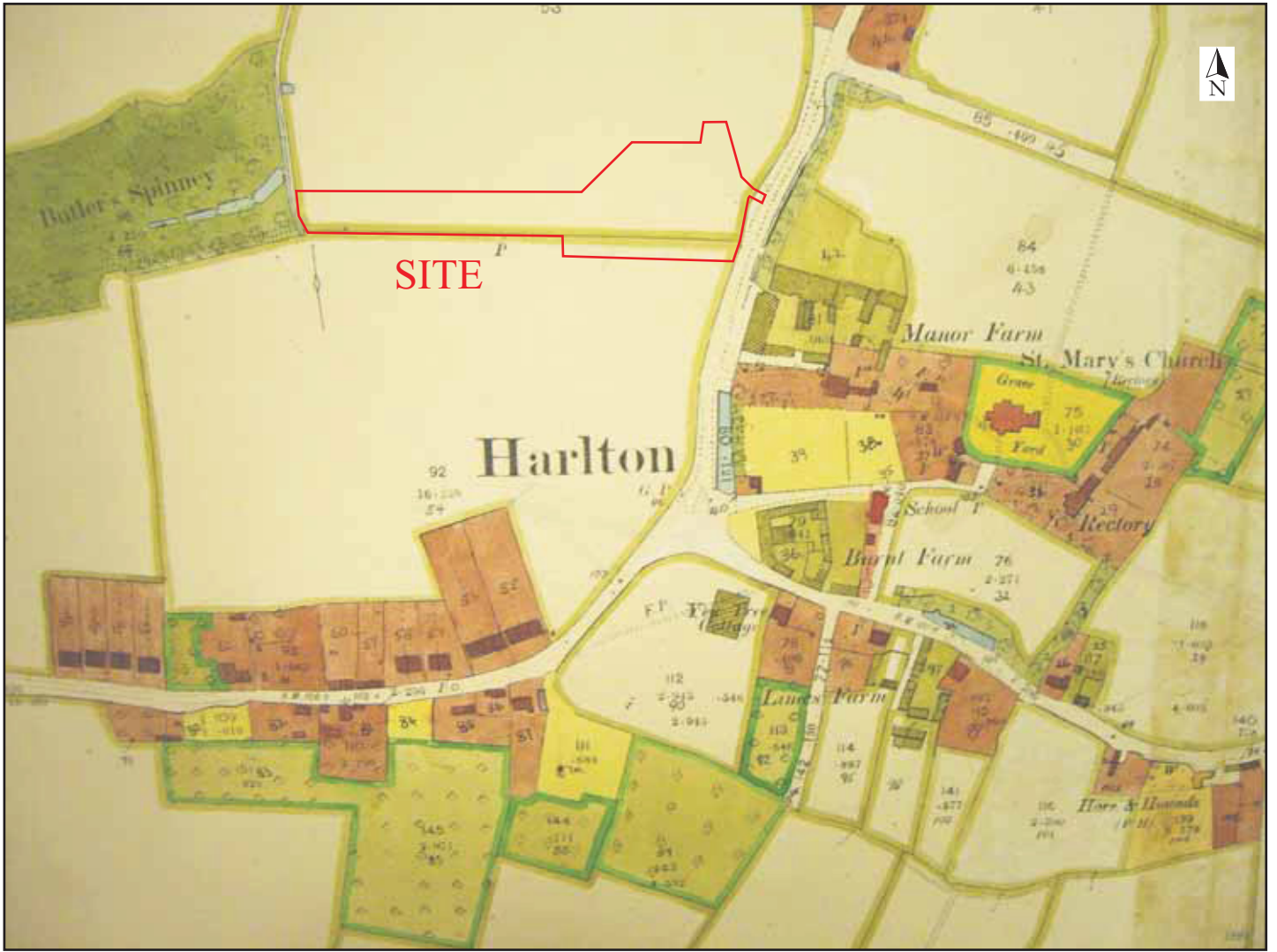
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Fig. 5 OS map, 1886
Not to scale



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Fig. 6 OS map, 1901
Not to scale

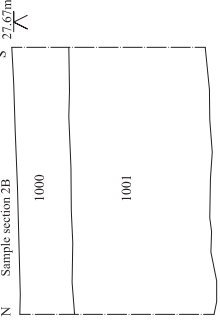
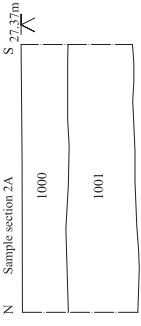
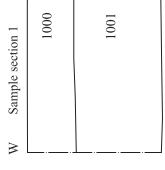


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Fig. 7 Village land use map, 1950's
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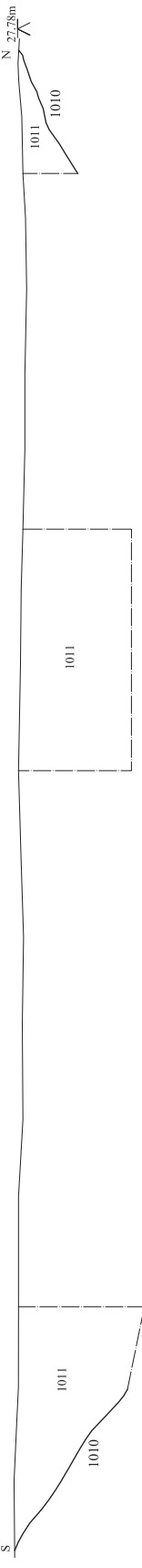


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Fig. 8 Trench plans
 Scale 1:100 at A3

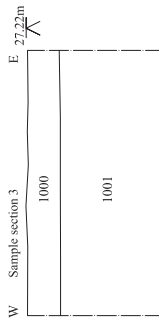
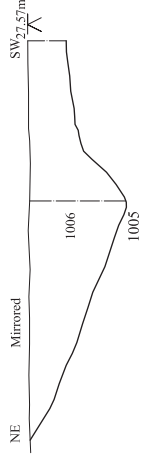
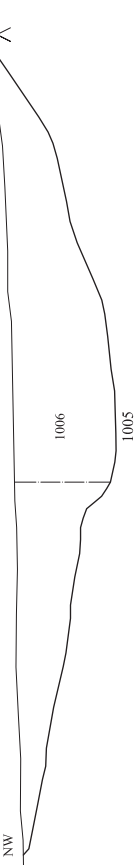
Trench 1



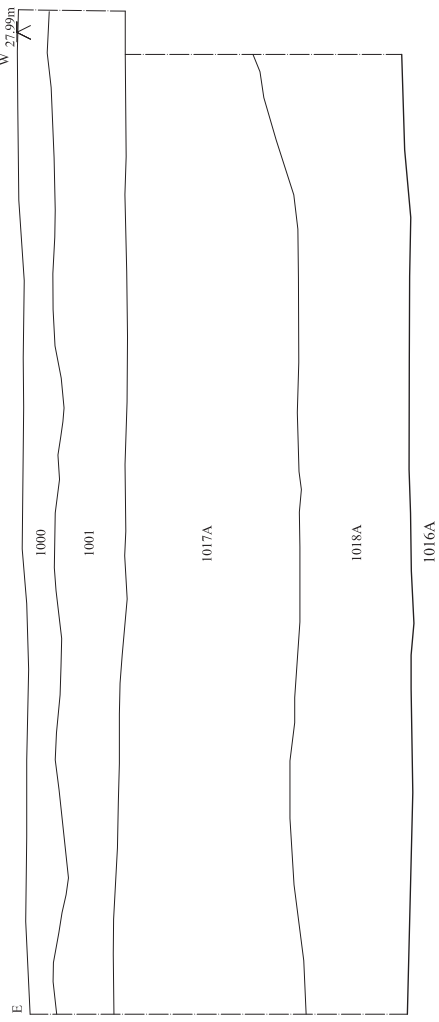
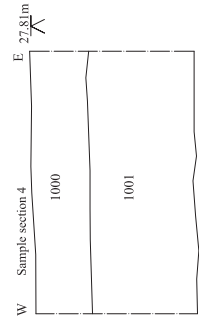
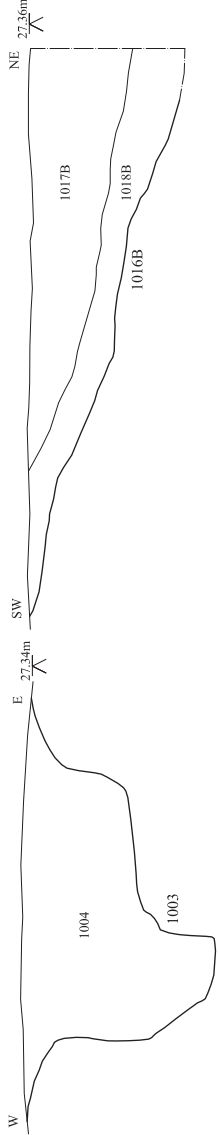
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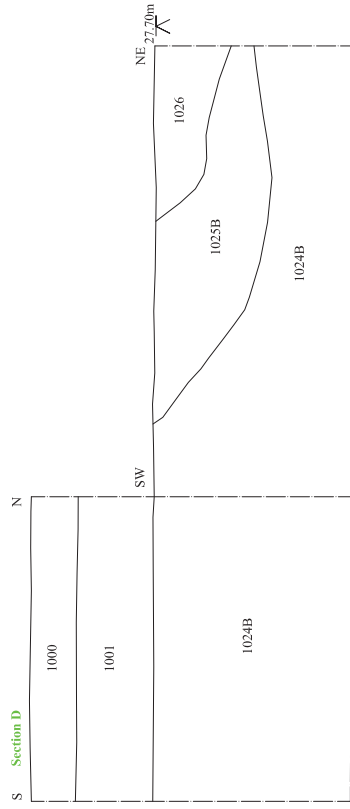
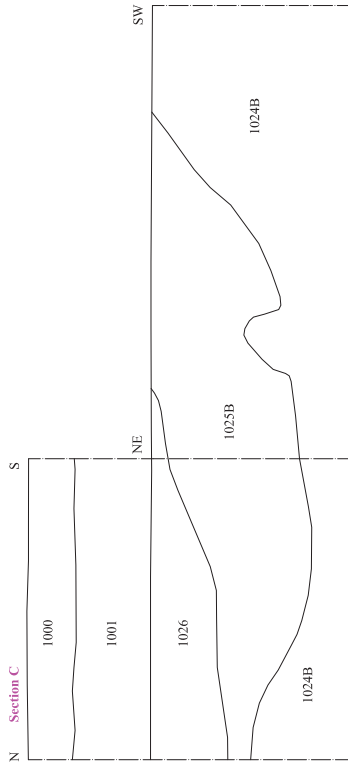
Trench 3



Trench 4



Trench 5



Trench 6

