

15 LONDON ROAD, HARSTON,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**15 LONDON ROAD, HARSTON,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER: ECB 2837

Authors: Sophie Unger MA (Desk-based assessment) Lisa Smith (Fieldwork and report) Tansy Collins (Graphics) Tom Woolhouse MA PIFA (Editor)	
NGR: TL 4322 5169	Report No: 2986
District: Cambridgeshire	Site Code: AS1112
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 3050
Signed:	Date: Feb 2008

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>15 London Road, Harston, Cambridgeshire. An archaeological evaluation.</i>		
<i>In February 2008, Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of 15 London Road, Harston, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4322 5169). The evaluation was commissioned in advance of the redevelopment of the site for two houses and a double open bay cart shed (Planning ref: S/1761/07/F).</i>			
<i>The desk-based assessment showed there was a moderate amount of evidence of late prehistoric settlement in the area of Harston, with some Bronze Age findings but mostly Iron Age evidence. Roman occupation seemed to continue at the sites of the late prehistoric settlement at Manor Farm and Great Shelford. An Anglo-Saxon cemetery was found in the late 19th century and sunken huts were also found at Manor Farm which indicates a settlement in the area. Medieval Harston was of a substantial size with 29 tenants at the time of the Domesday survey, one mill, several medieval manors and a parish church. The development of the village continued into the post-medieval period with the building of numerous domestic buildings and inns to accommodate the A10 passing trade.</i>			
<i>The trial trench evaluation revealed a small number of archaeological features comprising a ditch (Trs.1 & 2 F1023), three gullies (Tr.1 F1015, F1017 and F1019), two pits (Tr.1 F1013, Tr.4 F1003) and four plough scars (Tr.3 F1005, F1007, F1009 and F1011). Gully F1017 contained a copper alloy button. None of the other features contained finds</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>TBC</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	
P. number	<i>3050</i>	Site code	<i>AS1112</i>
Type of project	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Possible archaeological potential</i>		
Current land use	<i>One house with gardens.</i>		
Planned development	<i>Redevelopment of the site for the provision of two houses.</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Undated ditch, gully, x2 pits and x6 plough scars</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>None</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>South Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Harston</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site			
NGR	<i>TL 4322 5169</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>15m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Gary Brogan / Lisa Smith</i>		
Funded by	<i>Cromwell New Homes Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>15 London Road, Harston, Cambridgeshire. An archaeological evaluation.</i>		
Authors	<i>Unger, S, Smith, L.</i>		
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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In February 2008, Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of 15 London Road, Harston, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4322 5169). The evaluation was commissioned in advance of the redevelopment of the site for two houses and a double open bay cart shed (Planning ref: S/1761/07/F).

The desk-based assessment showed there was a moderate amount of evidence of late prehistoric settlement in the area of Harston, with some Bronze Age findings but mostly Iron Age evidence. Roman occupation seemed to continue at the sites of the late prehistoric settlement at Manor Farm and Great Shelford. An Anglo-Saxon cemetery was found in the late 19th century and sunken huts were also found at Manor Farm which indicates a settlement in the area. Medieval Harston was of a substantial size with 29 tenants at the time of the Domesday survey, one mill, several medieval manors and a parish church. The development of the village continued into the post-medieval period with the building of numerous domestic buildings and inns to accommodate the A10 passing trade.

The trial trench evaluation revealed a small number of archaeological features comprising a ditch (Trs.1 & 2 F1023), three gullies (Tr.1 F1015, F1017 and F1019), two pits (Tr.1 F1013, Tr.4 F1003) and four plough scars (Tr.3 F1005, F1007, F1009 and F1011). Plough Scar F1017 contained a copper alloy button. All the other features were devoid of finds

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2008, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation at 15 London Road, Harston, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4322 5169) (Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was required to comply with a planning condition on approval for the redevelopment of the site for two houses and a double open bay cart shed (Planning ref: S/1761/07/F).

1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA) CAPCA (dated 22/11/2007) and a specification prepared by AS (dated 30/11/2007), and approved by CCC CAPCA. The archaeological evaluation followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2001). It also adhered to the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

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. The evaluation also aimed to identify area of previous ground disturbance on the site.

Planning policy context

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains in situ. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

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

2.1 The site is located on a plot of land on London Road (B1368) one of the main roads to the east of the village of Harston, joining with Cambridge Road (A10) to the west. Harston is located *c.* 825m north-east of the village of Hauxton and lies *c.* 7km south-west of the city of Cambridge. The village lies close to the River Cam or Rhee which meanders on a north-west to south-east course, *c.* 750m-north east of the site.

2.2 The site lies on the east side of London road within a long row of housing which is likely to have been developed in the mid-20th century. The main village centre of Harston lies to the far southwest (*c.* 825m) of the site. To the far north east of the site, lies the village of Hauxton.

2.3 The previous domestic dwelling on the site had been recently demolished prior to the evaluation.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)

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

3.1 Archaeological databases

3.1.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds within Norfolk comes from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). In order to provide a representative sample, the HER database was searched for all known entries within a 1km radius of the site. Entries within an approximate 1km radius of the site are listed (Appendix 1) and plotted below (Figure 3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2. Significant HER entries from beyond the 1km radius have also been discussed where relevant.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

3.2.1 The principal source for these types of evidence was the Cambridgeshire Record Office (CRO), Cambridge. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figures 4-6.

3.3 Secondary sources

3.3.1 The principal sources of secondary material were the Cambridgeshire Record Office as well as AS's own reference library. All sources, including websites, 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 based on the work of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 The village of Harston has a surface elevation of approximately 15m AOD with the land steadily sloping downwards toward the valley of the River Cam. The solid geology of the site consists of West Melbury Marly Chalk overlain by river terrace gravels (British Geological Survey 1991). The soils in the area are of the Burwell soil series of the Wantage 2 association (SSEW 1983). This consists of shallow well drained calcareous silty soils over argillaceous chalk and traditionally supports cereals, sugar beat and other arable crops (SSEW 1983).

4.2 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)

4.2.1 Early prehistoric settlement in south-west Cambridgeshire is thought to be sparse with mostly spot finds representing these periods (Taylor 1997, 1). However as occupation began to develop with more settled communities from the Neolithic onwards, prehistoric settlement in Cambridgeshire became more evident with remains of the manufacture of flint tools also identified (Taylor 1997, 1).

4.2.2 The area of Harston has a wealth of evidence for prehistoric activity, especially at Manor Farm (Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 215), c. 2.25km south west of the site, where excavations discovered several ring ditches, one of which was found to encircle two cremations radiocarbon dated to the Bronze Age (Taylor 1997, 64). Evidence of Iron Age settlement has also been found at Manor Farm (Taylor 1997, 64). An excavation to investigate a set of cropmarks (CHER 05090), which took place c. 750m north-east of the site within the parish of Great Shelford, recorded two phases of late prehistoric activity.

4.2.3 Numerous spot finds in the parish of Harston and Hauxton may represent prehistoric occupation. A weaving comb and needle (CHER 04386) was found in the parish and numerous Iron Age coins (e.g. CHER E00CC6, E04571) indicate activity during this period in the area. Neolithic finds have also been made in the parish; a handaxe (CHER 05028) and a flint bladelet (CHER 8A7086) represent activity from this period.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

4.2.4 Roman settlement in the area was moderate with numerous Iron Age settlements continuing into the Roman period. The settlement at Manor Farm remained functional into the 2nd century and then re-emerged in the 4th century AD (Taylor 1997, 64). Remains of tiled roofing found close by suggest a certain level of Romanisation in the area (Taylor 1997, 64). The late prehistoric settlement in Great Shelford, c. 750m north east of the site (CHER 05090) also saw a continuation of occupation which saw settlement from the 1st century to the 4th century AD with a probable significant building found with marble remains (CHER 05090a) (Taylor 1981, IX). There is reputed to be a probable Roman villa c. 200m north west of the site (CAPCA brief dated 22/11/2007). However, the Cambridgeshire HER holds no record of this villa (S.Poppy, pers.comms., 2008).

4.2.5 Other Roman finds in the area also suggest occupation at this time. During dredging of the River Cam, c. 750m north east of the site, numerous sherds of Horningsea pottery, a common ware dating to the Roman period, were recovered (CHER MCB17144). Two spot finds of a copper alloy finger ring (CHER E45F42) and a coin of Severus, dating to 222-235 AD (CHER 992987) were also found within the parish boundaries.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 411 – 1065)

4.2.6 There is a moderate amount of evidence to suggest there was an Anglo-Saxon settlement in the area of Harston and Hauxton. Approximately 1km south-east of the site is thought to be a small Anglo-Saxon cemetery (CHER 05032a). It is known locally as an ancient burial ground and two coins were found in the area dating from the reigns of Ethelred I and Alfred the Great. Two small sunken huts were also found c. 2.25km to the south west of the cemetery at the site on Manor Farm (Taylor 1997, 64).

4.2.7 Spot finds in the area do suggest an Anglo-Saxon presence. Several sherds of 11th century Saxo-Norman pottery (CHER 04385) may be suggestive of Anglo-Saxon

settlement. This also correlates with three strap ends (CHER 05057) found close to Hauxton mill, dated to the 9th century. Bronze disc pins (CHER 04387) have also been found in the area but have not been accurately dated.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

4.2.8 The village of Harston was recorded as *Herlestuna* in the Domesday survey (Morris 1981). The village was sizable at the time of the survey with seven and a half hides and land for nine ploughs (Morris 1981). Domesday also mentions a mill, indicating the origins of the industrial side of the village (Morris 1981). The village was obviously well established at this time with 29 tenants (Taylor 1997, 64).

4.2.9 There were several medieval manors in the village of Harston. The main moated manor house in the village was Harston Hall, also known as Tiptoft manor due to its sale to Richard Tiptoft, a minister to King Richard I. This may have been built on the site of the present Harston House, c. 2.5km south-west of the site (CHER DCB6890). The remains of one of the other early manors, Shadworth's, may also lie beneath the current Old Manor House in the village (Taylor 1997, 65).

4.2.10 The parish church of All Saints was located to the west of the current village, c. 1.5km south-west of the site. This church was mainly built in the 15th century although there are some indicators that it was re-built on older foundations (Wright 1982, 192). There is an early medieval church in the nearby village of Hauxton, c. 600m north-east of the site. The parish church of St Edmund's (CB14881) was built in the 12th century, which may have provided for both the parishes of Harston and Hauxton until All Saints parish church was constructed. The church interior has a rare 13th century medieval painting of St Thomas Beckett, one of the best preserved pieces of medieval artwork in the country.

4.2.11 There have been numerous spot finds in the parish of medieval origin, indicating a moderately sized settlement. Six coins have been found by metal detector in the parish, dating from the reigns of Henry II to Edward III, some in a good state of preservation. Part of a medieval brooch (CHER 25AEF5) has also been found in the village. The population figures for the village show that the community in Harston peaked in the late 13th century to 65 tenants but fell by the 16th century to 38 (Taylor 1997, 65).

Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1900)

4.2.12 The road to Cambridge which ran through the village encouraged numerous inns to cater for the passing trade which increased in the 17th and 18th centuries (Taylor 1997, 65). Numerous cottages and houses were built and re-built in the village throughout the post-medieval period such as Yew Tree Cottage, a 16th century thatched cottage with its original features (CHER DCB4681). Several spot finds of coins of 16th and 17th century date (CHER CB2103, 879164 & 87D2B4) have also been made in the parish. The development of the village along London Road and the Cambridge A10 was a 19th and 20th century addition to the village, the land beforehand is thought to have been agricultural.

Undated

4.2.14 There is an abundance of reported cropmarks and linear features which have been recognised by aerial photography in the area of Harston and Hauxton although they have not been investigated and thus remain undated. Cropmarks have been found to the north (CHER 09646, 08341), south-east (CHER 09633, 08942) and west (CHER 09647) of the site. It is likely that some of these cropmarks and linear features, especially the circular ones could date from the prehistoric period as ring ditches or round barrows.

4.3 The site

Enclosure Map 1798 (Figure 4)

4.3.1 The enclosure map of 1798 showed the area in which the site is located to have been mostly agricultural in character with the main development to the south-west. The land close to the site was divided into plots of land, recorded as being owned by Peter Grain, who owned numerous allotments along the same stretch of land. The site encompassed half of the most northerly plot of land along the current London Road (clearly a long-established route by this time). The surrounding land was noted as allotments, presumably agricultural, belonging to numerous estates in the area including Shadworth and Newton. To the south-west, the core of the village of Harston is shown clustered along the current A10. To the north-east were several clusters of housing/cottages which comprised the village of Hauxton.

1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1885 (Figure 5)

4.3.2 There was very little change to the site and the area surrounding the site within the eighty-seven years which passed between the production of this map and the 1798 Enclosure Map. A small cluster of three buildings are the crossroads between the current A10 and London Road; one of these was the Old English Gentleman Public House. The surrounding area remained agricultural in character. To the south-west, the centre of Harston was depicted as being much larger. The location of Manor House Farm is marked at the bottom of the figure. The site itself remained undeveloped although the boundaries separating the several small plots of land depicted on the Enclosure Map had evidently been removed by this time. At this point in time the site was a small part of a much larger field that extended along the London Road

2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1903 (Figure 6)

4.3.3 The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map in 1903 showed no changes to the site and few changes to the village. The Old English Gentleman Public House is still depicted on the crossroads between the the current A10 and London Road. The field boundaries in the surrounding area appear to have been divided into smaller plots of land and the village of Harston had grown slightly in size since the 1883 survey.

5 METHODOLOGY (Trial trenching)

5.1 Four trial trenches were excavated (Fig. 7) totalling 61m. The individual trenches varied in length between 8m and 30m; all measured 1.8m in width. Trench 2 was perpendicular to Trench 1 forming an ‘L’ shape.

5.2 Originally one trench was to be excavated across the front of the site. Due to existing drainage services two 8m trenches (Trenches 3 and 4) were excavated.

5.3 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a 180° degree mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. The trenches were also scanned by metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

6.1 Trench 1 Fig. 8

<i>Sample Section 2: SW end, NE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 14.27m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000. Topsoil. Mid yellowish brown silt sand and clay with occasional sub angular and sub rounded flint stones.
0.20 – 0.40m	L1001. Subsoil. Light yellowish brown sandy clay.
0.40m +	L1002. Natural. Whitish grey and reddish orange chalk with pockets of sandy flint gravel.

<i>Sample section: NE end, SW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 14.25m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000. Topsoil. As above.
0.20 – 0.40m	L1001. Subsoil. As above
0.40m +	L1002. Natural. As above

Description: Two field drains, a pit (F1013), three gullies (F1015, F1017 & F1019) and a ditch (F1021) were present in Trench 1.

Pit F1013 (length 0.70m, width 0.42m, depth 0.17m) was sub-circular in plan. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1014, was a light brownish grey sandy clay. It contained no finds.

Gully F1015 (length >1.50m, width 0.67m, depth 0.25m) was aligned NW/SE. It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1016, was a light brownish grey sandy clay with occasional small rounded pebbles. No finds were present.

Gully F1017 (length >1.50m, width 0.67, depth 0.25m) was parallel with F1015, and aligned NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1018,

was a light brownish grey sandy clay with occasional small rounded pebbles. A copper alloy button (1g) was recovered from this deposit.

Gully F1019 (length 1.50m, width 0.23m, depth 0.14m) was also aligned NW/SE alignment. It had near vertical, steep sides with a flattish base. Its fill, L1020, was a light brownish grey sandy clay with moderate small angular gravel. No finds were present.

Ditch F1021 was partially excavated. Due to the high water table excavation ceased in favour of further investigation in the area of Trench 2.

6.2 Trench 2 Fig. 8

<i>Sample Section 3: SE end, NW facing</i>	
<i>0.00 = 14.23m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000. Topsoil. As above Tr 1.
0.35 – 0.55m	L1001. Subsoil. As above Tr 1.
0.55m +	L1002. Natural. As above Tr 1.

<i>Sample section: NW end, SE facing</i>	
<i>0.00 = 14.30m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000. Topsoil. As above Tr 1.
0.35 – 0.55m	L1001. Subsoil. As above Tr 1.
0.55m+	L1002. Natural. As above Tr 1.

Description: A field drain, a natural feature and a ditch (F1021) were present in Trench 2.

Ditch F1021 (length >9.30m, width 1.13m, depth 0.31m) was located in both Trenches 1 and 2. It was aligned NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1022, was a light grey sandy clay with occasional small angular gravel and moderate small flint fragments. No finds were present.

6.3 Trench 3 Fig. 8

<i>Sample Section 1: NW end, SE facing</i>	
<i>0.00 = 14.22m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000. Topsoil. As above Tr 1.
0.30 – 0.50m	L1001. Subsoil. As above Tr 1.
0.50m +	L1002. Natural. As above Tr 1.

<i>Sample section: SE end, NW facing</i>	
<i>0.00 = 14.23m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000. Topsoil. As above Tr 1.
0.30 – 0.50m	L1001. Subsoil. As above Tr 1.
0.50m +	L1002. Natural. As above Tr 1.

Description: Four plough scars (F1005, F1007, F1009 & F1011) were present in Trench 3.

Plough Scar F1005 (length >2.40m, width 0.30m, depth 0.04m) was aligned NW/SE. Its sides and base were irregular due to root disturbance. Its fill, L1006, was a light greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular stones. It contained no finds.

Plough Scar F1007 (length >3.90m, width 0.24m, depth 0.05m) was aligned NW/SE, parallel with F1005. It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1008, was a light greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular stones. It contained no finds.

Plough Scar F1009 (length >1.95m, width 0.22m, depth 0.05m) was aligned NW/SE, Like F1005 and F1007. Its fill, L1010, was a light greyish brown clayey silt. It contained no finds.

Plough Scar F1011 (length >1.76m, width 0.59m, depth 0.15m) extended from the north-western extent of Trench 3. It had irregular sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1012, was a light greyish brown clayey silt. It contained no finds.

6.4 Trench 4 Fig. 8

<i>Sample Section 4: SE end, NW facing</i>	
<i>0.00 = 14.18m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000. Topsoil. As above Tr 1.
0.25 – 0.45m	L1001. Subsoil. As above Tr 1.
0.45m +	L1002. Natural. As above Tr 1.

<i>Sample section: NW end, SE facing</i>	
<i>0.00 = 14.14m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000. Topsoil. As above Tr 1.
0.25 – 0.45m	L1001. Subsoil. As above Tr 1.
0.45m +	L1002. Natural. As above Tr 1.

Description: A field drain and a pit, F1003, were present in Trench 4.

Pit F1003 (length 0.62 width 0.48m, depth 0.18m) was oval in plan. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1004, was a mid brownish grey sandy clay which contained no finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 The presence of a high water table inhibited the excavation of Ditch F1023 in Trench 1, but the same feature was effectively examined in Trench 2. Otherwise no factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the project.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil, L1000, was a mid yellowish brown silt, sand and clay with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded flint stones. It was present in all trenches across the entire site as a consistent layer with a depth of between 0.25m – 0.30m. Subsoil (L1001) was below L1000, and was present in all trenches. It was a compact light yellowish brown sandy clay and was seen at a depth of 0.20m – 0.55m. The natural, L1002, was a whitish grey chalk with pockets of reddish orange sandy silt throughout. There was little variation in depth of the natural across the site (between 0.40m – 0.55m below the ground surface).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 *Summary of the Archaeology*

9.1.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains from several periods. In particular mid to late prehistoric activity has been found at Manor Farm and Great Shelford (CHER 05090). Romano-British material was found at the prehistoric settlements at Manor Farm and Great Shelford (CHER 05090a). The Anglo-Saxon cemetery (CHER 05032a) c.1km south east of the site and the sunken huts found on the Manor Farm estate indicates moderate settlement in the area.

9.1.2 In the event the trial trench evaluation revealed a small number of archaeological features comprising a ditch (Trs.1 & 2 F1023), three gullies (Tr.1 F1015, F1017 and F1019), two pits (Tr.1 F1013, Tr.4 F1003) and 4 plough scars (Tr.3 F1005, F1007, F1009 and F1011).

9.1.3 Gully F1017 contained a copper button. None of the other features contained finds

9.2 *Interpretation of the Site: History & Archaeology*

9.2.3 The plough scars can be attributed to the agricultural use of the site prior to the construction of housing. Ditch F1021 and Gully F1015 may have been field boundaries. The function of Gullies F1017 and F1019 is indiscernible although the high water level present at the site may suggest that they were drainage channels. The roughly NW/SE alignment of all the linear features across the site suggests that these features are contemporary.

9.3 *Interpretation of the Site: Topography & Geology*

9.3.1 The results of the evaluation point to long term agricultural use of the site in the fertile Cam valley, with deposits of natural chalk present at relatively shallow depth below a mature subsoil and later topsoil.

9.4 *Finds & Environmental Evidence*

9.4.1 The finds and environmental evidence was limited, with only a single copper-alloy button of relatively recent date being recovered.

9.5 *Research Potential*

9.5.1 It is suggested that the site has a limited potential for further research.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Cambridge County Archaeological Store (CCAS). 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.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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AS is also pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Ms Eliza Gore of CCC CAPCA

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a *c.* 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). The locations of the sites are shown in Fig. 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

HER No.	NGR TL	Description
<i>Prehistoric (700,000 BC – AD 43)</i>		
04386	43 52	An Iron Age weaving comb and needle was found in this location at Hauxton.
05028	433 527	A Neolithic stone axe was found at Hauxton Mill.
05090	435 524	A late prehistoric site found in Great Shelford. Cropmarks in the flood plain were excavated and two phases of prehistoric settlement were found, possibly connected to the settlement excavated one kilometre to the west in the 1970's (See 05090a for Roman finds).
5BB7B2	425 515	A spot find of an Iron Age copper alloy coin was found at this location.
5BD333	425 515	A spot find of an Iron Age copper alloy coin was found at this location.
8A7086	425 515	A spot find of a flint distal bladelet fragment dating to the later Mesolithic or early Neolithic period.
E00CC6	425 515	A spot find of an Iron Age northern copper alloy coin of Cunobelin.
E04571	425 515	A spot find of an Iron Age northern copper alloy coin of Cunobelin.
<i>Roman (AD 43 – 410)</i>		
05090a	435 524	A four phase Roman settlement site was found as a continuation of the prehistoric site. The final phase was a packed gravel surface, probably for stock, in which were found several late Roman coins (See 05090 for prehistoric finds).
MCB17144	435 522	A quantity of large unabraded sherds of Horningsea pottery was recovered during dredging of the river.
E45F42	425 515	A spot find of a Roman copper alloy finger ring was found at this location.
992987	425 515	A spot find of a Roman coin of Severus Alexander was found at this location, dating to 222-235.
<i>Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-1066)</i>		
04385	43 52	The neck and sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery was found at this location in Hauxton.
04387	43 52	Anglo-Saxon bronze disc pins were found at Hauxton mill.
05032a	44 51	The site of a small Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Two AS coins have been found on the ancient burial site.

05057	433 527	Three 9 th century strap ends found close to Hauxton Mill. One has an inscribed animal on and the second was comparable to the type in the Cuerdale hoard at the BM. The third is ill preserved.
Medieval (AD 1066 – 1550)		
CB14881	4359 5217	St Edmund's Church, Hauxton. A 12 th century church which is mostly original excluding the west tower which was added in the 15 th century and the roof replaced in 17 th century. The church has a 13 th century wall painting of St Thomas Beckett, one of the most important in the country. This is a grade II listed building.
5ACC74	425 515	A spot find of a short cross penny of Henry III was found at this location, dating to 1216-1272.
5B14C1	425 515	A spot find of a short cross penny of Henry II was found at this location, dating to 1180-1189.
25AEF5	425 523	A spot find of a copper alloy ring, probably the ring plate of a medieval annular brooch, dating to the late medieval period.
876B16	425 515	A spot find of a long cross penny of Edward III, post-treaty period, was found at this location, dating to 1369-1377.
8781E5	425 515	A spot find of a heavily clipped penny of Henry IV/V/VI or Edward IV was found at this location, dating to 1400-1500.
87AA71	425 515	A spot find of a long cross penny of Edward I was found at this location, dating to 1280-1281.
88DBC4	425 515	A spot find of a long cross penny of Edward I was found at this location, dating to 1299-1301.
88EE36	425 515	A spot find of an Edward I farthing from the London mint was found at this location, dating to 1301-1310.
8905B6	425 515	A spot find of a very worn Edward I or II farthing was found at this location, dating to 1301-1310.
892917	425 515	A spot find of a farthing dating to the medieval period was found at this location.
893FA2	425 515	A spot find of a halfpenny of Edward III starmarked coinage was found at this location, dating to 1335-1343.
Post-medieval (AD 1550 – 1900)		
MCB16562	4320 5269	Hauxton Watermill. The previous corn and oil mill was burned down in 1851. This is a three storey yellow brick corn mill built in 183 on the banks of the River Cam/Granta. Milling ceased in 1975 and is now preserved awaiting further development.
MCB17163	4257 5133	Baptist Chapel, Hauxton. The church was built in 1871, next to the earlier, smaller church. The church was popular in the late 19 th /early 20 th century and it was still used regularly in the 1960's/1970's.
ECB1715	44125 51971	An evaluation in 2004 at Hauxton primary school found waterlogged deposits containing late 19 th century bottles with a build up of modern soil.
CB2103	425 515	A spot find of an Irish sixpence of James I was found at this location, dating to 1603-4.
879164	425 515	A spot find of a threepence of Elizabeth I, 2 nd coinage was found at this location, dating to 1561-1572.

87D2B4	425 515	A spot find of a Charles I halfgroat from the tower mint under Parliament, was found at this location, dating to 1646-1649.
B428C6	425 515	A spot find of a copper alloy halfpenny token of Hugh Bumband of Broad Street, dating to 1667 was found at this location.
99E251	425 515	A spot find of a copper alloy token of Charles I was found at this location.
Undated		
08341	430 520	Cropmark enclosures have been recorded on Rectory Farm in Harston.
08942	436 513	Rectilinear ditches which may be a possible enclosure were recorded at this point.
08946	422 520	Linear features, possibly ditches, have been recorded at this point.
09627	434 505	A double parallel track plus three sided linear feature recorded at this point.
09628	439 526	Part of a small enclosure and linear features recorded in Great Shelford, although partly destroyed by recent quarrying.
09633	439 515	Linear features have been recorded in Hauxton. These may not be archaeological features but to do with drainage.
09646	432 519	Parallel ditches have been noted at Hauxton.
09647	424 515	Rectilinear enclosures plus tracks and linear features (a large cluster complex) recorded in Harston.
09648	423 526	Part of a D-shaped enclosure recorded in Harston.
09649	422 523	Double ring ditch, parts of rectilinear enclosures, linear ditches recorded in Harston.
ECB2495	43314 52428	A watching brief at the former Bayer Crop Science site found that although many pits demonstrated a high level of modern disturbance, a number of pits in the eastern part of the site contained undisturbed deposits.
ECB2307	43372 52592	An evaluation was carried out on land to the north of Bayer Crop Science, Hauxton. Trenches only revealed deep alluvium layers, explained by the proximity of the river.

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Map	Scale	Location
1798	Enclosure map and award Q/RDC3	-	CRO
1885	1 st Edition OS map sheet LVI.I	25"	CRO
1903	2 nd Edition OS map sheet LVI.I	25"	CRO

APPENDIX 3 LISTED BUILDING DATA

The following listed buildings are those that lie within *c.* 1km of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

Her no.	NGR TL	Name	Grade	Description
<i>Medieval (AD 1066 – 1550)</i>				
DCB5911	44041 52160	Tudor House, Hauxton	II	A 15 th century house formerly the Kings Head public house. There are numerous 20 th century alterations.
DCB5146	44173 52120	The Old House, Hauxton	II	An early 16 th century house with 17 th century additions and extended in 1950.
<i>Post-medieval (AD 1550 – 1900)</i>				
DCB5679	42568 51230	Park House, Harston	II	A 19 th century house made from gault brick with stone dressings and a plain tile roof.
DCB6557	42581 51263	Coach House	II	Coach House and stable block to the north of park house probably built in 1854.
DCB6890	42246 50831	Harston House, Harston	II*	An 18 th century house with 20 th century alterations. Adjoining the front of the house is a short length of garden wall built <i>c.</i> 1710.
DCB6732	42226 50784	Milestone in Harston.	II	A 19 th century milestone on the green, cast iron plaque with London 46 miles, Cambridge 5.
DCB6076	42549 51091	No.53 High Street, Harston.	II	A 16 th century timber framed two storey cottage with later additions.
DCB5520	42640 51271	Park House stables, Harston.	II	A late 17 th century timber framed cottage.
DCB4681	42649 51286	Yew Tree Cottage, Harston.	II	A late 16 th century cottage with a thatched roof.
DCB5970	443456	Milestone in	II	An 18 th century milestone painted

	51370	Harston.		white with black lettering in roman numerals.
DCB4682	44203 50746	Obelisk at Maggots Mound, Harston.	II	Obelisk memorial to Gregory Wale built c. 1730.
DCB6411	43190 52688	Hauxton watermill bridge	II	Bridge over the tail race of the mill stream built in the 19 th century.
DCB5522	43804 52155	Little Manor House, Hauxton.	II	Late 16 th century house with numerous later alterations.
DCB4684	44077 52147	No. 11 High Street, Hauxton.	II	Late 18 th century house with 20 th century alterations to the rear.
DCB5523	43199 52656	Old Mill House, Hauxton.	II	An 18 th century house with later additions.

PHOTO INDEX



DP1: Trench 4: View north-west



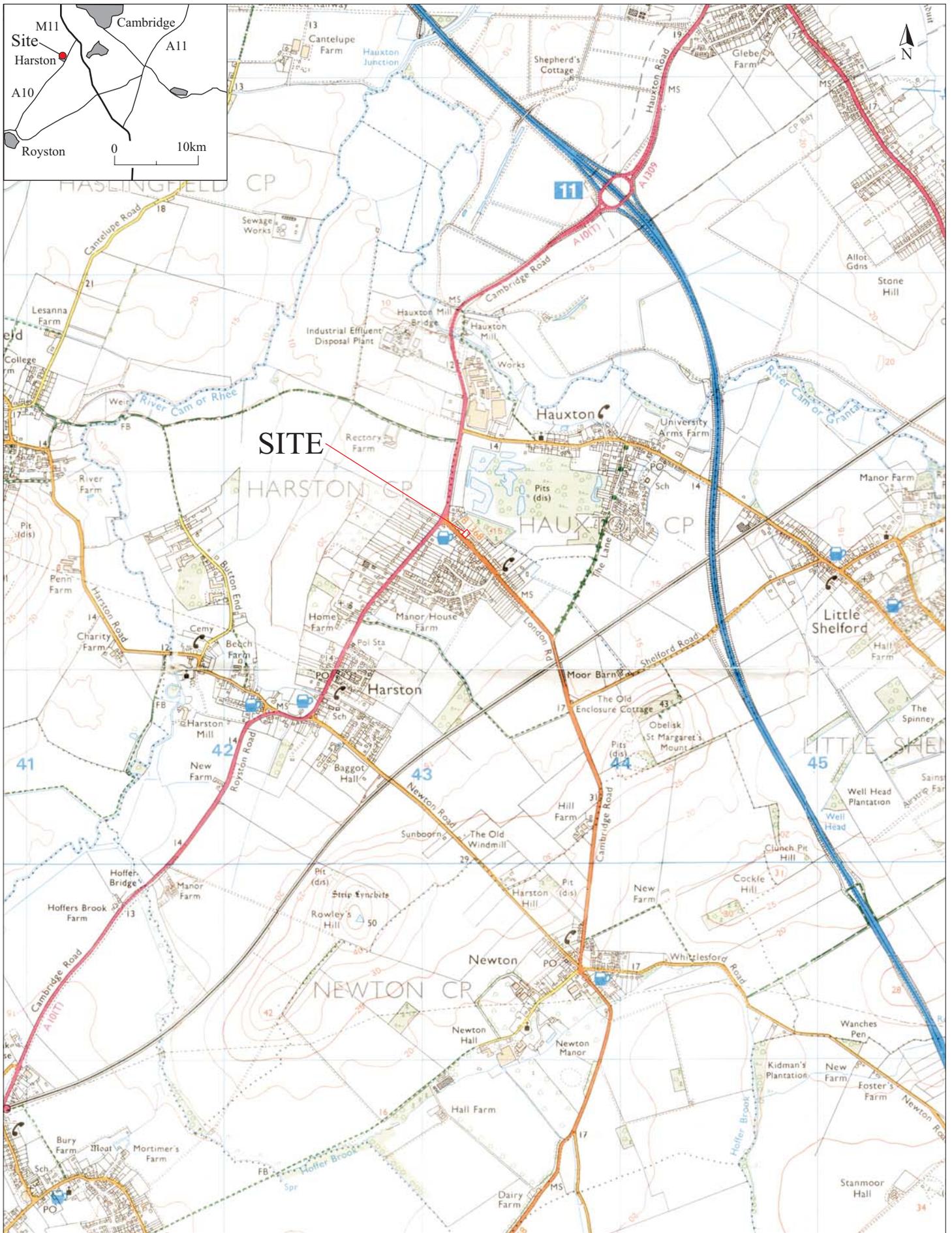
DP2: Trench 3: View north-west



DP3: Trench 1: View north-east



DP4: Trench 2: View north-west



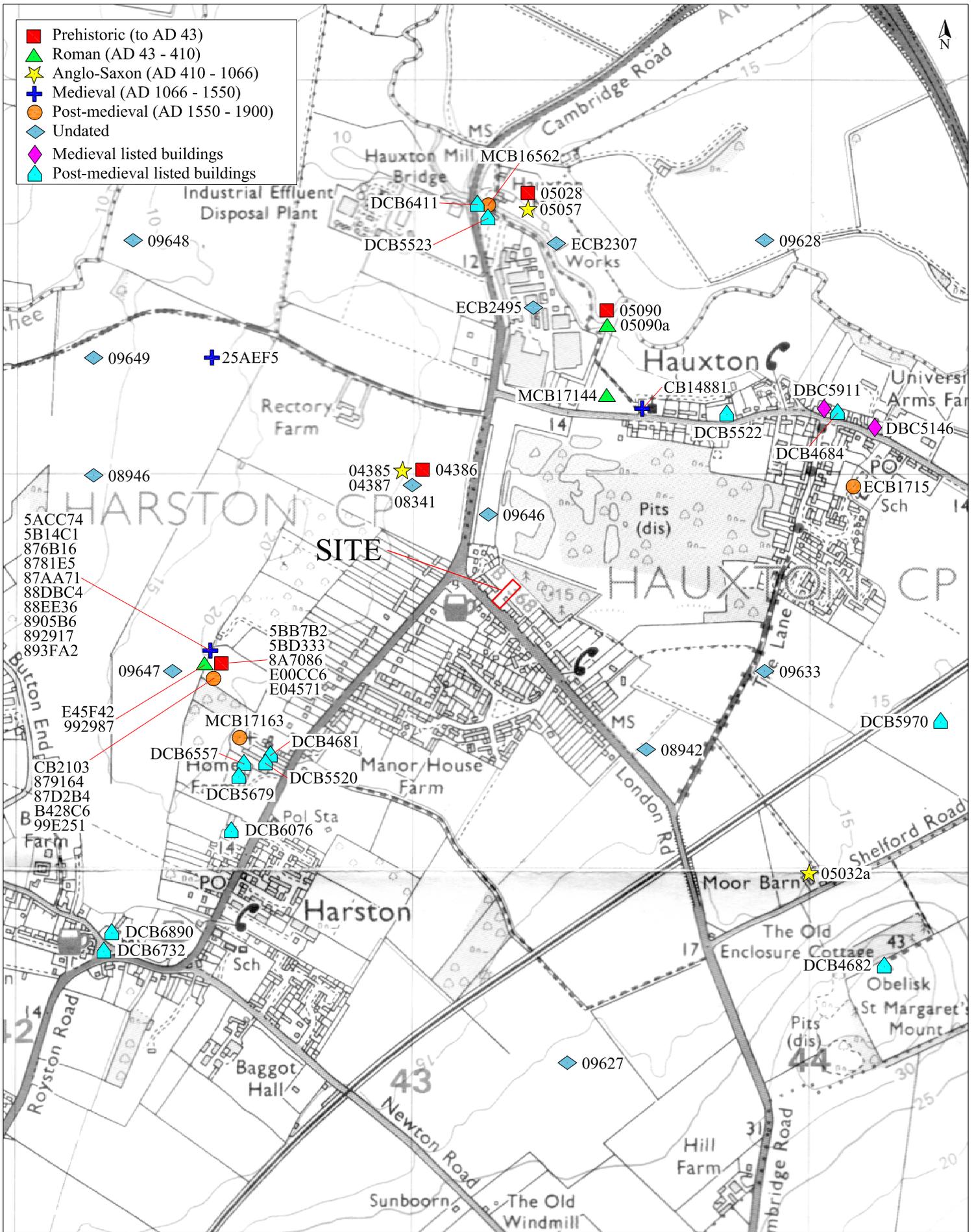
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



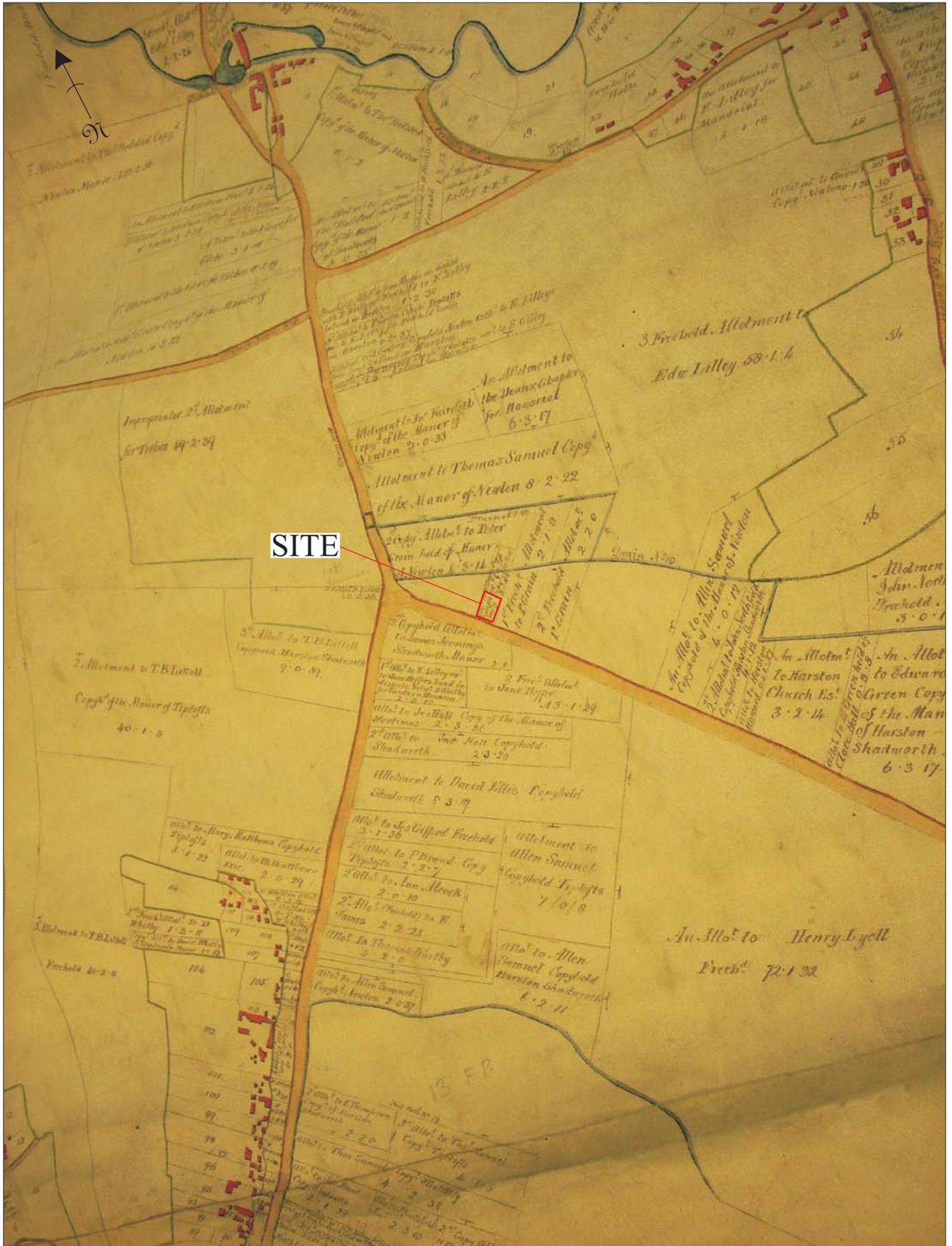
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1250 at A4



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



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 Fig. 4 Enclosure map, 1798
 Not to scale



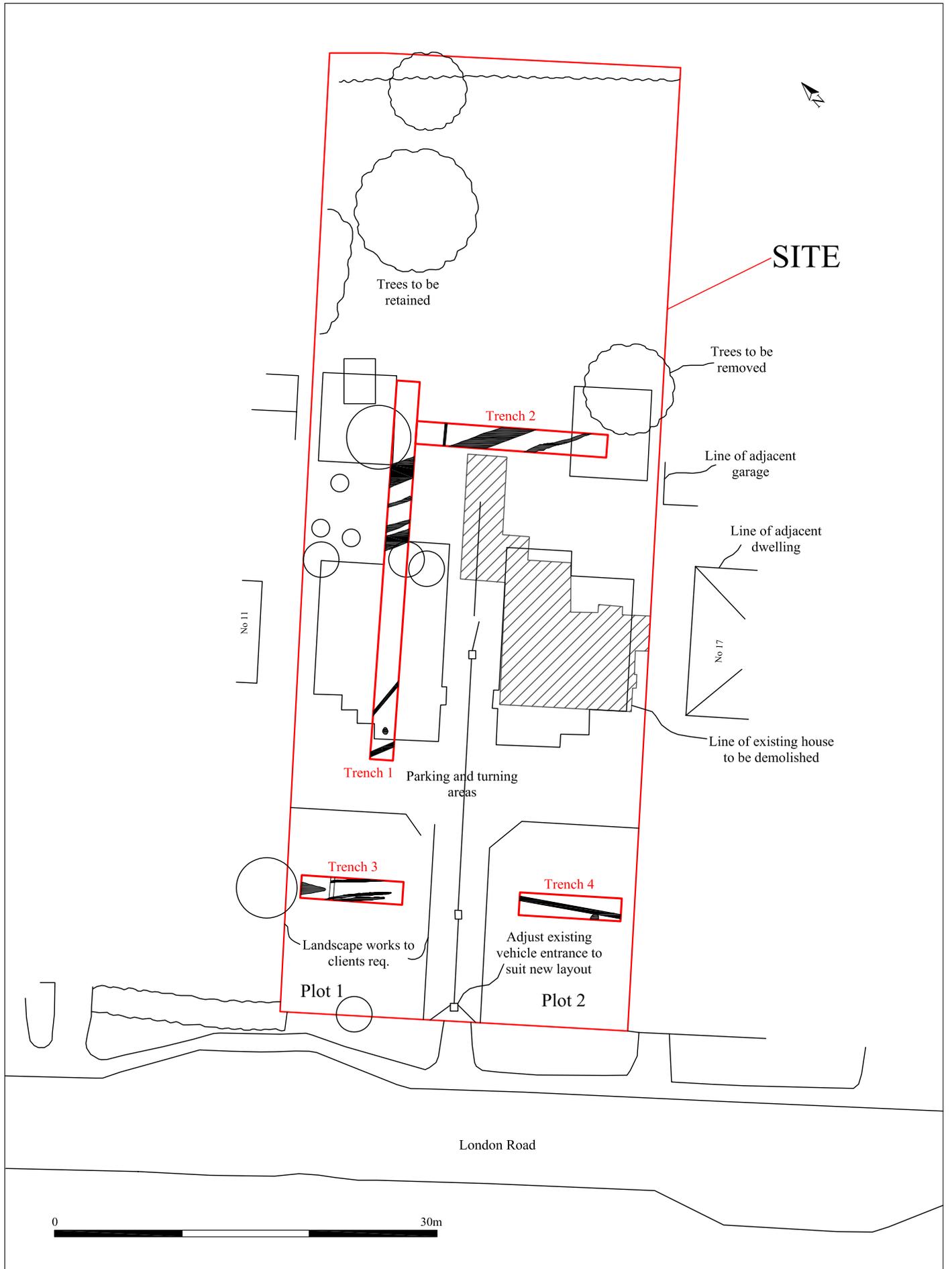
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Fig. 5 1885 OS map
Not to scale (Reproduced from 25" to 1 mile)

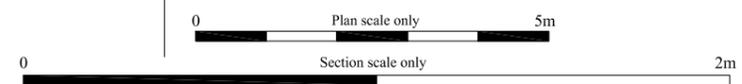
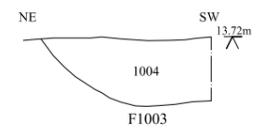
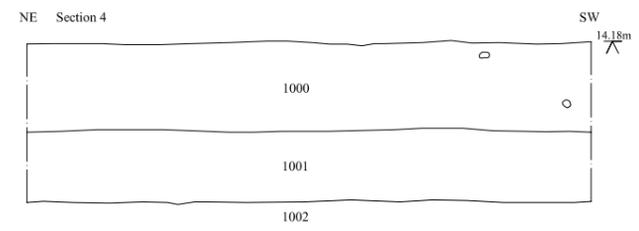
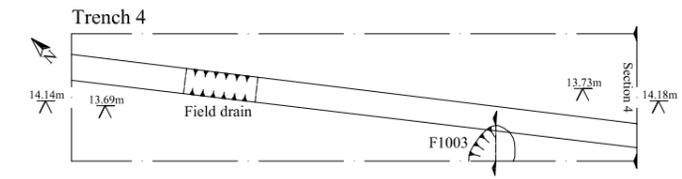
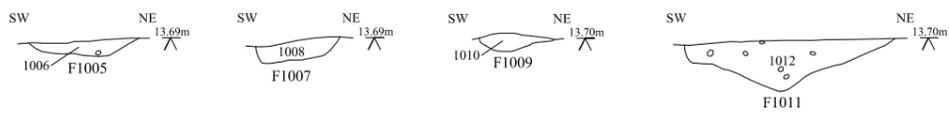
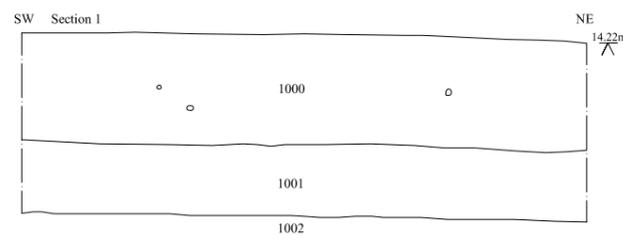
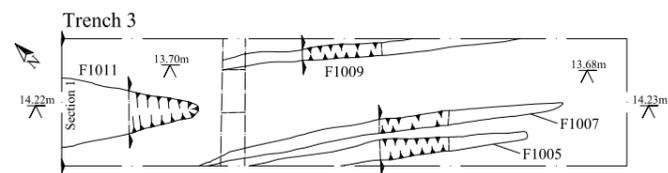
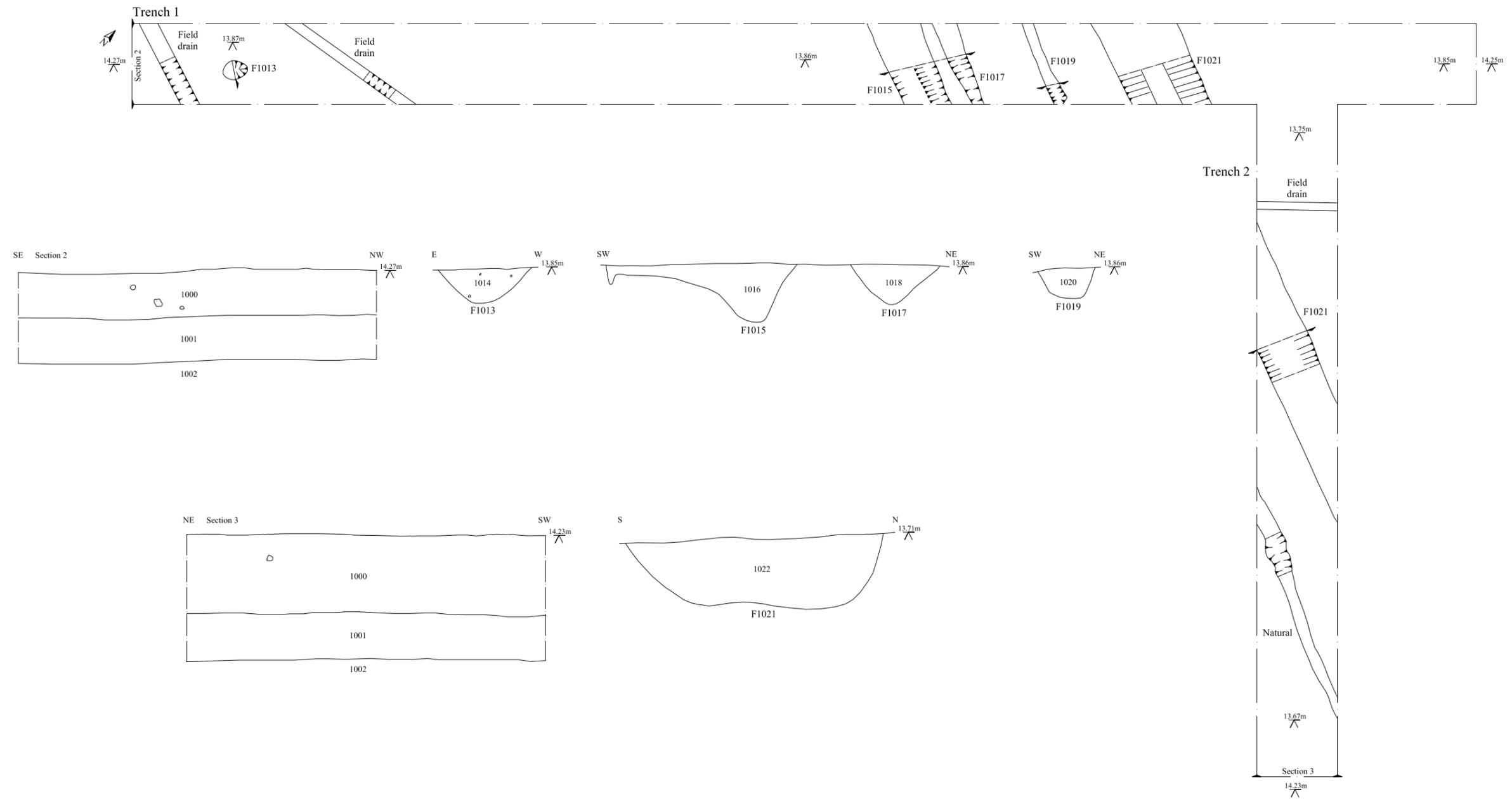


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Fig. 6 1903 OS map
Not to scale (Reproduced from 25" to 1 mile)



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Fig. 7 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:400 at A4



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Fig. 8 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3