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**LAND AT 21 HIGH STREET, WEST WRATTING,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB21 5LU**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER: ECB 5264

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Authors: Katie Lee Smith (Fieldwork and report) | |
| NGR: TL 6069 5194 | Report No: 5491 |
| District: East Cambs | Site Code: ECB 5264 |
| Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA | Project No: P7311 |
| | Date: 13 December 2017 |

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

| Project details | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|---------------------|
| Project name | <i>Land at 21 High Street, West Wrating, Cambridgeshire CB21 5LU</i> | | |
| <p><i>In November 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at 21 High Street, West Wrating, Cambridgeshire CB21 5LU (NGR TL 6069 5194; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for proposed construction of a detached dwelling and garage (East Cambs Council Ref. S/3599/16/FL), based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.</i></p> <p><i>The site had a potential for remains of medieval and post-medieval activity associated with the village of West Wrating.</i></p> <p><i>A shallow chalk foundation, M1008, was revealed and it is likely associated with a path depicted on 19th and 20th maps (Figs. 3 - 5). The path passes through the site extending from the High Street towards the former buildings adjacent to the south-east. Four possible pits were recorded; two undated and two modern.</i></p> | | | |
| Project dates (fieldwork) | <i>November 2017</i> | | |
| Previous work (Y/N/?) | <i>N</i> | <i>Future work</i> | <i>TBC</i> |
| P. number | <i>P7311</i> | <i>Site code</i> | <i>ECB 5264</i> |
| Type of project | <i>Archaeological evaluation</i> | | |
| Site status | <i>-</i> | | |
| Current land use | <i>Vacant</i> | | |
| Planned development | <i>Residential</i> | | |
| Main features (+dates) | <i>Shallow chalk foundation, likely a path</i> | | |
| Significant finds (+dates) | <i>Post-medieval and modern assemblages</i> | | |
| Project location | | | |
| County/ District/ Parish | <i>Cambridgeshire</i> | <i>East Cambs</i> | <i>West Wrating</i> |
| HER/ SMR for area | <i>Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER)</i> | | |
| Post code (if known) | <i>CB21 5LU</i> | | |
| Area of site | <i>421m2.</i> | | |
| NGR | <i>TL 6069 5194</i> | | |
| Height AOD (min/max) | <i>c. 117m AOD</i> | | |
| Project creators | | | |
| Brief issued by | <i>Cambridgeshire County Council</i> | | |
| Project supervisor/s (PO) | <i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i> | | |
| Funded by | <i>Mr Drake</i> | | |
| Full title | <i>Land at 21 High Street, West Wrating, Cambridgeshire CB21 5LU. An Archaeological Evaluation</i> | | |
| Authors | <i>Katie Lee-Smith</i> | | |
| Report no. | <i>5491</i> | | |
| Date (of report) | <i>November 2017</i> | | |

LAND AT 21 HIGH STREET, WEST WRATTING, CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB21 5LU

SUMMARY

In November 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at 21 High Street, West Wrating, Cambridgeshire CB21 5LU (NGR TL 6069 5194; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for proposed construction of a detached dwelling and garage (East Cambs Council Ref. S/3599/16/FL), based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

The site had a potential for remains of medieval and post-medieval activity associated with the village of West Wrating.

A shallow chalk foundation, M1008, was revealed and it is likely associated with a path depicted on 19th and 20th maps (Figs. 3 - 5). The path passes through the site extending from the High Street towards the former buildings adjacent to the south-east. Four possible pits were recorded; two undated and two modern.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at 21 High Street, West Wrating, Cambridgeshire CB21 5LU (NGR TL 6069 5194; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for proposed construction of a detached dwelling and garage (East Cambs Council Ref. S/3599/16/FL), based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HET, Gemma Stewart; dated 14th August 2017), and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by AS (dated 17th August 2017) and approved by CCC HET. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

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

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable

resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

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

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is located on the south western side of the High Street in the historic settlement of West Wrating. It comprises a former lawned garden area associated with the existing No 21 High Street, and extends to some 421m².

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies at c.117m AOD, at the south-western end of an elongated crest of small hill, within a gently rolling landscape. Approximately 2km to the east of the village, several small watercourses feed in to the upper reaches of the River Stour; however none flow from the slopes on which West Wrating is located. The landscape slopes down at a moderate gradient all around the village, but the site is located on relatively level terrain.

3.2 The local solid geology is the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation, overlain by superficial (drift) deposits of Lowestoft Formation diamicton. The overlying soils are lime-rich loamy and clayey with impeded drainage.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Sparse Bronze Age artefacts, including a bronze axehead and flint implements have been recorded on agricultural land to the east of the village (HER 07387 & 10192); while a possible Roman farmstead has been identified 500m to the north by a scatter of pottery, burnt flint and a whetstone (HER 10187), with further

Roman pottery recovered as surface finds from field surrounding the village (HER MCB18115 & MCB20240). A scatter of Saxon pottery on the hilltop 1km to the east of West wratting may also indicate a precursor settlement to the medieval village (HER 10188).

4.2 The medieval village of West Wratting appears to have been centred around St. Andrew's Church (HER MCB17145), c.400m to the north of the site, whose current building has elements built in at least the 13th century; and a manor (HER 08145). The precise location of the manor remains unknown, though medieval moated sites are known at Scarlett's Farm c.400m to the south-west, and Barn and Davehouse Mead c.200m to the south-east (HER 01153 & 02427). A possible deserted medieval settlement also lies 250m to the north in the grounds of West Wratting Hall (HER), suggesting the presence of more intensive medieval settlement; while archaeological investigations c.100m to the north-west and 200m to the south-east have recorded medieval features including ditches and evidence for metal-working, suggesting the site was the core of the medieval settlement (HER11688 & MCB17321). The sites of two medieval windmills have also been identified to the east of the village (HER 10189-90).

4.3 The High Street, on which the site is located remained at the core of the post-medieval village, even as areas such as High Green to the south-east contracted, with building disappeared by the mid 18th century (HER 07381). West Wratting preserves several extant 17th to 18th century Listed buildings associated with the post-medieval village, including Willow Cottage and Rose Cottage close to the south-east of the site (HER DCB4734 & DCB 5505), 16-18 and 26 High Street close to the north (HER DCB4731 & DCB5264); while the 18th century square village pound is immediately adjacent to the north-west of the site (HER DCB5881). An 18th century floor was recorded during the excavation of foundation trenches 100m to the north (HER 11688A). The grand property and landscaped park of the early 18th century West Wratting Park lay to the south-east of the village, with parkland extending to within 200m of the site (HER MCB18515-6 & DCB5178), with the comparable West Wratting Hall and ground located 200m to the north (HER MCB18513-4). In the 19th century, Sunnyside, a former public house was built 50m to the east (HER DCB6207); while a blacksmiths was known 100m to the south-east (HER MCB23616), and a Congregationalist Chapel 100m to the north-west (HER MCB23621).

4.4 The 1st edition OS map of 1886 (Fig.3) depicts a village of similar structure to the present day, although Hayter Close which partially encircles the site has yet to be established. The site comprises a small parcel of undeveloped land at the north-western end of a row of houses that front onto the High Street, with a large field to the south and High Street farm on the opposite side of the road to the north. A path or drive leads from a slight dog-leg in the High Street to the end of this row of houses, directly through the site and broadly parallel to the High Street. It may be of intrinsic interest that the stretch of High Street extending immediately to the north-west of the site is significantly wider, forming the slight dog leg adjacent to the site that will subsequently locate the turning to Hayter Close, and may be indicative of a remnant of an older village landscape, possibly with origins as a medieval 'end' or 'green'. The layout of the site and adjacent land does not change on the OS maps of 1903 and 1949 (Figs.4-5), nor of 1960. Hayter Close is first depicted on the OS map

of 1981 on which the site continues to be undeveloped, though a filling station has been built (in the 1950s) adjacent to the east on land occupied by houses in the present day.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 In accordance with the brief the evaluation provided for a sample (c.5%) of the area to be subject to development to be trial trenched (overall site area c.421m²). The evaluation focussed on the footprint of the proposed dwelling/garage and one trench 15m x 1.80m was excavated (Fig.2)

5.2 The archaeological evaluation comprised the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Encountered features and deposits were cleaned by hand and recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate.

5.3 The open trench and excavated spoil were examined and scanned by metal detector to enhance the recovery of archaeological finds.

5.4 A one-metre square of the topsoil and made ground deposits was sampled and sorted by hand at each end of the trench to characterise their artefact content. Post-medieval and modern (18th century + and 19th – 20th century) pottery and CBM were present in the topsoil (L1000) and made ground deposits (L1001, L1003, L1006 and L1010).

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 The individual trench description is presented below:

Trench 1 Figs. 2, 6 and 7

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|---|
| Test Pit 1 0.00 = 119.65m AOD | | |
| 0.00 – 0.31m | L1000 | Topsoil. Friable, mid – dark grey brown sandy silt |
| 0.31 – 0.45m | L1001 | Made Ground. Friable, pale - mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded chalk lumps |
| 0.45 – 0.58m | L1006 | Made Ground. Firm, mid –dark brown grey silty clay with moderate charcoal and occasional small angular chalk pebbles and CBM flecks |
| 0.58 – 0.80m | L1009 | Layer. Firm, mid – pale greenish brown silty clay with moderate small rounded chalk. |
| 0.80m+ | L1002 | Natural deposits. Firm, mid yellow brown clay with occasional small sub-rounded chalk pebbles |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|--|
| Test Pit 2 0.00 = 119.64m AOD | | |
| 0.00 – 0.23m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Test Pit 1 |
| 0.23 – 0.30m | L1010 | Friable, mid reddish brown sand and gravel. It contained post medieval (18 th C. +) pottery (4; 15g) |
| 0.30 – 0.55m | L1003 | Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent large angular CBM, mortar chalk and flint. It contained modern (mid 19 th – 20 th C.) pottery (6; 40g). |
| 0.55 – 0.79m | L1015 | Fill of F1014 |
| 0.79m+ | L1002 | Natural deposits. As above, Test Pit 1 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|--|
| Test Pit 3 0.00 = 119.65m AOD | | |
| 0.00 – 0.25m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Test Pit 1 |
| 0.25 – 0.42m | L1011 | Fill of ?Pit F1021. |
| 0.42 – 0.53m | L1006 | Made Ground. As above, Test Pit 1. It contained modern (mid 19 th – 20 th C.) pottery (4; 15g) |
| 0.53 – 0.73m | L1009 | Layer. As above, Test Pit 1 |
| 0.73m+ | L1002 | Natural deposits. As above, Test Pit 1 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|--|
| Test Pit 4 0.00 = 119.65m AOD | | |
| 0.00 – 0.25m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Test Pit 1 |
| 0.25 – 0.30m | L1001 | Made Ground. As above, Test Pit 1 |
| 0.30 – 0.56m | L1003 | Made Ground. As above, Test Pit 2 |
| 0.56 – 0.65m | L1009 | Layer. As above, Test Pit 1 |
| 0.65m+ | L1002 | Natural deposits. As above, Test Pit 1 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|--|
| Test Pit 5 0.00 = 119.68m AOD | | |
| 0.00 – 0.20m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Test Pit 1 |
| 0.20 – 0.37m | L1001 | Made Ground. As above, Test Pit 1 |
| 0.37 – 0.53m | L1006 | Made Ground. As above, Test Pit 1. It contained modern (mid 19 th – 20 th C.) pottery (5; 21g) |
| 0.53 – 0.67m | L1009 | Layer. As above, Test Pit 1 |
| 0.67m+ | L1002 | Natural deposits. As above, Test Pit 1 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|--|
| Test Pit 6 0.00 = 119.75m AOD | | |
| 0.00 – 0.12m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Test Pit 1 |
| 0.12 – 0.35m | L1001 | Made Ground. As above, Test Pit 1 |
| 0.35 – 0.57m | L1006 | Made Ground. As above, Test Pit 1 |
| 0.57 – 0.81m | L1005 | Fill of F1004 |
| 0.81m+ | L1002 | Natural deposits. As above, Test Pit 1 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|--|
| Test Pit 7 0.00 = 119.65m AOD | | |
| 0.00 – 0.22m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above, Test Pit 1 |
| 0.22 – 0.42m | L1001 | Made Ground. As above, Test Pit 1 |
| 0.42 – 0.73m | L1006 | Made Ground. As above, Test Pit 1 |
| 0.73 – 0.82m | L1009 | Layer. As above, Test Pit 1 |
| 0.82m+ | L1002 | Natural deposits. As above, Test Pit 1 |

Description: Trench 1 contained Pit F1004 (Test Pit 6); ?Pits F1014 (Test Pit 2), F1019 (observed in section) and F1021 (Test Pit 3); Chalk Foundation M1008 (Test Pits 1-7); Slate Deposit L1016 (Test Pit 7); Brick ?Foundation M1017 (observed in section) and modern service F1012 (Test Pit 6).

The term 'Made Ground' is used to identify a secondary deposit of anthropogenic origin (dumped topsoil, rubble etc), usually modern in origin.

Pit F1004 was sub circular (1.10 x 0.83 x 0.24m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1005, was a dark grey brown clayey silt. It contained no finds. F1004 was cut by F1012 and cut M1008.

Chalk Foundation M1008 was linear in plan (14.00+ x 0.81 x 0.04m), orientated NW/SE. It extended almost the full length of the trench and extended beyond the trench. The foundation cut was shallow (0.04m), and it had vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1007, comprised chalk lumps (0.05 - 0.20m). It contained no finds. M1008 cut ?Pit F1014, and was cut by Pit F1004 and a modern service (F1012). Within Test Pit 7 a small deposit of slate, L1016, was present adjacent to M1008 and on its south side.

F1012 was a modern service (8.10+ x 0.45 x 0.51m+). It had vertical sides and the base was unseen. It contained a modern service pipe at its base.

?Pit F1014 was not fully exposed (? x 1.62 x 0.24m). Its profile was not fully revealed. Its base was flattish. Its fill, L1015, was a friable, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate CBM flecks and chalk. It contained no finds. F1014 was cut by M1008.

Brick ?Foundation M1017 was visible in section (? x 2.22 x 0.19m). The ?foundation cut was shallow (0.19m), and cut Made Ground L1006. It had vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1018, comprised red and yellow bricks within a grey mortar.

?Pit F1019 was visible in section (? x 0.66+ x 0.12m; Sample Section 2) and it cut Made Ground L1001. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1020, was a firm, mid yellow brown clay. It contained no finds.

?Pit F1021 was visible in section (? x 2.93 x 0.11m; Sample Section 2) and it cut Made Ground L1001. It had irregular, moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1011, was a firm, pale yellow grey, clay. It contained no finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost Topsoil L1000 was a friable, mid – dark grey brown sandy silt.

8.2 L1000 overlay Made Ground deposits: L1001 (a friable, pale - mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded chalk lumps); L1006 (a firm, mid – dark brown grey silty clay with occasional small angular chalk pebbles and CBM flecks) and Layer L1009 (a firm, mid – pale greenish brown silty clay with moderate small rounded chalk).

8.3 At the base of the sequence the natural, L1002, was a firm, mid yellow brown clay with occasional small sub-rounded chalk pebbles. It was present 0.65 – 0.82m below the present day ground surface.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

| Trench | Context | Description | Spot Date |
|--------|---------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | F1004 | Pit | - |
| | M1008 | Chalk ?Foundation | - |
| | F1012 | Service | Modern (19 th – 20 th century) |
| | F1014 | ?Pit | - |
| | F1017 | Brick ?Foundation | Cut modern (19 th – 20 th century) Made Ground L1006 |
| | F1019 | ?Pit | Cut modern (19 th – 20 th century) Made Ground L1001 |
| | F1021 | ?Pit | Cut modern (19 th – 20 th century) Made Ground L1001 |

9.2 A shallow chalk foundation, M1008, was revealed (Test Pits 1 – 7), and it was overlain by modern made ground deposits (L1001 and L1006). The foundation was parallel to the road, the plot boundary to the south, and is consistent with the alignment of the former houses to the south-east. The 19th and 20th maps (Figs. 3 - 5) do not record a wall at this location, however, on the first edition (1:2500) OS map, a path does extend through the site extending from the High Street towards the former buildings adjacent to the south-east. The chalk foundation likely represents a foundation for the path or an associated low wall that was not mapped as a formal structure.

9.3 M1008 was cut into Layer L1009, and the layer may represent a clayey subsoil or a shallow preparatory layer associated with the construction of the path depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The stratigraphic sequence evident in the Test Pits demonstrates that Layer L1009 is overlain at the eastern edge of the trench by Made Ground Layer L1003 and in the central and western

parts of the Trench by Made Ground Layer L1006. These layers contained early modern pottery, CBM, metal fragments, glass and slate. The finds are consistent with demolition debris derived from a former building. Layer L1006 also contained charcoal again potentially derived from burning of timber associated with a former building.

9.4 A possible brick ?foundation, F1017, was present within L1006. It was only observed in section and may have represented a concentration of brick building debris as opposed to a foundation.

9.5 In Test Pit 7, adjacent to M1008 was a small deposit of slate, L1016, which may have formed the remnants of edging associated with the postulated path. Alternatively it may represent building debris associated with the made ground deposits.

9.6 The interface between L1003 and L1006 towards the eastern end of the trench is likely an indicator of the different dumps of material.

9.7 The path extended from the High Street towards former buildings adjacent to the south-east (Fig.3). Demolition of these buildings may account for the made ground and the associated building debris i.e. when the buildings were demolished the path became redundant and the ground was levelled (Layers L1003 and L1006).

9.8 Four possible pits were recorded. Two (F1004 (Test Pit 6) and F1014 (Test Pit 2)) were undated, and two F1019 (observed in section) and F1021 (Test Pit 3) cut modern (19th – 20th century) made ground deposits. A brick ?foundation F1017 (observed in section) and modern service, F1012 (Test Pit 6), were also recorded.

10 CONCLUSION

10.1 The site had a potential for remains of medieval and post-medieval activity associated with the village of West Wrattling.

10.2 A shallow chalk foundation, M1008, was revealed and it is likely associated with a path depicted on 19th and 20th maps (Figs. 3 - 5). The path passes through the site extending from the High Street towards the former buildings adjacent to the south-east. Four possible pits were recorded; two undated and two modern.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Cambridge County Archaeological Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Michael Drake for funding the works and for all his assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Gemma Stewart, Senior Archaeological Officer, Cambridgeshire County Council.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

| Feature | Context | Segment | Trench | Description | Spot Date (Pot Only) | Pot Qty | Pottery (g) | CBM (g) | A.Bone (g) | Other Material | Other Qty | Other (g) |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|---|----------------------|---------|-------------|---------|------------|--|-------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1000 | | 1 | Topsoil Sample N.End Sample S.End | 18th C+ | 2 | 8 | 97 | | Clay Pipe Al Frag Glass | 1 | 1 76 14 |
| | 1001 | | 1 | Sample N.End Sample S.End | Mid 19th- 20th C | 8 | 101 | | | Glass | | 3 |
| | 1003 | | 1 | Made Ground - Test Pit 2 | Mid 19th- 20th C | 6 | 40 | 45 | | Glass | | 3 |
| | 1006 | | 1 | Layer Test Pit 3 Test Pit 5 | Mid 19th- 20th C | 4 | 15 | 19 | | Fe Frags Clay Pipe | 3 | 45 3 |
| | 1010 | | 1 | Made Ground - Test Pit 2 | Mid 19th- 20th C | 5 | 21 | 44 | | Cu Frag Fe Frag Slate Glass Fe Frags | 1 1 2 | 58 109 21 19 77 |
| | | | | | 18th C+ | 3 | 55 | 70 | | Glass Fe Frags Slag | 2 | 5 82 10 |

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

THE POTTERY

Peter Thompson

The trial trench evaluation recovered 28 early modern to sherds weighing 293g, from an occupation layer, made ground, topsoil and subsoil (Table 1).

Methodology

The sherds were recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001). Fabric codes are mnemonics similar to those used by the Museum of London, and suitable for Cambridgeshire.

Key:

ENGS: English stoneware 18th+

ENPO: English porcelain mid 18th+

LPMRE: Late post-medieval red earthenware

LGRE: Late Glazed red earthenware mid 18th+

LPMRE: Post-medieval red earthenware mid 19th+

TPW: Transfer Printed ware late 18th+

RWE: Refined white earthenware late 18th+

YELL: Yellow ware mid 19th+

| Feature | Context | Quantity | Date | Comment |
|--------------------------|---------|--|--|--|
| Topsoil | 1000 | 1x3g TPW 1x5g RWE | | |
| Made Ground | 1001 | 5x14g TPW 2x6g RWE 1x80g YELL | Mid 19 th -20 th | TPW: 'willow pattern' YELL: mixing bowl rim |
| Sample south end of Tr.1 | 1001 | 1x59g RWE | Mid 19 th -20 th | RWE: large bowl or dish rim |
| Made Ground | 1003 | 1x25g ENGS 2x3g TPW 2x10g YELL | Mid 19 th -20 th | ENGS: prob sewage pipe |
| Made Ground Test Pit 4 | 1006 | 1x5g LGRE 1x5g LPMRE 2x4g RWE | Mid 19 th -20 th | |
| Made Ground Test Pit 5 | 1006 | 1x7g YELL 1x1g GRE. 1x1g TPW 1x3g ENPO 1x8g ENGS | Mid 19 th -20 th | |
| Made Ground Test Pit 2 | 1010 | 1x38g KW 1x8g RWE 1x8g LGRE | | KW: bowl rim |

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

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The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of 21 fragments (746g) of modern (20th century) CBM in a highly fragmented condition, contained in made ground layers and the topsoil/subsoil. The CBM includes red pantile and brick rubble, and gault perforated engineering brick, which are collectively best-regarded as incidental rubble incorporated in back-filled material, and not associated with any structures. Small fragments of all three CBM types classified were recovered from Made Ground Layers L1001, L1003, L1006, L1010, and Topsoil L1000.

The Metalwork

By Rebecca Sillwood

Introduction

Two copper alloy objects were recovered, and a catalogue has been prepared (Table 2). Both objects are post-medieval in date.

Description

An incomplete open-mouthed bell was recovered. The piece is missing part of the lower body and base on one side. It is still possible to measure both the height (52.5mm) and the diameter of the base (48mm). The top has an integral loop which is rounded. There is no apparent decoration. The suggested date range for this object is 17th-19th century.

The second object is possibly a mount or a dress fitting of some kind. The piece is flat and circular with a pointed projection at the top decorated with a fleur-de-lis and a flower, a raised central boss, surrounded by pelleted decoration, with a border decorated with embossed V shapes. The reverse is flat, but has the possible iron remnant of two lugs or the pin and catchplate associated with a brooch. The object is gilded all over, including the reverse. The object has a military look to it, but has no definite insignia. The exact purpose is not certain either, as the shank traces on the reverse are not substantial enough. It is not likely to be a button, as the two holes for the shank are too far apart, but this could feasibly have been a brooch or mount. The suggested date range for this piece, based on the decorative elements, is 18th-19th century.

Table 2

| Context | Trench | Material | Qty | Wt (g) | Object Type | Period | Description | Dimensions (mm) | Spotdate | Feature |
|---------|--------|--------------|-----|--------|-------------|---------------|---|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1006 | 1 | Copper alloy | 1 | 57 | Bell | Post-medieval | incomplete; missing part of the base and lower body on one side; cast open type bell with rounded loop to top and flared mouth | H52.5 D48 | 17th-19th century | Layer |
| U/S | | Copper alloy | 1 | 2 | Mount | Post-medieval | flat, circular with pointed projection decorated with fleur-de-lis and a flower beneath it; central boss surrounded by pellets, border of V's; remnants of ?lug on reverse; gilt front and back | L19 D15 | 18th-19th century | Unstratified |

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OASIS ID: archaeo17-305325

Project details

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|--|--|
| Project name | Land at 21 High Street, West Wrattling, Cambridgeshire CB21 5LU |
| Short description of the project | In November 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at 21 High Street, West Wrattling, Cambridgeshire CB21 5LU (NGR TL 6069 5194; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for proposed construction of a detached dwelling and garage (East Cambs Council Ref. S/3599 /16/FL), based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team. The site had a potential for remains of medieval and post-medieval activity associated with the village of West Wrattling. A shallow chalk foundation, M1008, was revealed and it is likely associated with a path depicted on 19th and 20th maps (Figs. 3 - 5). The path passes through the site extending from the High Street towards the former buildings adjacent to the south-east. Four possible pits were recorded; two undated and two modern. |
| Project dates | Start: 01-11-2017 End: 30-11-2017 |
| Previous/future work | No / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | P7311 - Contracting Unit No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | ECB5264 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Other 15 - Other |
| Monument type | SERVICE Modern |
| Monument type | PITS Modern |
| Monument type | CHALK FOUNDATION Uncertain |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Modern |
| Methods & techniques | "Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches" |
| Development type | Rural residential |
| Prompt | Planning condition |
| Position in the planning process | Pre-application |

Project location

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE WEST WRATTING Land at 21 High Street, West Wrating, Cambridgeshire CB21 5LU |
| Postcode | CB21 5LU |
| Study area | 421 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TL 6069 5194 52.141900357044 0.348517404461 52 08 30 N 000 20 54 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 117m Max: 117m |

Project creators

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Name of Organisation | Archaeological Solutions Ltd |
| Project brief originator | Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team |
| Project design originator | Jon Murray |
| Project director/manager | Jon Murray |
| Project supervisor | Archaeological Solutions Ltd |

Project archives

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Physical Archive recipient | Cambridgeshire Council Archaeological Store |
| Physical Contents | "Ceramics","Glass","Metal" |
| Digital Archive recipient | Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store |
| Digital Contents | "Survey" |
| Digital Media available | "Survey","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store |
| Paper Contents | "Survey" |
| Paper Media available | "Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey " |

Project bibliography 1

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Land at 21 High Street, West Wrating, Cambridgeshire CB21 5LU |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Lee-Smith, K |
| Other bibliographic details | Archaeological Solutions Report No. 5491 |
| Date | 2017 |
| Issuer or publisher | Archaeological Solutions Ltd |

Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Post-excitation view of Trench 1 looking south-east



2
Test Pit 1 and Pit F1004 looking south-west



3
Test Pit 2 looking north-east



4
Test Pit 3 looking north-east



5
Test Pit 4 looking north-east



6
Test Pit 5 looking south-west



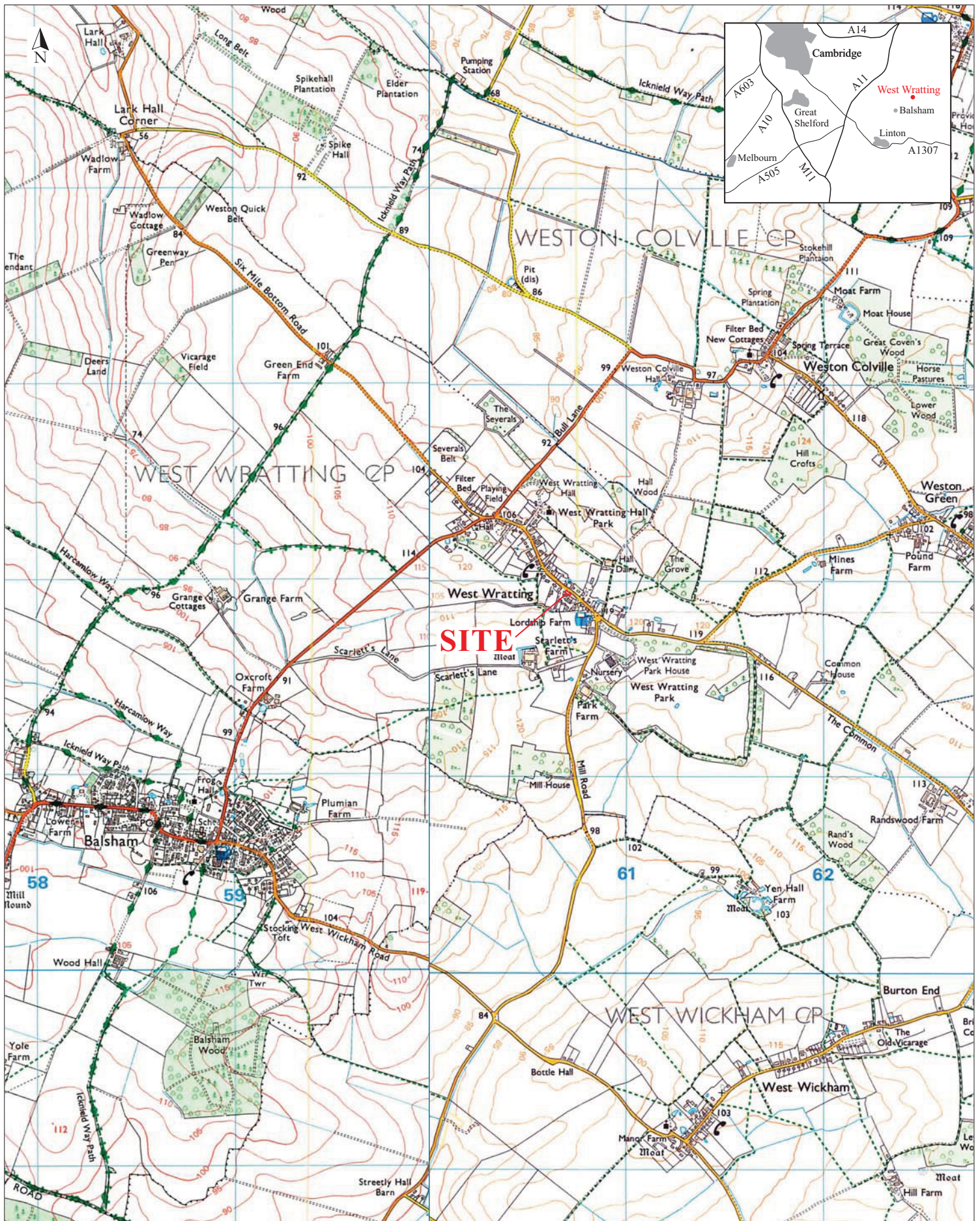
7
Test Pit 6 looking north-east



8
Test Pit 7 looking south-west

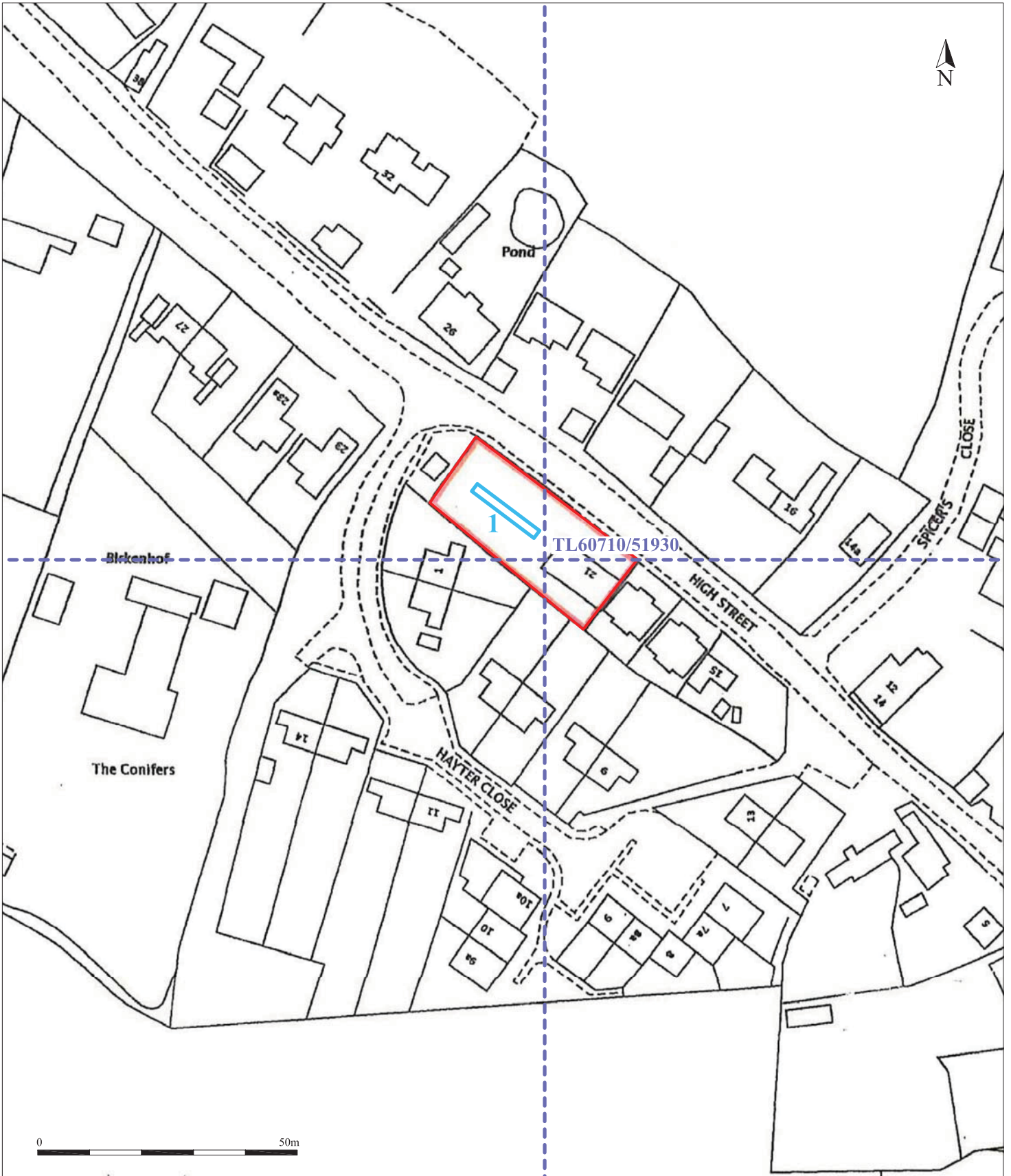


9
Slate F1016 in Test Pit 7

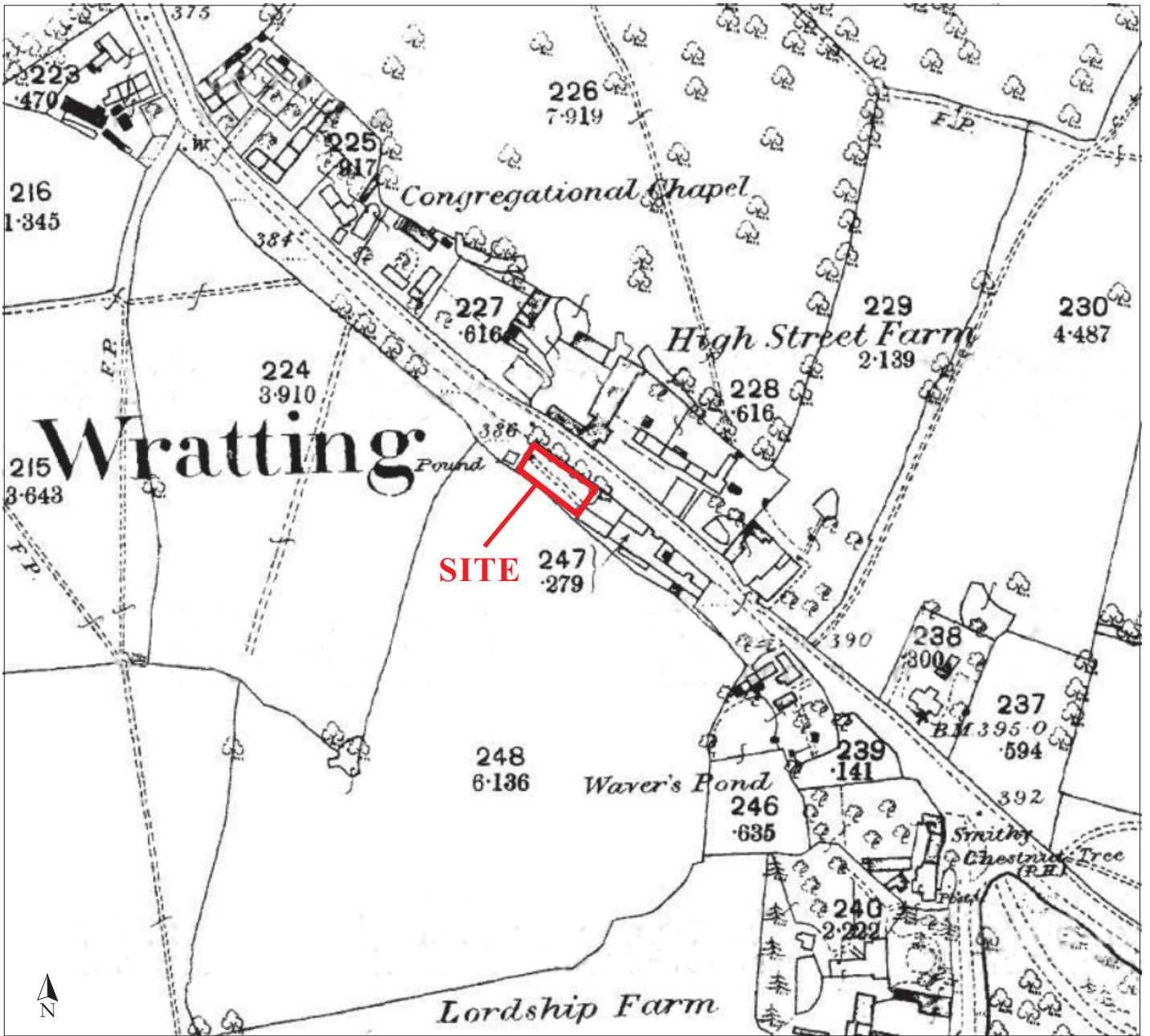


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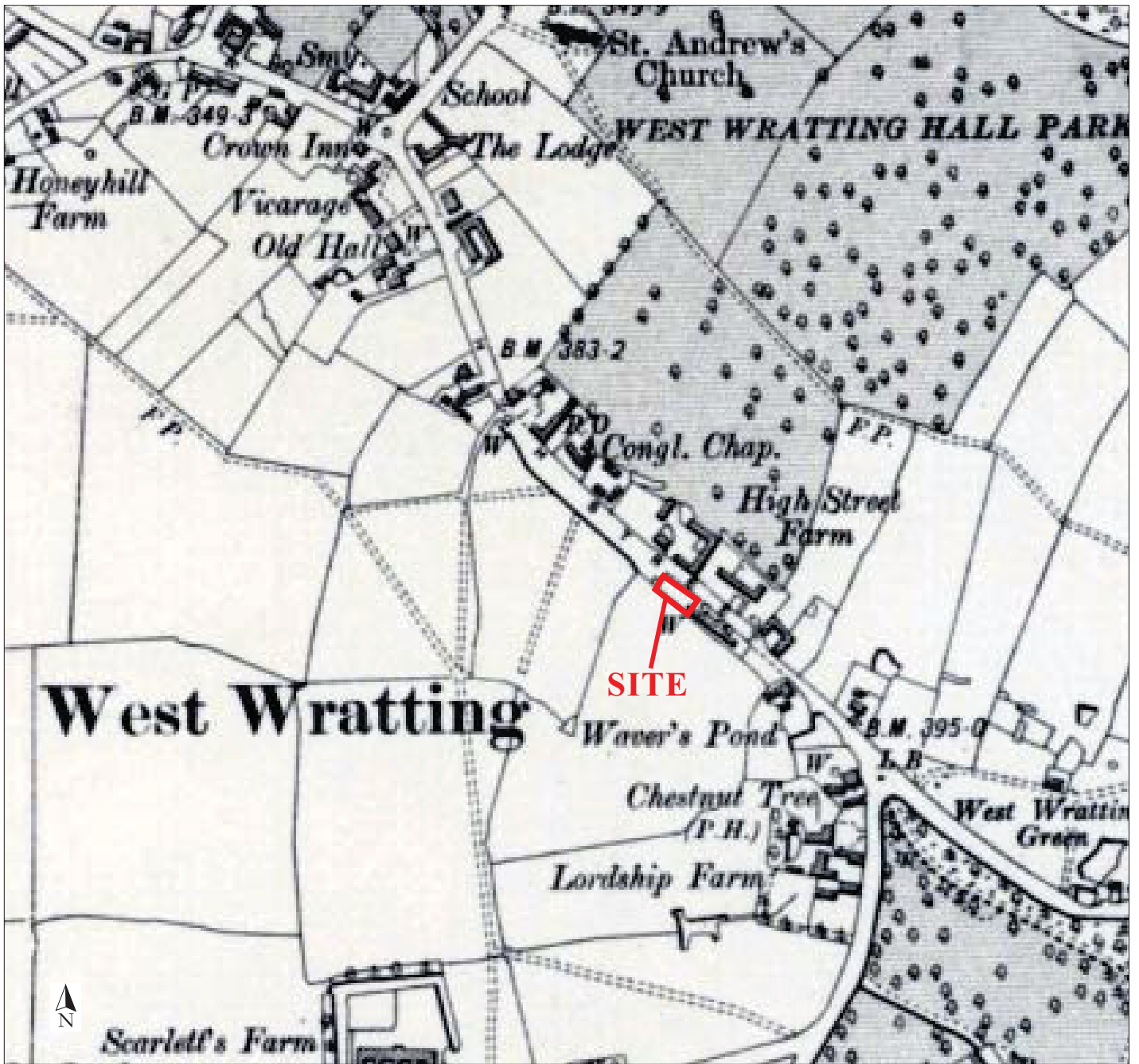
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 West Wratting, Cambridgeshire (P7311)



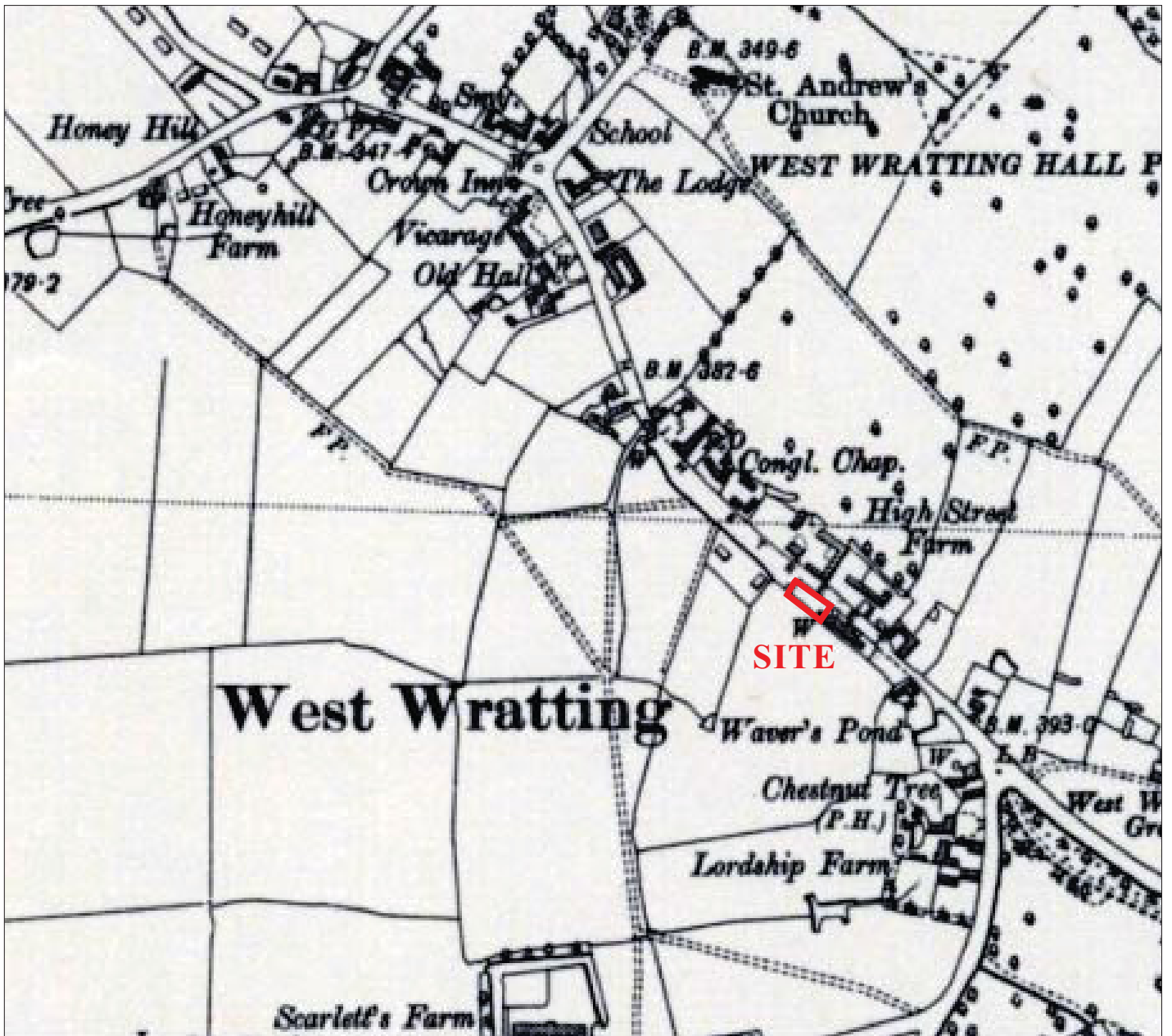
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| Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan |
| Scale 1:1000 at A4 |
| West Wrattling, Cambridgeshire (P7311) |



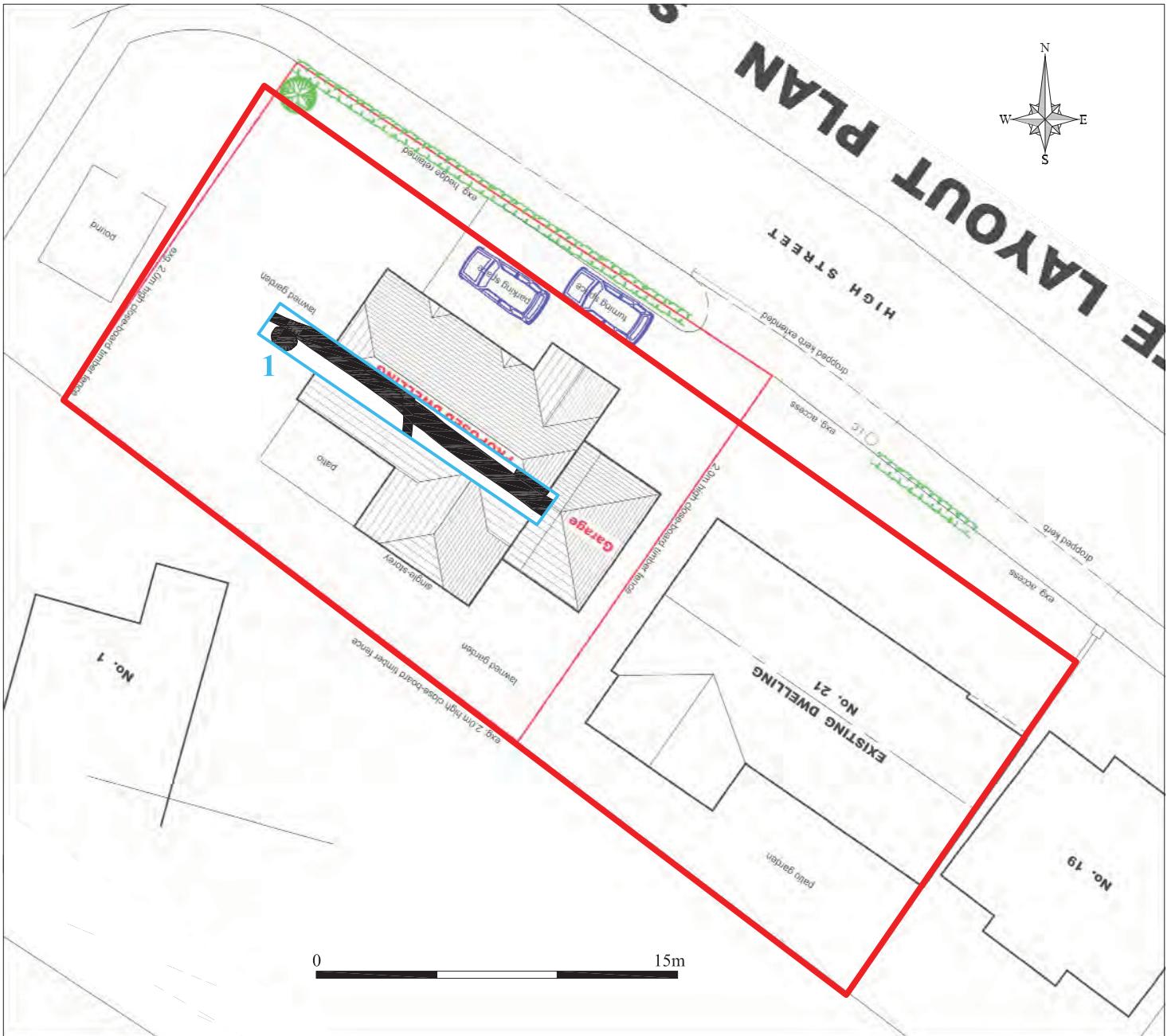
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| Fig. 3 OS map, 1886 |
| Not to scale |
| West Wrattling, Cambridgeshire (P7311) |



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| <i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i> |
| Fig. 4 OS map, 1903 |
| Not to scale |
| West Wrattling, Cambridgeshire (P7311) |



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| Fig. 5 OS map, 1949 |
| Not to scale |
| West Wrattling, Cambridgeshire (P7311) |



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Fig. 6 Trench location on proposed plan

Scale 1:250 at A4

West Wrating, Cambridgeshire (P7311)

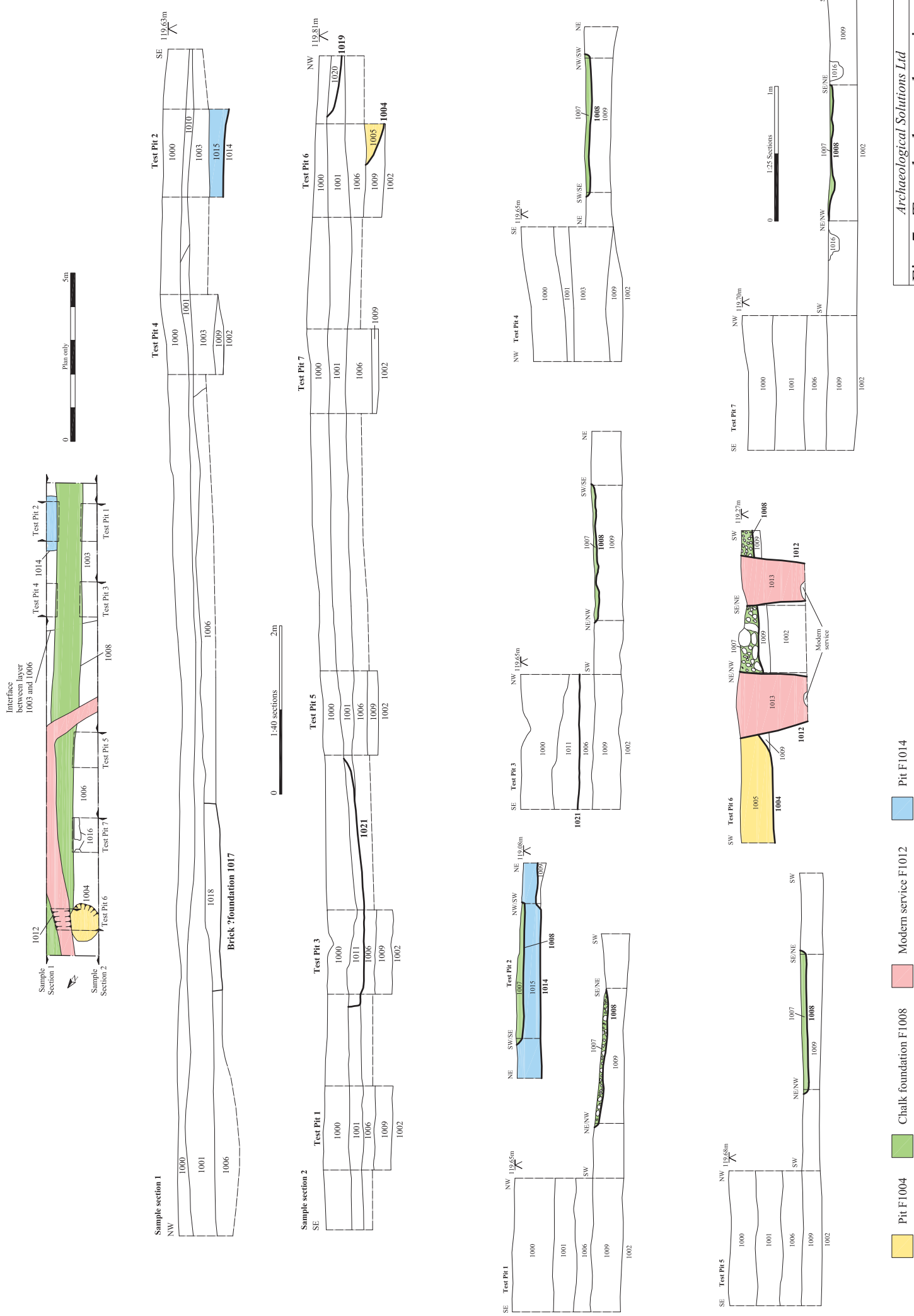


Fig. 7 Trench plan and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, Sections 1:40 and 1:25 at A3
 West Wratting, Cambridgeshire (P7311)

- Pit F1004
- Chalk foundation F1008
- Modern service F1012
- Pit F1014