National Importance Programme

Understanding Rural Heritage Assets under threat of Urbanisation in the Cambridge City Deal

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Understanding Rural Heritage Assets under threat of Urbanisation in the Cambridge City Deal

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Summary

This project is one of the National Importance Programme Pilot Projects set up by English Heritage which focuses on the identification of nationally important but not scheduled assets, which are under threat from large-scale development. It also seeks to assess whether or not there is the potential to better understand and create mechanisms to identify them in advance.

An assessment of the available resources and retrospective assessments of a number of archaeological investigations within a Study Area in south-west Cambridgeshire has highlighted a number of issues relating to the identification of such heritage asset and the extent to which it is possible to identify National Importance from pre-mitigation information.

This rapid high level study has found that whilst the available datasets, provide suitable records of archaeological activity and the tools for predicting the nature and likelihood of encountering archaeological remains, they do not provide the evidence of significance that could trigger a process of designation. This is due to the fact that they do not contain the level of data or information required for a designation of National Importance under the existing criteria, without further truth testing.

The completion of the English Heritage NAIS survey will contribute enormously to the available resource, particularly regarding its ability to enable more informed judgements to be made as to the most appropriate mitigation strategies in areas that have previously been subject to little investigation. However, even though this extra layer of data will potentially reduce the impact of development on the archaeology, it is still felt that without further ground investigative works this additional information would still not be enough to confirm evidence of national significance and trigger a process of designation.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 This report has been prepared in response to a brief set by English Heritage (EH): National Heritage Protection Plan Call for Proposals, Project 6982: National Importance Programme Pilot Projects. This has been issued as part of Measure 5 of the National Heritage Protection Plan (NHPP) which focuses English Heritage support and action on Protection of Significance under a range of themes and places.

1.1.2 The project is focused on the identification of nationally important, but not scheduled assets, which are under threat from large-scale development. A study area within the Greater Cambridge City Deal has been chosen, where the heritage assets will undergo a radical change in management caused by these changes.

1.1.3 It is in response to the following theme set out in the brief: *Explore* w*hat the mechanisms might be for identifying, recording and mapping sites considered to be of national importance.*

1.1.4 The project was undertaken jointly by Oxford Archaeology (OA) in partnership with the Historic Environment Team at Cambridgeshire County Council, who will be ultimately responsible for managing these changes on behalf of the county's local planning authorities.

1.1.5 Cambridge has always faced acute development pressures and the recent 'City Deal' will require closer co-operation between CCC, South Cambridgeshire District Council and the county council to deliver accelerated growth and infrastructure in the Greater Cambridge area. This will require a holistic and forward-thinking approach to managing the impacts of change to the historic environment to ensure that heritage assets are fully understood and conserved according to their significance.

1.1.6 'Non-designated assets of national importance' is a category that is not understood, especially in relation to mitigation strategies that range from preservation *in situ* to targeted excavation to open excavation.

1.1.7 This study is an assessment of the potential of the existing mechanisms and available data, including the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER), Selected Heritage Inventory for Natural England (SHINE), the English Heritage Monument Protection Programme (MPP) and National Archaeological Identification Survey (NAIS) Aerial Photographic Surveys and LIDAR survey, to identify non designated sites of potential National Importance early enough to influence planning decisions. Furthermore it will seek to explore and develop a methodology, should this be possible, to be transferable to other areas.

1.1.8 The study area, which comprises 11 parishes (approx 30sq miles) within the Greater Cambridge City Deal area, is earmarked for the construction of 5000 new homes. Its archaeological character is also a relatively well understood; the Bourn Valley has undergone detailed study by Dr Sue Oosthuizen (University of Cambridge) over the past 15 years, large scale excavations in and around Cambourne provide comparison data for open excavation and landscape investigation.

1.1.9 Furthermore, the CHER details a wide range of assets that include: 427 monuments in the HER, 31 SHINE polygons and 1 Registered Park.

1.1.10 The study area also contains 11 Scheduled Ancient Monuments:

- ***1002935*** Bourn Windmill
- ***1014238*** Bourn Hall ringwork & bailey castle & 17th century formal garden remains
- ***1019837*** (2 polygons) Moulton Hills Roman barrows
- ***1019177*** Moated site at Pastures Farm
- ***1015202*** Caxton Moats medieval moated site, associated fishponds and warren
- ***1006879*** Settlement site W of Town's End Farm
- ***1018971*** Hey Hill Roman barrow
- ***1019179*** Fryers Cottage Moated complex
- ***1019178*** Moated site at Moat House Farm
- ***1018904*** Dovecote at Manor Farm House

1.2 Aims and Objectives

1.1.1 As stated above the project is a response to a theme set out in the project brief (English Heritage, NHPP Call for Proposals Project 6982), specifically:

Explore what the mechanisms might be for identifying, recording and mapping sites considered to be of national importance

Most historic environment services will have some form of list of nationally important sites for their area, but pilot projects should focus on how these sites have been identified e.g. whether the non-statutory scheduling criteria from the 1979 Act has been applied, whether a statement of significance has been used etc. They should explore the methodology and should include the Monument Protection Programme legacy data including the single monument class desk-based evaluations, Alternative Action reports and Step 4 reports and ascertain how useful the data is now.

This theme could be explored via different local government archaeological service providers including county-based services, unitary authorities, and more locally delivered services. One or more of rural, urban, coastal and marine contexts might be included.

1.1.2 Using a pilot study area within the Greater Cambridge City Deal area, the following issues will be tackled based upon this theme:

- How can we identify heritage assets in the area?
- What methodologies are used to inform significance and which are the most productive?
- How do current and previous approaches in assessing national importance compare?
- How can levels of significance be determined and can it be done early enough to influence planning decisions?
- Is SHINE a useful indicator of national importance?
- Can the above be used to develop a methodology for use elsewhere?

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The introduction of PPG16 brought together the worlds of development and archaeological excavation in a way that saw archaeology as a contaminant that had to be cleared away. As the fields of both curatorial archaeology and contract excavation developed and matured, this approach was felt to be too simplistic.

1.3.2 In 2010, PPS5 was introduced to replace PPG16 (and 15). This changed the language of the planning environment, in particular with greater emphasis on significance as a determining factor for the level of change or harm that could be imposed through development. It also introduced the concept of 'non designated, nationally important' remains as a material consideration within the planning process where such remains were to be regarded as having the same levels of significance (and thus the highest thresholds to resist change) as designated heritage assets.

1.3.3 In archaeological terms, it is considered that a 'non designated, nationally important' heritage asset can be either a type of asset that falls outside the current 1979 legislation (such as a landscape of non-site based asset) or something that could be considered under the 1979 Act but was previously unknown. Either can apply.

1.3.4 Within the planning environment, this is extremely important as it introduces a level of uncertainty into the identification of major risks to development proposals – the whole point about scheduled monuments, listed buildings and other designated assets is that their presence is already known. By creating a category of asset that is designated yet unknown, it creates a powerful tool for heritage management.

1.3.5 Theoretically, the recognition of the 'non designated, nationally important' heritage asset allows heritage managers to react to new discoveries in an appropriate manner. However, given the potential for disruption to large scale developments and planning, such decisions on significance need to be robust and evidence based if they are to be material.

1.4 Methods Statement

Scope

1.4.1 The combined area of the City Deal covers 350 square miles, which is beyond the scope of this project. Instead, the study area will focus on the contiguous parishes around the new settlement of Cambourne to the west of Cambridge, namely: Bourn, Caldecote, Cambourne, Caxton, Comberton, Hardwick, Harlton, Great Eversden, Little Eversden, Longstowe, Toft and Kingston. This covers 30 square miles. This area has been selected for the following reasons:

- In City Deal, it includes large-scale new settlements at Bourn Airfield (3500 homes) and further work at Cambourne (2300 homes) plus infrastructure including major transport linear schemes along the existing A428 corridor.
- Previous work at Cambourne and other areas has provided comparison data for open excavation and landscape investigation.
- Heritage assets include an abandoned airfield, burial mounds, open fields, cropmarks, ridge and furrow earthworks, moats and deserted medieval villages.
- The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) details a wide range of assets in varying conditions in a landscape the make up of which is fairly well understood, thereby removing some of the uncertainty from the project.

1.4.2 HER data for the study area is known to contain:

- 427 monuments in the HER
- 31 SHINE polygons
- 11 Scheduled Monuments
- 1 Registered Park

1.4.3 In addition to these, the Bourn Valley was studied in detail by Dr Sue Oosthuizen, who has mapped and researched the area's field systems. She has hypothesised that this landscape dates back at least to the Middle Saxon period, and possibly even to prehistory (*Landscapes Decoded: The Origins and Development of Cambridgeshire's Medieval Fields, University of Hertfordshire Press*). It falls into Character Areas 13, 14 and 21 in the County's Historic Environment Characterisation Programme, divided into five character zones. The detailed methodology for the study area would fall into four main tasks:

- Task 1: Assess the current CCC existing lists of nationally important sites and assess criteria used and resources held by CCC.
- Task 2: Identify and enhance the heritage resource within the study area
- Task 3: Assess its significance and issues raised
- Task 4: Reporting

1.5 Task List

Task 1: Assess the current CCC existing lists of nationally important sites and assess criteria used and resources held by CCC.

Task 1a: Set up meeting between all team members and assess current lists of nationally important sites.

1.5.1 The meeting would allow an understanding of how CCC has compiled its own list of nationally important sites and the criteria used for other types of assessments such as SHINE. CCC does not have a county wide list of nationally important sites as it lacks the clear criteria to do so. It has however previously considered sites for scheduling in response to requests from English Heritage, such as the Dry Drayton medieval village earthworks.

1.5.2 It would allow a discussion of the issues surrounding the use of the criteria used and whether the Monument Protection Programme legacy is something that can be utilised, either to identify nationally important sites or in the use of the criteria and/or methodology applied. Discussions will also lead to an agreement on the criteria to be used in this project to define 'sites of national significance' as part of Task 3.

Task 2: Identify and enhance the heritage resource within the study area

Task 2a: Obtain data from HER

1.5.3 This data provided to OA would include both the digital HER data and associated GIS mapping and SHINE data. The relevant historic characterisation mapping will also be provided. The PAS data for the study area will be analysed by the HER to identify any significant clusters of finds and to identify any potential indications that significant sites may lie below ground.

Task 2b: Incorporate aerial photograph data and Lidar analysis

1.5.4 Aerial photographs and LiDAR for the majority of the study area will have already been analysed and the results mapped by the EH NAIS project. The majority of this data will be available for OA to use by approximately the beginning of September 2014 and this information will be provided to OA in the form of an enhanced HER dataset. This data when completed will cover approximately three quarters of OA's study area. For the rest of the study area Roger Palmer will be contacted to see if he has information from his own aerial photographic analysis which has as yet not made it into the HER. OA will ensure that this data is analysed and assessed within this task.

1.5.5 The use of aerial photographic and Lidar data for the majority of the study area will show whether the use of these resources substantially enhances the existing dataset to the point where it allows more informed decisions to be made as to the significance of the sites. The research by NAIS to date already suggests this is the case. If this is also shown here then it will be recommended in the final methodology; if it does not then this will be caveated.

Task 2c: Data entry

1.5.6 All new data and sites identified from this analysis will be entered directly into the CCC HER by the project team and the enhanced dataset re-issued to OA to allow further analysis for the discussion phase.

Task 2d: Management of Task 2

1.5.7 This stage will be monitored by the Project Manager to ensure compatibility with schedule, budget, scope and allocation of resources and to ensure quality is maintained. Procedures specified in Section 5 will be followed.

Task 3: Assess the significance of sites and discuss issues

Task 3a: Further research

1.5.8 Both OA and CCC will undertake further research for sites identified within the study area to allow an assessment, using the criteria agreed in Task 1, as to whether any would be appropriate for allocation of the term 'nationally significant'. This would be based on the examination of the enhanced HER, fieldwork reports, published texts and the extensive local knowledge of the team members.

Task 3b: Discussions of issues

1.5.9 This period of research and reflection would be followed by a series of meetings where those sites put forward as being nationally important would be discussed so agreement could take place on a final list of nationally important sites. It would be of benefit if the relevant Inspectors of English Heritage were involved in these meetings. The sites put forward for discussion will also include those previously identified by the HER and, if relevant, by the MPP. These meetings would also allow discussion of the criteria and approaches used to define 'national significance' developed during the project and allow any modifications to the final, national guidance methodology.

1.5.10 Part of the discussion will include how to determine at what point in the assessment stage nationally important sites can be correctly identified and whether in planning terms this is often too late. How this could be rectified in a national guidance methodology will also be examined.

Task 3c: Management of Task 3

1.5.11 This stage will be monitored by the Project Manager to ensure compatibility with schedule, budget, scope and allocation of resources and to ensure quality is maintained. Procedures specified in Section 5 will be followed.

Task 4: Reporting

1.5.12 The end products will be a brief final report summarising the methodology, discussions, results and recommendations. This will put forward an outline guidance for a methodology to define nationally significant sites for national use (see below). Any data generated will be fed directly back into the HER, together with the final layer of identified and tagged nationally significant sites.

1.5.13 This layer will also be provided to the NAIS project so that they can test whether a sample of these are actually nationally important through fieldwork. Whether the results of the fieldwork supported the assumptions on importance will be discussed in the NAIS final report.

Task 4a: Develop methodology for wider use

1.5.14 The methodology and discussions above will feed into the development of an outline methodology and set of criteria for use in a wider context. This will form part of the final report. It will include a discussion regarding when decisions would be made and how this would sit within the local planning framework. This can include consideration of prospective sites in Local Plan preparation through to determining major impacts on schemes though EIA work.

Task 4b: Final Report

1.5.15 The draft final report will be in Microsoft Word and will consist of sections on methodology, results, discussion and recommendations, and will include the outline methodology discussed above. The report will be edited both by a copy editor and by OA's Project Assurance Officer, Robert Williams.

1.5.16 Once this report has been approved a final report will be produced in Word and pdf format that will be suitable for dissemination through the EH website.

Task 4c: Management of Task 4

1.5.17 This stage will be monitored by the Project Manager to ensure compatibility with schedule, budget, scope and allocation of resources and to ensure quality is maintained. Procedures specified in Section 5 will be followed.

Task 4d: Feed the remaining NAIS analysis into the and data into the final OA report

1.5.18 In the period between November and March aerial mapping for other parts of the OA project area and some further analysis of the results will be available from the NAIS study. OA will undertake a rapid appraisal of this data in relation to the draft report in February to see if this changes anything and the report will be amended accordingly. This will by necessity have to happen after the official finish date of the project as it will only be in *c* February that these results will be available.

2 Assessing Significance and Identifying Heritage Assets

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The criteria to be used in this project to define 'sites of national significance' were agreed at a meeting of the project team, comprising members of CCC and OA East, as set out in Task 1 (Section 1.4). These are presented below:

2.2 English Heritage Designations

2.2.1 The designation process was set out to the project team at a meeting with Senior Designation Adviser, Dr Caroline Skinner and Gaynor Roberts, Designation Co-ordinator.

2.2.2 In general, applications for assets to be considered for designation must meet at least one of the following:

- The asset is under threat
- It falls within one of the NHPP projects
- It is of evident significance

2.2.3 This is followed a staged processes of designation assessments. These are outlined below:

- **Initial Assessment:** This is based on the data submitted by the applicant and will determine whether the asset warrants further investigation
- **Full Assessment:** This involves further research into the asset, investigation of the Land Registry to determine ownership, and a site visit to find out more about the asset and also to identify the site boundaries, which are essential for designation.

2.2.4 Based upon this information, an initial report containing descriptions, history and mapping of the site is compiled.

2.2.5 There is then a 21 day consultation period, which includes all relevant parties (e.g. the Applicant, Owner and Planning Authority), during which time they may respond to and challenge the facts of the case.

- **Final recommendations:** After due consideration EH will make a final recommendation as to whether to designate. At this stage, if there is a 'strong debate' then they are likely to err on the side of caution and not designate.

2.3 Assessing national significance (importance) of non-scheduled heritage assets

2.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, March 2012) paragraph 139 states that where non-scheduled heritage assets are 'demonstrably of equivalent significance' to Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) then they should be subject to the same policies as designated assets. The principles for selection of SAMs, republished by the DCMS October 2013, are therefore currently the relevant criteria for the assessment of national significance. There are also a number of Scheduling Selection Guides available online which provide an additional layer of information about certain asset classes but which remain broad in scope and general in terms of detail.

2.3.2 The separate evolution of SAM legislation and planning policy has, however, introduced a conceptual problem into the process of assessing significance in that the intended

objectives of the two processes are not the same. The SAM principles of selection criteria relate to the 1979 AMAA Act and are designed to allow the selection of high value 'example' sites for protection that may or may not be under immediate development threat. The AMAA Act itself does not address this matter but the English Heritage website usefully states that '*Scheduling is reserved for carefully selected sites, which create a representative sample from different epochs'* (What Can Be Scheduled; English Heritage website, accessed 1.10.2014). The SAM principles of selection therefore weigh a series of factors that are designed to identify exemplar sites rather than necessarily focus on archaeological 'interest' of assets facing immediate threat from development.

2.3.3 The NPPF states that local authorities should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. Local authorities should take into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets. Significance may be understood in terms of an asset's archaeological interest (where an asset holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point) or other potential interests (artistic, historic, architectural) and values (historical, evidential, aesthetic, architectural).

The current DCMS Principles of Selection

2.3.4 Paragraph 9 of the DCMS statement on *Scheduled and Non Scheduled Nationally Important Monuments* (2013) states that nationally important but non-scheduled monuments can include either those identified by English Heritage as being capable of being scheduled but which the Secretary of State has chosen not to designate, or those capable of being designated but which have still to be formally assessed. In seeking to make an assessment of national significance, local planning archaeologists are therefore being asked to make an informed judgement as to whether an asset is subsequently likely to be assessed by English Heritage as nationally important.

2.3.5 The 2013 DCMS statement on scheduling introduces some further concepts in addition to the principles of selection:

- Recognition that associative or illustrative historic interest can help an assessment of significance (there is some confusion between historic interest and historic value here?)
- A note on how an asset might contribute to our perceptions of cultural identity and spirit of place, including the character of our landscapes and seascapes
- A recognition that the setting of a monument contributes to its significance
- A note that heritage interest can also be artistic or 'traditional' (the latter is not defined)
- It also defends the idea of anticipating the existence and importance of evidence as opposed to specifically demonstrating its existence:

  'it may be possible to document reasons for anticipating the existence and importance of such evidence'. The greater the likelihood that such evidence would be revealed through expert investigation, the stronger will be the justification for designation'.

2.3.6 The principles of selection criteria were first published in 1983 (DoE 1983) and were subsequently adapted for use by the Monument Protection Programme, which was

originally based on a scoring methodology (Startin 1993). The MPP criteria were based on 'monument discrimination' criteria:

- Survival
- Potential
- Diversity (features)
- Amenity value
- Documentation (archaeological)
- Documentation (historical)
- Group value (association)
- Group value (clustering).

2.3.7 And 'class characterisation' criteria:

- Period (currency)
- Rarity
- Diversity (form)
- Period (representativeness).

2.3.8 These have evolved into the following criteria cited by DCMS in 2013:

- Period
- Rarity
- Documentation/finds
- Group value
- Survival/condition
- Fragility/vulnerability
- Diversity
- Potential.

2.3.9 The 2013 DCMS statement on scheduling goes on to state that the selection principles 'should not be considered definitive' but are indicators that contribute to a broader judgement based on individual circumstances.

International obligations

2.3.10 The SAM principles of selection are also intended to meet Britain's obligations under a series of international conventions: the *1992 European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* and the *1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*.

2.4 The English Heritage Conservation Principles

2.4.1 Apart from purely archaeological considerations, the basis of assessment in, for example, conservation plans typically follows the approach established in *Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of The Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2008).

2.4.2 The family of heritage values set out in that document (paragraphs 30–60) addresses the significance of heritage assets in terms of its evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal value.

2.4.3 **Evidential value** derives from the potential of the site to provide evidence of past human activity. The archaeological resource (both above and below ground) and its potential capacity to respond to investigative analysis make the primary contribution to evidential value.

2.4.4 **Historical value** derives from the way in which past people, events, and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. This includes associative, illustrative and representational value, and encompasses among other things rarity of survival, the extent of associated documentation, the ability to characterise a period, and association with other monuments.

2.4.5 **Aesthetic value** derives from the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. This includes not only formal visual and aesthetic qualities arising from design for a particular purpose, but also more fortuitous relationships of visual elements arising from the development of the place through time, and aesthetic values associated with the actions of nature.

2.4.6 Less tangible, but still vital to the significance of the monument, is its **communal value**, at the heart of which are the multivalent meanings which a place may have for contemporary society. Commemorative and symbolic values are founded in collective memory and historic identity (including reminding us of uncomfortable aspects of national history), while social value often derives from contemporary uses of a place. Spiritual value can come from the customs and teachings of organised religion as well as less formal beliefs, and is often associated with places sanctified by a long tradition of veneration.

Degrees of Significance

2.4.7 Either within each of the four main categories of heritage value, or as an overall assessment, the following degrees of significance can typically be employed:

[A] ***Outstanding:*** elements of the place that are of key national or international significance, being among the best or only surviving examples of an important type of monument, or being outstanding representatives of important social or cultural phenomena.

[B] ***Considerable:*** elements that constitute good and representative examples of an important class of monument (or the only example locally), or that have a particular significance through association (although surviving examples may be relatively common on a national scale), or that make major contributions to the overall significance of the monument.

[C] ***Moderate:*** elements that contribute to the character and understanding of the place, or that provide a historical or cultural context for features of individually greater significance.

[D] ***Low:***: elements that are of low value in general terms, or have little or no significance in promoting understanding or appreciation of the place, without being actually intrusive.

[U] ***Uncertain:*** elements that have potential to be significant (e.g. buried archaeological remains) but where it is not possible to be certain on the basis of the evidence currently available.

[I] ***Intrusive*****:** items that detract visually from or that obscure understanding of more significant elements. Recommendations may be made on their removal or on other methods of mitigation.

3 Existing Resources

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 In this section, summaries of the resources available for the identification of heritage assets are provided in order to address the issue *How can we identify heritage assets in the area?* identified in Section 1. The issue of *What methodologies are used to inform significance and which are the most productive?* is addressed in below in Section 4.

3.2 The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER)

3.2.1 The HER is a computerised database of all listed and other historic buildings and all known archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens and other historic landscape features in the county, plotted onto linked digital mapping and often supplemented by photographs, drawings and substantial written accounts.

3.2.2 For this assessment the search was carried out by a Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Officer. There are a total of 427 monuments, 11 Scheduled Monuments, 1 Registered Park and 31 SHINE polygons within the study area and these records were provided in descriptive form with corresponding datasets supplied as shapefiles to provide the exact geographic location of each record (Figs. 2a & 2c).

3.2.3 Figures 2a & c show the location of all Event records as follows: archaeological investigations (event points) and Monument records (monument points). Full listings of the event records and Scheduled Ancient Monument records can be found in Appendices B and C.

3.3 Selected Heritage Inventory for Natural England (SHINE)

3.3.1 SHINE is a single, nationally consistent dataset of undesignated historic environment features from across England that could benefit from management within Natural England's Environmental Stewardship scheme. Data about suitable sites is created by local authority Historic Environment Records (HERs) and fed into the national SHINE dataset.

3.3.2 This dataset shows applicants where selected historic environment features can be found on their holding. The aim of the SHINE dataset encourage farmers and land managers to enter into Environmental Stewardship agreements that will result in the beneficial management of more monuments (www.myshinedata.org.uk). The location of all the SHINE polygons within the study area are shown on Figures 2a & c.

3.4 Monument Protection Programme

3.4.1 The Monuments Protection Programme (MPP) was a comprehensive review and evaluation of England's archaeological resource, designed to collect information which will enhance the conservation, management and appreciation of the archaeological heritage.

3.4.2 One of its principal aims was to identify monuments and sites whose national importance and conservation needs justified some form of statutory protective designation (generally scheduling). The work of the programme was carried out by two sections within English Heritage:

- Archaeology Section (Inspectors of Ancient Monuments, MPP archaeologists and consultants) – evaluation, identification work and preparation of draft scheduling proposals

- Scheduling Section: final scheduling proposals for consultation with owners and submission to Government, publishing of Schedule of Ancient Monuments on behalf of the Secretary of State for National Heritage

3.5 National Archaeological Identification Survey (NAIS)

3.5.1 The first stage of the National Heritage Protection Plan (NHPP) project '*National Archaeological Identification Survey (NAIS): South-West Cambridgeshire*', is currently ongoing.

3.5.2 The main aim of the project is the identification of archaeological assets in significant but poorly understood or threatened landscapes. It is designed to assess the value of large-scale remote sensing surveys, particularly in terms of contextualising and enhancing the results and datasets emerging from commercial excavations. Also, how this can inform future local authority development plans (Last 2014).

3.5.3 It is intended that this project will result in enhanced protection for the historic environment through the improved recognition and better definition of heritage assets and historic landscapes.

3.5.4 This information will be accessible through the EH Archives, the local Historic Environment Record (HER), the Selected Heritage Inventory for Natural England (SHINE) and other relevant databases. This will enable the inclusion of such assets in the planning process and other heritage protection initiatives such as agri-environment schemes, local plans or mineral resource assessments (Last 2014).

3.5.5 The survey is based on information derived from air photo/LIDAR mapping and analysis and developing National Mapping Programme (NMP) methods and standards as appropriate, alongside a synthesis of recent development-led excavations.

3.5.6 This will inform targeted ground-based work including geophysical survey, ploughzone investigations and potentially also analytical field survey, palaeoenvironmental/ geoarchaeological investigation and sample excavation. The project will explore how to maximise the potential of these techniques in order to improve our understanding of the historic environment in an area that is already subject to major change (Last 2014).

3.5.7 Once the nature, condition and significance of particular assets have been assessed, selective recommendations will be made for statutory designation. In addition, the project will help inform EH's wider approaches to historic landscapes by producing a contextualised narrative of the archaeological resource in the project area in relation to other datasets (e.g. Historic Landscape Characterisation [HLC]) and current pressures for change (Last 2014).

4 Assessment of the Resources

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 In order to address the issue *What methodologies are used to inform significance and which are the most productive?* the available resources are assessed briefly below along with a discussion of the issues highlighted by the assessment of the respective datasets.

4.2 The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER)

4.2.1 The CHER data is probably the most comprehensive dataset currently available as an aid to identifying heritage assets within the county. The individual entries, although varying in detail depending on their type and date, are cross referenced with related entries and this is a useful aid in assessing the character and potential significance of sites.

4.2.2 Although the clustering of entries, as demonstrated by the mapping, is a very useful initial guide to the identification of potential sites, it should be borne in mind that the CHER also includes all 'Events' (which includes all stages of archaeological survey and investigation) and that many 'Monument' entries are generated to denote specific feature types and finds recorded during archaeological investigations. This results in apparent clusters of entries that do not necessarily, of themselves, imply relative importance as there are inevitably more entries in areas that have been more intensively investigated.

4.2.3 This can be seen in the study area when one compares the relative abundance of entries in the area around Cambourne and along the A428 corridor, with the paucity of entries in the south-western part of the study area, where less development, and consequently less archaeological investigation, has taken place (Fig.2a). The event region mapping perhaps exacerbates this bias.

4.2.4 When trying to assess potential significance or identify sites of national importance it is difficult to see how one would do this purely from consultation of the HER entries. The cumulative value of this resource cannot be underestimated as a guide to identifying concentrations of activity and predicting the nature and likelihood of encountering archaeological remains on any given site. However, it is suggested that based purely on the evidence available within the HER no further interpretation of the significance of those remains, prior to their investigation, could be drawn with any certainty.

4.3 SHINE

4.3.1 The SHINE dataset for the study area was supplied by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team. This data does give a fairly broad indication of sites of potential interest and is fairly easy to interrogate. Furthermore, the site selection criteria are clearly laid out and include cross references, where applicable, to Event and Monument IDs from the CHER. However, the information contained within this resource is essentially comprised of cut down monument data and with this in mind, it is difficult to imagine a scenario in which the evidence contained within SHINE, taken in isolation, could be reliable as an indicator of National Importance.

4.3.2 It should also be noted that some of this data is based on Scheduled Monument (SAM) records that are fairly old, for instance the excavations at Moulton Hills (ECB613) which were conducted in 1909, and by virtue of their scheduled status have not been subject to more recent scrutiny.

4.3.3 The SHINE polygons were imported into GIS for study. They are laid out according to 'polygon standards' designed to ensure that the dataset created accurately reflects the extent of sites to be managed. These often extend beyond the designation limits of the scheduled monuments they encompass. While this is undoubtedly useful for the purposes of Entry Level Stewardship that they were designed for, there is little to be inferred about the significance of the remains that they encompass from the attached data.

4.3.4 In conjunction with the other data sources contained within the CHER, the SHINE data and polygons are useful in the sense that they highlight areas that are generally not encompassed by entries identified in the CHER as Event or Monument Regions (Fig. 2a). As discussed above, these latter entries tend to highlight areas that have been more thoroughly investigated, leaving those not typically subject to development pressures relatively blank.

4.3.5 However, once again the SHINE entries only really serve to highlight areas of potential interest, rather than confer actual significance. The significance rating for the SHINE dataset refers only to the end-use of the dataset (environmental stewardship) rather than its significance in general. To quote directly from the SHINE workflow guidelines (page 11):

"*The rating contained within the Significance field relates to the significance of managing the site using Entry Level Stewardship (ELS).*"

4.3.6 Furthermore, a warning that the significance rating may not necessarily suit other uses without requiring recasting or validating for alternative uses is clearly stated (page 12):

The determination of the Significance rating should be undertaken in light of the close relationship and intended end-use that the SHINE dataset will have with Environmental Stewardship. The way in which a HER assigns Significance to features should be, to some extent, shaped by the end use of this dataset e.g. a very rare and significant feature that isn't easily managed using the existing ES options might not be rated highly in this field due to the limitations of ES rather than the relative lesser significance of the feature.

Whilst the choice of features as coherent management units and the polygons created to represent those features are very likely to be of use for other purposes, e.g. forestry applications, it should be noted that the Significance rating may not necessarily suit other uses, whereupon this field may require recasting or validating for alternative uses of the dataset.

4.3.7 As advised by NE and noted in the workflow guidelines (page 11), the significance rating for Cambridgeshire's SHINE dataset was set to 'medium' at the outset. Ratings were to be changed to high or low where the HER officer had further evidence of the archaeological significance of the site.

4.3.8 In Cambridgeshire (and represented particularly well in the study area), the vast majority of SHINE records are rated medium with only sections of ridge and furrow scoring low (Table 1). The HER did not contain enough information for the relative SHINE significance rating to be changed from the default as no field visits or ground testing could be undertaken during the restricted time scale in which the SHINE dataset had to be produced.

SHINE Significance Rating	Period	UID (DCB)	Name
Medium	Undefined	8925	Circular cropmark, tentatively interpreted as a ditched enclosure, Claypit Hill, Great Eversden
		8845	Cropmarks of a D-shaped enclosure, 50m east of Little Common Farm, Cambourne
		9184	Earthworks of a sub-rectangular enclosure of unknown date, 100m south of Manor Farm, Great Eversden
	Prehistoric/ Roman	8116	Cropmark enclosure complex, probably representing Romano-British settlement.
		8786	Cropmarks of possible Iron Age-Roman linears, 630m north-west of northfield Farm, Hardwick
		9096	Cropmarks of Ro-British settlement with enclosures, trackways & ditches, 300m south of Home Farm, Comberton
		7915	Roman villa found in 1842 and partially excavated. Cropmarks and frequent finds
		8907	Cropmarks of 3 pre-medieval enclosures, rectilinear & curvilinear, 400m north of The Old Court House, Caxton
	Medieval/ post med	8974	Cropmarks of enclosures, medieval & ridge and furrow, 700m east of Fox's Bridge Farm, Comberton
		8861	Cropmarks of Ridge and Furrow, enclosures and trackways, 500m west of Westfield Farm, Comberton
		9019	Cropmarks of linears & ditched enclosure, with ridge & furrow over the top, north of Lord's Bridge Farm, Harlton
		8884	Cropmarks showing Ridge & Furrow in many fields around the Bourn Airfield
		9164	Cultivation earthworks of furlongs, field boundaries & ridge & furrow, north of Brook Farm House, Bourn
		8823	Earthworks of a former embanked pond on Butler's Spinney, Harlton
		9092	Earthworks of a moated site *c.*1500s at Moat House Farm, 210m south-west of Kingston Parish Church, Kingston
		8950	Earthworks of a moated site at Caxton Pastures, Caxton
		9238	Ridge and furrow directly west of Grande Farm, Caldecote
		8744	Scheduled earthwork remains of 3 moated sites with fishponds 260m north west of Fryers Cottage, Harlton
		9188	Verbal communication: Group of rectilinear enclosure cropmarks
		9149	Earthworks of ridge & furrow cultivation, directly north of Middle Farm,
		8961	Earthworks of well preserved ridge & furrow behind Manor Farm, Caldecote
		8846	Earthworks possibly medieval settlement related, at Redbrick Farm Barns, Hardwick
		8052	Earthworks of square medieval moated site & associated fishponds, Eversden Wood
		9169	Earthworks of ridge & furrow in fields directly behind and north of Hill Farm, Caldecote
		9225	Cropmarks of rectilinear enclosures with sub divisions, 300m north of Pastures Farm Moated site, Caxton
		9214	Medieval earthworks of banks & possible manor house, north of Firs Farm, Caxton
		7984	Medieval moat & fishponds at Kingston Wood Farm, probable site of Kingston manor.

		9237	Medieval Ridge and Furrow 200m west of Mitchell Wood House, Caldecote
		9236	Particularly steep Ridge & Furrow, north east of the The Wheatsheaf Pub, Harlton
		9239	Ridge and Furrow at Highfields Caldecote
Low	Medieval/ post med.	8860	Cropmarks of Ridge & Furrow along Bourn Brook, north of New Barn House, Bourn
		9019	Cropmarks of extensive ridge & furrow, 400m west of Jesus College Farm, Eltisley
		8934	Cropmarks showing extensive ridge & furrow, west of the Sewage Works, Bourn
		8877	Cropmarks of ditches & ridge & furrow, possibly medieval, Highfield Farm, Comberton
		9131	Cropmarks of rectilinear enclosures, extensive ridge & furrow, Vine Farm, Caxton
		8743	Earthworks of a rectangular ditch/moated site, 40m north of Manor Crescent, Hardwick
		8906	Ridge and furrow cropmarks, directly south- west of Clare Farm, Caldecote
		9234	Sub circular & rectilinear cropmark enclosures 200m south of Asplins Farm, Toft

Table 1: SHINE entries for the study area, by rating and period

4.4 Monument Protection Programme

4.4.1 MPP fieldwork (Additional Scheduling Project) was undertaken in Cambridgeshire in the 1990s. An initial monument assessment was undertaken that resulted in a detailed assessment of prehistoric funerary monuments carried out by a resident fieldworker (Cambridgeshire County Council 2003). This reassessed the specified monument type against scheduling criteria, using the original desk based lists as a starting point. The project noted a serious increase in damage arising from agricultural practices undertaken via Class Consent, mainly ploughing, and several de-scheduling took place.

4.4.2 At present the MPP scoring for Cambridgeshire are collated on paper. They are currently arranged by monument type, which makes this data relatively unwieldy in terms of searching for potential sites. It is suggested that if the MPP is to be used more widely then the scorings would need to be transferred wholesale onto a spreadsheet to allow the data to be interrogated more efficiently.

4.4.3 The Additional Scheduling Project (ASP) noted a serious issue with the desk based lists: accuracy. The fieldworker wrote:

"Although these monuments had been submitted to a previous desk-based evaluation between 1989 and 1991, subsequent research and fieldwork by the MPP revealed numerous omissions, duplications and sundry errors, which undermined confidence in the designation process" (CCC 2003, p.1)

4.4.4 This issue resulted in that particular project having to revisit the original assessments, effectively 'starting again' with HER searches. This found 807 prehistoric funerary monuments, of which 159 were potentially nationally important, noting that:

4.4.5 *"The monuments below the threshold of national importance are on the whole barrows recorded in the 18th and 19th centuries or more recently identified on air photographs. Their survival has not been confirmed and it remains uncertain whether archaeological deposits are preserved on the ground."*

4.4.6 Further work on these 159 sites resulted in 23 new schedulings and 16 revised ones: a 'hit rate' of nearly 25%.

4.4.7 For the purposes of this project a search was conducted for monuments within the study area and these were transferred onto a spreadsheet. This identified a total of 54 monuments within the study area. Of these, the overwhelming majority are of medieval or later date. The remaining five comprise ring ditches of possible prehistoric date and Roman sites: two cemeteries, a road and the scheduled Moulton Hills Roman barrow site (SAM 21).

4.4.8 Although it is accepted that the study area has produced a relatively limited sample, the data does illustrate a potential limitation of the MPP for identifying sites with potential for designation. The limitation is period specific and there are two issues within this dataset that it is felt need highlighting.

4.4.9 Firstly, the majority of the identifiable monuments that fall within the remit of the MPP are dated to later periods. This is perhaps understandable given the increased likelihood of survival of such sites and their relative ease of identification without first being subject to further, usually intrusive works. None the less, this does leave earlier sites under-represented.

4.4.10 Secondly, it would appear that the scoring system also favours more recent monuments. It should be noted at this point that the MPP guidance states quite clearly that the scoring systems are '*an aid to professional judgement, not a replacement for it and should be seen more as a method of documenting judgements than as a rigorous mathematical procedure'* (MPP Intro Material, p.13). With this in mind, references below to specific scoring are for illustrative purposes rather than representative of a 'threshold' above which monuments should be deemed significant.

4.4.11 Specifically, the 16 monuments within the study area that scored higher than 30 are all of medieval or later date. Conversely, none of the five earlier sites achieved a rating higher than 22 (SAM 21). It is suggested that this is in no small part a result of the weighting afforded by the Discrimination Criteria 'Documentation: Archaeological' and, more importantly 'Documentation: Historical'. It is these criteria that in most cases push the scoring up (see Table 2).

4.4.12 As stated above, the scorings are not of empirical value, however, as a guide for the purposes of identifying sites of potential National Importance the disparity in scoring that these criteria introduce might be seen as a pitfall.

4.4.13 However, this does not necessarily mean that MPP data has little or no value in this exercise, merely that it is neither comprehensive or absolute. Interestingly the 16 highest scorers (over 30) of the 54 in the target area is broadly comparable to the 1:4 success rate of the 1990s Additional Scheduling Project.

4.4.14 It is also notable that of the 16 highest scorers, 9 are classified as either Shrunken Medieval Villages (SMV) or moats. Both these class of sites are usefully identifiable in the landscape as ‘monuments’ for preservation, management, presentation and possible reuse as informal public amenity space, providing a practical and historic benefit to the new community, especially on large scale developments of the type proposed under City Deal. However, to do so requires a recognition of this value sufficiently early in the planning cycle.

4.4.15 MPP data may well provide a useful source for potentially nationally important sites, albeit a limited one that in no way should be considered definitive. The ASP identified flaws in the original lists that meant they had to be redone, and limitations of the scoring system have been identified above. However, it should be said that the paper lists provided a pointer to future schedulable sites, and the type of verification work

undertaken by the ASP could reasonably form part of the assessment of significance for a planning submission.

4.4.16 A final point about the ASP is that the new schedulings were informed by auguring as well as desktop work and site visits, so even with this project some form of intrusive investigation was required, and with barrows, auguring was the most appropriate.

Period	Mon. Type	Group Val	Survival	Potential	Doc. Arch	Doc. Hist	Group Val Clu	Diversity Feat	Amenity Val	Tot	Rank	Comments
Med/ post med	Castle	4	4	4	4	9	4	4	4	**37**	R Sched	Motte & Bailey
	Med Trackway	4	4	9	4	1	1	4	4	**31**		S.E Bourn lodge
	Castle	4	9	4	4	4	1	4	4	**34**	SAM 20	
	Dovecote	9	9	4	1	1	1	4	4	**33**	LB 3	converted to dwellings
	Moat	9	4	4	4	9	1	4	4	**39**	R	
	SMV	4	4	9	4	4	1	4	1	**31**		cf RN08361
	Moat	9	9	9	4	9	1	9	4	**54**	SAM 20	Extend scheduling to asparagus beds?
	Moat	9	4	4	4	9	1	4	1	**36**	R	Rec. but is occupied
	Dovecote	9	4	4	1	1	4	4	9	**36**	LB 2	
	Dovecote	9	4	4	4	1	4	1	4	**31**	LB 2	Dwelling
	Moat	9	4	4	1	9	1	4	1	**33**		
	SMV	9	4	9	4	1	4	4	1	**36**		
	Moat	9	9	9	4	4	1	4	4	**43**		Rec.
	Moat	9	4	4	4	9	1	4	4	**39**		Rec for Sched
	Moat	4	4	4	1	9	1	4	4	**31**		Listed building
	Dovecote	9	9	4	1	1	1	1	4	**30**	LB 2	
Pre-med	Roman Barrow	1	4	4	4		4	1	4	**22**	SAM 21	3 mounds but possibly med
	R/B Cemetery	1	4	4	1		1	4	1	**16**		
	Ring Ditches	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	0	**9**	AP	
	Roman Road	1	4	4	4	0	4	4	1	**22**		
	Roman Cemetery	1	4	4	1		1	1	1	**13**		Inhumation. Check in field

Table 2: MPP Scoring with documentation scorings highlighted

4.5 National Archaeological Identification Survey (NAIS)

4.5.1 The NAIS survey data will undoubtedly contribute significantly to the knowledge base for the study area. The level of detail that it provides will be especially informative as a predictive tool when trying to assess the likelihood of encountering remains and the subsequent impact of more widespread development.

4.5.2 Numerous examples of potential small, nucleated settlements, similar to those recorded by excavations in the northern part of the study area have been identified by the NAIS. These include potential sites to the south of Cambourne and also possible banjo enclosures immediately to the north of the study area. This enhanced data may make it possible to at least make more detailed predictions about the extent of the pattern of nucleated Iron Age and Roman settlement as identified in the northern part of the study area.

4.5.3 With regards the wider landscape, the NAIS data will be especially useful as a corroborative source for studies such as the extensive landscape survey of the Bourn

valley conducted by Susan Oosthuizen (2006). This work will be combined archaeological data, field-name, and cartographic evidence to provide a detailed picture of the agricultural economy from the Late Saxon period onwards.

4.5.4 As can be seen on figure 2c the data covers areas of the study area that have yet to be investigated in any great detail. This will enable more informed pre-mitigation decisions to be made when development pressures arise.

4.5.5 The data may also enable the limits of known sites to be established with a higher degree of resolution, which could prove an invaluable corroborative resource for the SHINE and CHER datasets. An example of this can be seen in the south-east of the study area where the layout of SHINE entry DCB9096 can be seen quite clearly. This will undoubtedly contribute to the ongoing and future management and stewardship of known assets.

4.6 Issues arising from assessment of the resources

4.6.1 Based upon this rapid assessment it is clear that there are several resources available as aids to identifying heritage assets. However, they could not be considered to be reliable indicators of National Importance. There are a number of issues with the data which make them unsuitable for this purpose.

4.6.2 At this point it should be noted that there was a long held view that the Cambridgeshire Claylands, within which the study area lies, were largely uninhabited prior to the Roman period.

4.6.3 As will be discussed in the following section, this has been demonstrated to be untrue as a result of the evidence gathered from large scale excavations in recent years (since the late 1990's). Whilst none of these sites have uncovered remains of National Importance, they are of undoubted significance as a result of having enabled a better understanding of the development of the landscape to be ascertained.

4.6.4 With this in mind, it might be useful if future methodologies for determining significance sought to include the potential contribution any given site might make to our understanding of the wider landscape. Even then it is highly unlikely that this level of significance would warrant designation or could be determined without further, physical investigation.

The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER)

4.6.5 It must be considered that the information presented in the CHER dataset is generally not derived from considerations regarding the significance of the evidence. With the exception of findspots and extant monuments, many of the Event and Monument plots are generated based upon the discovery of remains as a result of archaeological work undertaken in response to development pressures. These development pressures are not evenly spread and, as a result, nor is the data.

4.6.6 Inevitably, this means that even attempts to identify significance based upon the cumulative weight of evidence of the CHER data, for instance by identifying clusters of event and monument records, is biased by the means (development pressure) from which a large proportion of the records are ultimately derived.

4.6.7 The incorporation of the NAIS data into the CHER would have the effect of providing a more even spread of evidence, which, as noted above, might enhance the formulation of mitigation strategies, but even with the potential added value that this data provides it is not expected that this material would enable National Importance to be inferred based on the Selection Criteria laid out in Section 2.4.

SHINE

4.6.8 Perhaps as a result of the increased likelihood of survival and therefore visibility of later monuments, The SHINE dataset is dominated by remains from later periods. Of the 38 entries in the study area only 5 are of definite pre-medieval date; with a further three of uncertain date (see table 1). As a result, it is suggested that the SHINE methodology might not be particularly applicable for the purposes of identifying pre-medieval heritage assets earlier in the planning process.

4.6.9 With regards attempts to assess significance or national importance from the SHINE records it is worth re-capping the assessment criteria employed by this methodology (SHINE 2009):

Significance

This field relates to the relative or comparative significance of those SHINE candidates that have already had a Form category assigned to them i.e. Form is assessed first, then the successful sites are assessed for their relative significance. Ratings of High, Medium and Low will be used. Medium will be the default setting for all SHINE candidates, with the HER officer increasing or decreasing the Significance rating as appropriate. The rating contained within the Significance field relates to the significance of managing the site using ELS. In many cases, this field is likely to correspond to the archaeological significance of a monument.

Where appropriate, HERs might wish to consider some or all of the following when assigning a feature its Significance rating:

1. Archaeological significance (which might include reference to MPP scores, the criteria for scheduling, etc)

2. Landscape significance (which might include prominence, visibility and setting within a valuable historic landscape)

3. Community significance (which might consider the value of one monument over another in terms of its community value – also see paragraph 81, Conservation Principles)

The determination of the Significance rating should be undertaken in light of the close relationship and intended end-use that the SHINE dataset will have with Environmental Stewardship. The way in which a HER assigns Significance to features should be, to some extent, shaped by the end use of this dataset e.g. a very rare and significant feature that isn't easily managed using the existing ES options might not be rated highly in this field due to the limitations of ES rather than the relative lesser significance of the feature. Whilst the choice of features as coherent management units and the polygons created to represent those features are very likely to be of use for other purposes, e.g. forestry applications, it should be noted that the Significance rating may not necessarily suit other uses, whereupon this field may require recasting or validating for alternative uses of the dataset.

4.6.10 As stated above the rating of features in SHINE is not necessarily governed by their relative significance, limitations of Environmental Stewardship also have an impact. Furthermore, 'Medium' is the default setting for significance of SHINE entries and this is the attribution given to the majority of the sites within the Study Area. It is suggested that these factors imply that the SHINE data could not be confidently used to identify the specifics of National Importance without further consultation of the original source material used to make these attributions.

Monument Protection Programme

4.6.11 As with the SHINE data, the MPP appears to be broadly weighted towards remains from later periods. Of the 11 Scheduled Monuments in the study area only two are of pre-medieval date; only five pre-medieval sites were identified by the MPP.

4.6.12 Once again, the increased likelihood of survival and therefore visibility of later monuments is doubtless a contributing, unavoidable factor, and so this is not an implied criticism of the methodology. However, it is suggested that this methodology would not be particularly applicable for the purposes of identifying pre-medieval heritage assets earlier in the planning process or below ground remains for which there is little to no supporting documentation or historical context.

4.6.13 Whilst the MPP data is neither comprehensive or absolute, it may be a useful starting point for identifying sites. Combined with the verification work undertaken by the ASP, it could reasonably form part of the assessment of significance for a planning submission.

National Archaeological Identification Survey (NAIS)

4.6.14 In terms of identifying sites of potential National Importance, it is suggested that, taken in isolation, the data presented by the first stage of the NAIS could not confer the necessary value to trigger designation. However, taken in conjunction with the data contained in the CHER/SHINE and the MPP, the results of targeted ground-based work, undertaken as part of the second stage of the project, could contribute significantly to a number of the Selection Criteria in the case of such assessments.

4.6.15 Specifically, any evidence gathered from potential sites would add to their Documentation/finds value. The identification of specific site or monument types when fed into the EH Archives, CHER, SHINE and other relevant databases would also enhance the record of the distribution of sites, which would potentially increase the Group value for assets. Furthermore, this data would enable more confident judgements as to the survival/condition and fragility/vulnerability values of sites to be made.

5 Archaeological Excavations Retrospective Assessments

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 In order to assess how levels of significance are determined and whether or not this can be done early enough to influence planning decisions, the results of a selection of excavated sites within the study area are considered below. By conducting a retrospective study of these projects it is hoped that it might be possible to gauge the expected significance of these sites in relation to their tangible significance, thereby giving a sense of the reliability of pre-mitigation information.

5.1.2 Each project is summarised below along with a brief discussion of their expected and tangible significance. In Sections 5.3 and 5.4 the Selection and Designation Criteria outlined in Section 2.3 have been applied to each of the case studies in order to assess their levels of significance both pre and post excavation. There follows a broader discussion of the issues arising from this examination of the fieldwork record.

5.2 Case Studies

Cambourne New Settlement

Background

5.2.1 Preliminary archaeological investigations of the Cambourne Development Area were carried out by Wessex Archaeology (Wessex Archaeology 1989) and the cropmark evidence was mapped and interpreted by Air Photo Services Ltd on behalf of Wessex Archaeology (Cox & Deegan 1996; Deegan 1996). The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) was consulted but contained few records within the Development Area, other than a Romano-British pottery scatter, a coin hoard, cropmarks and finds from fieldwalking and post-medieval buildings. The documentary evidence indicated that, prior to enclosure in 1835, the area under investigation lay within a network of the common fields of Caxton and Bourn parishes. This was confirmed by cropmark and aerial photographic evidence, which showed ridge and furrow cultivation throughout the Development Area. Earlier remains included a ditched enclosure in the south-west of the Development Area and a previously unknown enclosure recorded to the south-east.

5.2.2 Prior to the start of the Cambourne development little was known about the archaeology of the area. It had been assumed that the clay subsoil was not amenable to prehistoric agriculture and that the area had not been settled, the *Victoria County History* declared that the clay uplands of western Cambridgeshire were not suitable for arable agriculture until the Romans brought in a heavy plough capable of turning the intractable soils (*VCH* Cambridgeshire, I, 303). Even as late as the turn of the millennium *The Atlas of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire History* stated that the '*Heavy claylands in Huntingdonshire and western Cambridgeshire, although largely uninhabited, would also have had routes through them from earliest times*' (Malim, Chapter 11 in Kirby and Oosthuizen 2000).

Planning History

- **78** *Evaluation along Rising Main, Cambourne New Settlement, 1998* Five evaluation trenches were excavated along the proposed course of the ring main at Cambourne new settlement. A large feature was recorded in one of the trenches, which produced 1st-2nd C AD pottery from the upper layers of its backfill. Other features recorded appear to be associated with a system of land drains which covered the area. A circular pit was also found, which appeared to be of recent date. No evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation was seen.

- **171** *Evaluation at Entrance Park, Cambourne, 1998* Thirteen evaluation trenches were excavated encountering no significant archaeological deposits. One ditch was associated with a field boundary in existence since at least 1888. Otherwise, features were only drains. No evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation was noted.
- **172** *Evaluation at Western Boundary, Cambourne, 1998* A total of 27 evaluation trenches were excavated, revealing that modern agricultural practices had seriously eroded archaeological deposits. There was no visible trace of earthwork remains (headlands) which had been observed in 1989. However, a number of trenches contained very truncated remains of plough furrows. In one trench a number of earlier ditches were found, containing Roman pottery in the backfill of one. These ditches may form part of a system of rectilinear enclosures or fields, part of which is also apparent as a cropmark close to the evaluation area. A watching brief alongside the western perimeter footpath found only modern features and deposits.
- **174** *Evaluation at Cambourne New Settlement Site 26, 1999* Trial trenching revealed a number of linear features, some datable to the Romano-British period, possibly representing the remains of a field system. A large ditch of Romano-British date recorded in Trench 191 may represent part of a linear enclosure, visible as a cropmark in aerial photographs. Two undated pits or scoops in trench 205 may be of a comparable date. The remains of a medieval and later ridge and furrow system were recorded in most trenches.
- **175** *Evaluation at Greater Cambourne Church and High Street, 2001* No features or finds of archaeological significance were encountered in three evaluation trenches. A modern land drain and evidence for wheel ruts were the only features.
- **176** *Evaluation at Cambourne, subphases 3-6, 1998* Evaluation of 59 test trenches found one ditch with IA pottery, along with a number of ditches that did not accord with the alignments of known ridge and furrow systems or later Enclosure ditches. No dating evidence was recovered from these features. Evidence of Medieval ridge and furrow was found in many trenches. Several ditches were found and could be identified with field boundaries in existence since at least 1888. Otherwise the features noted were modern drains and deep ploughing remains.
- **350** *Excavations at School Lane, Lower Cambourne, 2000* Following on from trial trenching, an area of 0.25 ha was subject to archaeological excavation. The earliest feature on the site comprised a single sub-circular pit of Early Iron Age date. The earliest phase of enclosure was a single ditch, aligned approximately north-east to south-west, dated to the Later Iron Age. A single inhumation burial also of probably Iron Age date was also excavated. Four further phases of enclosure ditches were recognised of Romano-British date, often with associated sub-enclosures or paddocks. A group of intercutting pits were also excavated, and dated to the Romano-British period, but these have not been related closely to the sequence of enclosure ditches. Overlying the pit group was a thick deposit of very dark grey clay loam, probably the fill of a depression caused by slumping or compression of the fills of earlier features. A sizeable assemblage of pottery recovered from these dates to early to middle Saxon period, although no features of this date were identified in the area. A large number of medieval and post-medieval furrows (ridge and furrow system) overlay the earlier features across the entire excavation area.
- **762** *Evaluation at Cambourne Business Park, 2000* 27 evaluation trenches revealed no evidence for archaeological activity, except a single isolated possible hearth feature dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British period in the SE corner of the evaluation area. Traces of medieval and later ridge and furrow were recorded in the E half of the area.
- **764** *Evaluation at Settlement Centre Roads, Country Park and Eastern Landscaping, Cambourne New Settlement, 2000* 30 trenches revealed a single undated feature (possibly a posthole) in the additional planting area in the Eastern Landscaping area at Monkfield Drive. The remains of medieval and later ridge and furrow system were recorded in most trenches.
- **767** *Evaluation at Lower Cambourne Collector Roads & Plots Lc06-15, 2000* 38 trenches were evaluated. A dense concentration of settlement activity was found, extending from other excavated areas at Lower Cambourne Green. Traces of a rectangular enclosure cropmark were found. Finds were of an early/mid 3rd to mid 4th C date, contemporaneous with the dated Romano-British features at Lower Cambourne Green. No archaeological evidence was found in the W, N or NE fringes of the area. A medieval and later ridge and furrow field system was recorded in most trenches.
- **1060** *Excavation at North Caxton Bypass, 1999-2002* An excavation was carried out over

0.7ha, revealing three phases of activity spanning the Iron Age – Medieval periods. Romano-British features were excavated consisting of pit and posthole clusters, a post-hole structure with a possible associated pen and a regular network of ditches/field boundaries. Medieval ridge and furrow covers the entire area.

- **1063** *Evaluation at Lower Cambourne Green, 2000* Six trenches were excavated, revealing ditches adjacent to the Iron Age and Roman settlement previously identified at School Lane, formed of large rectangular enclosures, complex arrangements of smaller ditches dividing the settlement and agricultural zones in addition to groups of large pits. Early and Middle Saxon activity was also evidenced by domestic activity which may have been used to backfill the earthworks left by the Iron Age/Roman settlement. The remains of a medieval and later ridge and furrow field system were recorded in the trenches.
- **1064** *Evaluation at Settlement Centre Roads and Jeavons Lane, Cambourne New Settlement, 2001* 55 evaluation trenches were excavated in three areas, at Settlement Centre Roads and land adjacent to Jeavons Lane. Evidence of two clusters of significant archaeological activity was found within the Phase 4 and 5 housing, adjacent to Jeavons Lane, bisected by Monkfield Drive. The largest cluster lies immediately to the south of Monkfield Drive and consists of at least one large enclosure, numerous linear field boundaries and pit/posthole features, all dating from the late prehistoric into the Roman period. A second smaller cluster lies 120m further to the north. This consists of a single enclosure and well, together with a linear field boundary and a small group of possible postholes, which appear to date to the late prehistoric period.
- **1065** *Evaluation at Cambourne New Settlement, 1999* 96 evaluation trenches were excavated over a 43 ha area. Nine new areas of archaeological significance were located.
- **1067** *Excavation at Lower Cambourne, 1999-2002* Following on from evaluation, an area of 3 hectares was subject to open area excavation. Seven phases were identified, spanning the post-glacial to modern periods. Remains recorded include a palaeochannel, possible Bronze Age round house, Iron Age enclosures, droveways and stock pen, and Roman rectangular enclosures with round house and oven. The site was also occupied during the early Saxon period, with evidence from wells, and medieval ridge and furrow was identified across the site. Finally a post-medieval/modern field ditch crossed the site.
- **1069** *Excavation at Poplar Plantation, Cambourne, 1999-2002* Following evaluation an area of 0.35 ha was excavated, revealing remains dating from the Early Iron Age to Medieval periods. The excavation provided evidence of Early-Mid Iron Age occupation, consisting of two phases of enclosures, with round houses and droveway. Limited evidence for Romano-British activity was identified, and medieval ridge and furrow was found across the site.
- **1070** *Excavation at Knapwell Plantation, Cambourne, 1999-2002* Following on from evaluation, a strip and record excavation was carried out at this location. Four phases of activity were identified spanning the Early Iron Age to Medieval periods. Settlement evidence was recorded dating to the Early-Middle Iron Age consisting of enclosures, ring-gullies, well, pits and postholes. Dating to the Mid-Roman period was found a square enclosure, postholes, pits and two burials, with an extension to the enclosure ditch in the Late Roman period. Medieval ridge and furrow was evidence across the site and had truncated large areas of archaeological features.
- **1071** *Excavation at Jeavons Lane, Cambourne, 2001* Following on from evaluation a strip and record excavation was undertaken, revealing widespread evidence of Iron Age and Romano-British occupation and agricultural activity. The remains encountered include ditched enclosures with trackways and pens and posthole and pit clusters.
- **1072** *Excavation at Mill Farm, Cambourne, 1999-2002* Following on from evaluation, a strip and record excavation was carried out, revealing activity spanning the Early Bronze Age to Medieval periods. Bronze Age activity was limited to two hearths, postholes and a gully. Evidence from the Roman period comprised enclosures, linear ditches and a series of pit and hearth clusters, and a ramped well, suggested to indicate pastoral activity at the site.
- **1073** *Excavation at Broadway Farm, Cambourne, 1999-2002* Following on from evaluation, a strip and record excavation was undertaken over an area of 1.2ha. Limited evidence was recorded, with the exception of a series of Early-Middle Iron Age enclosures, with associated hearths, pits and postholes.
- **1074** *Excavations at The Grange, Cambourne, 1999-2002* Following evaluation open area excavation was carried out in this area, revealing a Romano-British enclosure and associated structure,

residual early Saxon material and Medieval/Post medieval field systems.

- **1075** *Excavation at Great Common Farm, Cambourne, 1999-2002* Following on from evaluation, an area of 0.87 ha was subject to strip and record excavation. Evidence dating to the Romano-British and Saxon periods was recorded, together with remains of Medieval ridge and furrow and modern field drains. The Romano-British remains consist of ditches, pit and gullies, indicative of domestic activity in the vicinity. Ephemeral Saxon remains were encountered, consisting of residual material and possible ditch.
- **1249** *AP assessment, Cambourne, 1996* The assessment area was previously covered by the upstanding remains of ridge and furrow ploughing in the open medieval fields surrounding the villages of Bourn and Caxton. The ridge and furrow is being eroded by modern ploughing. In the assessment area, aerial reconnaissance and air photo interpretation has revealed hitherto unknown ditched archaeological sites, which have been sealed by the overlying ridge and furrow. One ditched rectilinear enclosure lies within the assessment area at TL333598, and a further three enclosures have been recorded immediately adjacent to the area. Similar sites are of proven Iron Age date. The morphology and distribution of known sites suggests a pre-medieval, probably Romano-British or Iron age, landscape comprising small ditched farmsteads, possibly based on a pastoral cattle-rearing economy. The assessment area has very high potential for discovery of further sites, both from the air and from ground based investigations.
- **1252** *Watching brief, Western Boundary Path, Cambourne, 1998* No significant deposits were observed during the watching brief.
- **1458** *Excavation at Monk Field Farm, Cambourne, 2003* Excavation of this area revealed four phases of activity dating from prehistoric to Medieval or later. The earliest phase of activity is represented tree clearance, followed by the creation of a Roman field system. A single cremation is also tentatively dated to the Roman period. The field system continued in use until the Saxon period, and was replaced by medieval ridge and furrow across the entire site.
- **1459** *Excavation at Little Common Farm, Cambourne, 2003* Excavation of this area revealed four phases of activity dating from Middle Iron Age to Medieval or later. During the Middle Iron Age a large ditched enclosure was constructed, with its internal area divided into three areas containing structures. The enclosure was remodelled in the Late Iron Age, at which time the structures were dismantled and replaced. A series of pits containing animal remains and pottery date to this period. An oven or kiln-related feature was constructed following the abandonment of the enclosure in the Late Iron Age. A field system surrounds the enclosure, which was reorganised in the Romano-British period. Finally remains of ridge and furrow were observed across the site.
- **1460** *Watching brief at Cambourne Rising Main, 1999* A watching brief investigated several features of possible later prehistoric and Romano-British date, including a N-S ditch and 3 small shallow features (possibly severely truncated pits/postholes). A walkover survey of adjacent stripped easement located a single small undated feature in an area where evaluation had located two other undated features. No other significant archaeological deposits were observed.
- **1461** *Evaluation at Upper Cambourne, 2003* One hundred and twenty four evaluation trenches were excavated over two separate areas, totalling 58.4 ha. Two areas of archaeological significance were identified, one an Early/Middle Iron Age settlement and field system, the second a Roman cremation and ditches. Two further field systems were recorded, probably dating to the Roman period. A possible palaeochannel was identified, and traces of ridge and furrow were evident in most trenches.
- **1825** *Evaluation at Hodgkinson Land, Cambourne, 2004* Four evaluation trenches were excavated over the 0.7 ha plot. Only one feature was identified, a single undated and truncated ditch, in the NE part of the site. This supports the results of the 2001 evaluation, when no significant archaeological features or deposits were discovered surrounding this site.
- **2098** *Watching brief along temporary haul road and drainage pipes, Cambourne, 2003* Six trenches were mechanically excavated along the proposed route of a temporary haul road and drainage pipes, revealing a series of ditches. A substantial ditch of 2m width contained Roman and Saxon pottery, animal bone, mollusc and charcoal fragments, and in the same trench another ditch contained half of a probable Roman pot. A third undated ditch is thought to be part of the field system identified at Jeavons Lane. The remains indicate settlement activity nearby, although little charcoal was found in environmental samples.

- **2101** *Excavation in The Fields, Cambourne, 2003/4* Mitigation fieldwork was undertaken on two housing plots (UC01 and UC17) at Cambourne, comprising a combination of area excavation totalling 0.5 ha, test pits, trial trenching and magnetic susceptibility survey. In one trench four phases of field system were identified, spanning the early/middle Iron Age through to the Medieval periods. The Late Iron Age and Roman systems may have been short lived, and may represent farmsteads, but geophysical survey failed to provide any more conclusive evidence. Elsewhere little evidence for significant archaeological remains was found, with the exception of a series of undated ditches.
- **2311** *Evaluation of GC28, Cambourne, 2006* A further two evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of development, revealing a single undated drainage gully, likely to be of modern date. No other archaeological remains were identified.
- **2312** *Evaluation of Knapwell Plantation Far East, Cambourne, 2006* An evaluation was undertaken on 2.9 ha block of land adjacent to Knapwell Plantation Far East. No significant archaeological features were identified. A series of undated drainage gullies were recorded, although these were likely to be of modern origin. A small quantity of residual burnt flint was also recovered.
- **2333** *Evaluation at for spoil areas A-C, sports centre and facilities, 2006* 25 trenches were excavated, but little evidence for archaeological activity was identified. A small number of prehistoric flint flakes were recovered and a number of shallow post-medieval/ modern drainage ditches were identified in the eastern trenches of area A.
- **3100** *Evaluation and excavation at Harlton Road, Little Eversden, 2008* Four evaluation trenches totalling 125m were excavated in advance of proposed residential development, followed by excavation of an area of 15m by 77m within the footprint of the housing. The investigations revealed at least two phases of activity dating to the pre and later post-medieval period, comprising two different alignments of parallel ditches, possible enclosure boundaries as well as a series of pits, a quarry and a well. These remains suggest the presence of domestic occupation within the vicinity of the site.
- **3602** *Evaluation at Cambourne Secondary School, 2011* An evaluation consisting of 31 trenches 50-100m in length revealed archaeological features primarily associated with land division and possibly drainage. Close to the southern, eastern and western site boundaries a series of boundary and enclosure ditches contained early Roman pottery. The aerial photographic and geophysical surveys recorded a possible trackway, during excavation a putative surfacing was uneven and had been subject to plough damage. Comparable ditches were recorded crossing its projected line.

Summary

Early Prehistory

5.2.3 The excavations, undertaken in advance of the development of the new town, covered an area of 600ha and revealed a landscape settled from the Bronze Age onwards. Early prehistoric finds were relatively rare, although leaf-shaped arrowheads found at Lower Cambourne and Knapwell Plantation were indicative of Early Neolithic hunting activity. Some form of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity was indicated by a plano-convex knife and a flint flake with scraper-like retouch, both from Lower Cambourne. Three sites produced finds indicative of short-lived settlement and occupation from at least the Middle Bronze Age, all lying close to watercourses or within partly-silted palaeochannels. (ECB 172 & 1252). The environmental data obtained from the sites at North Caxton Bypass, Mill Farm, and Lower Cambourne suggest that much of the Mesolithic and Neolithic forest had been cleared by the Middle–Late Bronze Age. Of the four palaeochannels that were exposed, two probably survived into the Romano-British period, either seasonally or at least as boggy areas, and another still flows periodically, although it is now canalised in a field ditch.

5.2.4 During the Bronze Age, trackways were established linking the Cam and route of the later Icknield Way to the east with the Great Ouse to the west. One track is mapped close to the route now taken by the A428, approximately following the plateau forming the watershed between the Great Ouse and the Bourn Brook. No remains of this trackway were encountered during excavation or evaluation and evidence for Bronze Age activity was only apparent in the southern part of the excavation, in two valleys and

on a ridge. This comprised pottery and worked flint at Mill Farm (ECB1072) and putative Middle or Late Bronze Age roundhouses at North Caxton Bypass and Lower Cambourne indicative of single generation farming settlements.

Iron Age Settlement

5.2.5 There was then a hiatus in settlement within the site until the Middle Iron Age and the appearance of unenclosed roundhouses at Lower Cambourne, Knapwell Plantation (ECB2312), and Little Common Farm (ECB1459). At Knapwell Plantation the unenclosed phase may have lasted two generations or more as there were at least two roundhouses, one or possibly both of which were rebuilt after an indeterminable period. At Lower Cambourne an enclosure may have been created relatively soon after the original settlement was established as the enclosure ditch respected an earlier roundhouse, showing that it was still standing. It is likely that enclosure ditches were created to alleviate flooding and aid drainage on the heavy clay soils. The environmental evidence shows that by the time the enclosures and their ditches were abandoned the ditches would have contained standing water, with weeds growing in and adjacent it.

5.2.6 These sites lay near the upper end of one of the three main stream valleys in the Development Area. It is suggested that each valley had one site, apparently a farmstead, which survived for perhaps two or more generations after its establishment. At Lower Cambourne and Poplar Plantation (ECB1069) droveways were present that may have led between sites and, as with the trackway along the Ouse/Bourn watershed, it must be assumed that away from the settlements a degree of flexibility was needed to cross the area in bad weather conditions. The limited evidence for fields around the farmsteads shows that they were probably extended between 50m and 150m away from the enclosures.

5.2.7 The finds and environmental evidence were, for the most part, indicative of agricultural settlement. The pottery comprised hand made fabrics and vessel forms attributed to the Middle to Late Iron Age but excluded those that remained current into the Romano-British period. Possible ‘industrial processes’ were demonstrated by the presence of fuel-ash slag from Lower Cambourne, Little Common Farm, and Knapwell Plantation, although the purpose of this activity was unclear. Various stone tools were represented, the most numerous being rotary and saddle querns.

5.2.8 The local economy seems to have been based largely on stock rearing with some arable cultivation. Faunal remains were recovered from Iron Age features on only four of the sites, Lower Cambourne, Knapwell Plantation, Jeavons Lane (ECB1071), and Little Common Farm. Preservation at both Little Common Farm and Lower Cambourne was quite good, and preservation generally within the Iron Age features was better than for the Romano-British ones. The animal bone assemblages were dominated by cattle, sheep/goat, and pig. Pig formed a minor component, perhaps reflecting low levels of woodland pannage in the general area. Fish bone was entirely absent.

5.2.9 Decent sized environmental assemblages were recovered from Knapwell Plantation and Little Common Farm and the high frequency of fragments of hazelnut shell and stones of sloe within these is notable as the remains of potential wild food resources are more commonly associated with Neolithic sites. Broadly this evidence indicated the predominance of agriculture in the locality particularly the growing of spelt, emmer, and barley. The relatively high proportion of seeds of larger seeded species indicates that crops were probably stored having been relatively well-processed and given the

proximity of the settlements, it is possible that some degree of agricultural communal labour existed.

Romano-British Settlement

5.2.10 Ten of the 12 sites at Cambourne revealed Romano-British features, with Little Common Farm and Broadway Farm (ECB1073) providing evidence for later Iron Age settlement only. Of the nine Romano-British sites, Lower Cambourne, Knapwell Plantation, Jeavons Lane, and The Fields (ECB2101) also had later Iron Age features, although in only one (Lower Cambourne) or possibly two (Jeavons Lane) cases is there reasonably clear evidence for continuity of settlement.

5.2.11 The Romano-British settlements excavated at Cambourne were not all contemporaneous and were dispersed across the Development Area at regular intervals of *c.*400m, with the preferred locations being close to a stream or watercourse, in a slightly sheltered position. They were all farmsteads engaged in mixed agriculture, though pastoral farming dominated, as reflected in the increased number of droveways attributed to this period. With the exception of Lower Cambourne (CHER ECB1067), they were small and of low status, apparently occupied for a relatively short period or at least not intensively, with little evidence for expansion or nucleation. Lower Cambourne was unusual in several ways, including the greater range of finds perhaps indicating a settlement of higher status, the unusual group of 'placed deposits' and its continuous occupation from the Iron Age.

5.2.12 The layout and appearance of the farmsteads did not undergo any significant change until the later 2nd century or possibly early 3rd century, when sub-rectangular enclosures appeared at Mill Farm, Knapwell Plantation (CHER ECB1070), Jeavons Lane, and Monk Field Farm (ECB1458), Lower Cambourne and The Grange (ECB1074). Many of these sites continued to build roundhouses up till this point. Subsequently, at Lower Cambourne, the early Romano-British enclosures were swept away and replaced by sub-rectangular enclosures, in the 3rd and 4th centuries respectively. At Lower Cambourne and Jeavons Lane the establishment of sub-rectangular enclosures also saw the appearance of sub-rectangular buildings, at Lower Cambourne alongside at least one roundhouse; elsewhere, such as The Grange, there is evidence for roundhouses only. At Lower Cambourne, the coin evidence shows that the site continued in use until the late 4th or perhaps the early 5th century, with 12 coins minted AD 388–402 being found, the only site where there is such clear evidence for late activity.

5.2.13 This continuity from the preceding period is reflected in the finds evidence, with typically Late Iron Age pottery forms enduring into the Romano-British period and no significant cultural change evident until at least the late 1st, perhaps even into the 2nd century. Overall, it seems likely that the settlements were of lower middling status. Limited quantities of samian and amphora-borne commodities, occasional glass vessels, and the more basic sorts of personal adornment were clearly imported, but the settlements generally subsisted, at least until the late Romano-British period. This may be in no small part down to the clayland environment, which was prone to both seasonal waterlogging and drought. The inhumations bear this out, the individuals studied were physically robust and exhibited signs of prolonged hard work.

5.2.14 The evidence relating to both the growing and consumption of crops and animal husbandry was better represented in this period than in the Iron Age. Charred plant remains came from seven sites with Romano-British evidence. Lower Cambourne produced by far the largest assemblage of this date, while The Grange and Jeavons

Lane produced moderate-sized assemblages. Smaller assemblages were examined from North Caxton Bypass, Great Common Farm, Knapwell Plantation, and Mill Farm. At all of these sites preservation of charred plant material was generally very good in comparison to the Iron Age. Animal bones were well represented on only three Romano-British sites: Knapwell Plantation, Jeavons Lane, and Lower Cambourne. A small assemblage of marine molluscs was also recovered from Lower Cambourne.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement

5.2.15 There was little evidence for continuity of occupation on any of the sites at Cambourne after AD 410, though it is probable that at least some activity continued in the 5th century, particularly at Lower Cambourne. Early Saxon material, principally pottery, was present in small quantities at Lower Cambourne, Knapwell Plantation, Jeavons Lane, Monk Field Farm, and The Grange. Enclosures at these sites may have remained in use during the 4th century and these may have provided foci for continued settlement in the 5th century. A few pits or, more probably, wells were dug at Lower Cambourne, while a substantial ditch forming a small C-shaped enclosure, may have remained sufficiently open to form a usable enclosure in the 5th century. The only other feature at Cambourne which might be attributed to the Saxon period was what has been interpreted as a hedgeline at Monk Field Farm.

5.2.16 Between the 6th and 12th centuries there is a gap in the archaeological record at Cambourne until the appearance of ridge and furrow agriculture. *Domesday* records that a large part of Bourn parish was held in 1086 by the sheriff of Cambridge, and there is evidence of a severe economic decline following the Norman Conquest, which might explain the paucity of archaeological evidence.

5.2.17 The evidence from Cambourne and elsewhere demonstrates an even lower density of settlement on the clay uplands of western Cambridgeshire during the medieval period than was seen in the Saxon period. However, increasing population, concentrated in the valleys, resulted in extensive areas of what was probably considered marginal land being brought into arable cultivation, with large, open fields established. These survive today in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks where not ploughed flat, as at Cambourne, by 20th century agriculture. The land along the north side of the Bourn valley was probably always regarded as unsuitable for arable agriculture and only cultivated when the demand for food could not be fulfilled by what could be produced in the arable fields in the lower part of the valley alone.

Assessment of Significance

5.2.18 The Cambourne New Settlement excavations represent an element of a growing corpus of knowledge about early settlement on the heavy clay soils of this area.

5.2.19 As stated above, little was known about the archaeology of the area previously and it was widely accepted that the area was not just of little expected significance but, moreover, was largely uninhabited prior to at least the Roman period. This is perhaps understandable; despite the identification of a number of possible sites by aerial photographic surveys, the HER contained few records prior to the works and none of these gave a true indication of the extent and survival of the archaeological remains present.

5.2.20 In terms of their significance, none of the remains uncovered by these investigations could be described as of National Importance (Sections 5.3 & 5.4). However, what is clear from this assessment, is that the tangible significance of the remains uncovered is in stark contrast to the expected significance of the area prior to excavation.

Highfields Caldecote

Background

5.2.21 Between March and May 2000 and subsequently between August and October 2001, CAM ARC (formerly the Archaeological Field Unit and now OAE) conducted archaeological excavations on land to the east of Highfields Road, Caldecote, Cambridgeshire (TL 5415/8777).

Summary

Early Prehistoric

5.2.22 The investigations produced two Mesolithic artefacts from Iron Age features. These comprised a tranchet axe or adze characteristic of Mesolithic activity and a utilised blade also compatible with such a date. Although there is little published evidence of Mesolithic activity in the vicinity of the site, Mesolithic activity in the form of short stay camps has been identified 10km to the south-east at Trumpington and there is little reason to doubt that similar early prehistoric clayland activity may have been fairly extensive throughout the region.

5.2.23 A badly-preserved fragment of a bovine distal humerus was found in a pit at the southern edge of the site. This was too large to belong to a domestic animal from prehistoric or Romano-British periods and comparable in size to the undomesticated aurochs (*Bos primigenius Bojanus)*. Two measurements were taken from this bone, one of which was far greater than that obtained from large Late Neolithic to Romano-British assemblages from Cambridgeshire studied by Ian Baxter (Baxter 1998, 1999, 2000a and b) and is well within the range for aurochs. The latest radiocarbon date for aurochs in Britain is 1629 BC obtained from material found at Blagdon in Somerset (Clutton-Brock and Burleigh 1983).

The Banjo Enclosure and Associated Settlement

5.2.24 English Heritage defines a banjo enclosure as ‘a monument consisting of a small (generally less than 100m diameter) subcircular enclosure with a narrow approach way consisting of parallel ditches (thus banjo shaped)’. This does not specifically include the presence of a house within the main enclosure and as such, those banjo enclosures that do contain a structure may have had a different function from those that lack one.

5.2.25 Several shallow irregularly shaped pits and hollows pre-dated the initial phase of the Caldecote enclosure, close to the southern side of the entrance. Their function remains uncertain, although they contained pottery, implying nearby occupation.

5.2.26 Several phases of the banjo enclosure system were uncovered at Caldecote, all of which date to the Late Iron Age. The initial phase comprised a ditch with generally a V-shaped profile up to 0.9m deep around the sub-triangular main enclosure. Within the enclosure was a single roundhouse with its entrance facing north-west, looking down the entrance corridor. In common with subsequent phases, the entrance corridor ditches were not continuous. Each phase of the main enclosure did not quite meet the entrance passage ditches on either side, and other gaps existed further along.

5.2.27 The enclosure was later enlarged by expanding towards the north-east, while the recut ditch was shallower and had a more rounded profile than the previous phase. Two sickle-shaped ditched features lay just outside the enclosure to the south-east during this phase.

5.2.28 Subsequently, the banjo enclosure ditch was re-established very much to its original plan and almost to its original depth; slight modifications were introduced to the main

enclosure entrance with short out-turned 'horns' being created and the addition of a fenceline along the inside of the entrance corridor on its north-eastern side.

5.2.29 The final phase was marked by destruction: infills were black in many places with charcoal and fragments of burnt daub seen throughout, but most prominently on the north-eastern side. A large pit was later dug into the southern corner of the enclosure ditch, possibly as a well. The pit had a shallow metalled ramp running down into it from the north. Within the fills of the pit were fragments of an almost complete rotary quern stone, while placed on the base of the pit was a large unworked quartzitic boulder.

5.2.30 At the extreme northern edge of the site was another roundhouse, 13m in diameter, surrounded by small ditch or gully features. Between this and the banjo enclosure lay a trackway, demarcated by parallel flanking ditches. A third roundhouse, 15m in diameter, lay just to the south of the banjo enclosure with a four-post structure positioned close to it: such posts in a square arrangement are a common feature of Iron Age sites and are often interpreted as the foundations for grain stores.

5.2.31 Some 623 sherds of Iron Age pottery (4.474kg) were recovered from the site, the most important single source being the ditch of the banjo enclosure, which produced 119 sherds (1.388kg). The gullies and internal post-holes of round houses were also significant sources of material. A research agenda for the Iron Age in eastern England (Brown & Glazebrook 2000) has called for the publication of quantified pottery assemblages and remarked on the lack of such reports: very little Iron Age pottery has in fact been published from south Cambridgeshire over the last 25 years. The sheer diversity of fabrics - 19 in all - at Iron Age Caldecote suggests that several sources of supply are represented. The forthcoming full publication on the Caldecote material will therefore make a significant contribution to current research into Iron Age ceramics. The decline in the incidence of grog-tempered pottery at pre-Roman Caldecote is remarkable: for the first time in Late Iron Age East Anglia, this site demonstrates that, after an initial and apparently whole-hearted adoption of 'Belgic' pottery, the vogue for this new pottery passed and the existing Middle Iron Age tradition reasserted itself with some vigour.

5.2.32 Six large pieces of quern were recovered representing a maximum of five querns. The stone came from a variety of sources, some of which lie close to Caldecote and others that were some distance from the site (the latter including greensand from the quarry site on the Hythe Beds at Lodsworth, Sussex). The placing of quern fragments into features cut into ditches may have been an important element in marking (or renewing) boundaries. Querns also appear to have been placed in the entrances of buildings. The presence of special deposits within site boundaries is well attested and may act as a symbolic marker between wild nature outside and organised habitation inside (Hill 1995).

5.2.33 The faunal assemblage from Iron Age features is dominated by sheep/goat, which account for 48% of the main domesticates. Cattle comprise 22% and pigs 20% respectively of the main domestic species. The cattle bones derive from both juvenile and adult beasts, while most sheep were slaughtered before their second year. Pig remains are relatively frequent and these animals must have been around two years old when they were slaughtered. The bones recovered are consistent with domestic pigs, with nothing to suggest the presence of wild specimens. Equid fragments account for 9.5% of bones identified to domestic species. The morphology of the teeth and the post-cranial remains indicates that these derive from pony-sized equines (*Equus caballus*). Ages at death range between less than 4½ years and 10 years.

5.2.34 In addition, two worked bone objects came from Iron Age contexts. One was made from a sheep/goat tibia shaft with the distal end shaped and smoothed to form a gouge, while the other was a juvenile cattle ulna with the distal shaft shaped and smoothed to form an awl.

5.2.35 The excavation of the almost complete ground-plan of a previously unknown banjo enclosure will add greatly to the corpus of work on this monument type, providing an example far to the north of the main distribution. The distinctive shape of the Caldecote enclosure may indicate a regional variation.

The Roman Farmstead

5.2.36 Post-dating the banjo enclosure, although not directly overlying it, a Roman farmstead dating to the 1st to 2nd centuries AD was established. This consisted of a large north-west to south-east aligned ditch forming part of a large, probably rectangular enclosure, within which were further linear and potentially rectilinear features. One small rectangular arrangement of narrow shallow ditches enclosed two small postholes or pits, the smaller of which contained 17 sherds of a decorated Nene Valley flagon. This vessel may once have held a cremation, and the whole may have been a funerary structure.

5.2.37 Across the south-eastern part of the site lay 14 parallel ditches aligned west-north-west to east-south-east and terminating to the west within one metre of a perpendicular bounding ditch. This group of features is reminiscent of a Roman vineyard. Elsewhere within Cambridgeshire, at the Milton East Waste site and the St Neots Love's Farm excavations, morphologically similar examples have been found, although the former is thought to be Iron Age, rather than Roman. It is possible that the western boundary ditch at Caldecote was first established for at least part of its length during the Iron Age and recut during the Roman period.

5.2.38 Elsewhere on the site, the earliest Roman features appeared to be quarries, although one of these may have originated in the Late Iron Age. Environmental evidence suggests that these features were allowed to fill very slowly but may have contained standing water for much of their existence. Given the rather impermeable nature of the local geology, this is not surprising and the features may have been created specifically as watering holes. Another possibility is that they were dug to extract clay and/or the sand that occurs occasionally in veins through the Boulder Clay, and only served as watering holes when quarrying had ceased.

5.2.39 Towards the end of the Roman period, the agricultural system seems to have been abandoned, although elements of it became fossilised as boundaries to a trackway. A few pits were also dug at this time, some of which seem to relate to the earlier boundary ditches by 'capping' them at an existing terminus.

5.2.40 The excavations yielded an assemblage of 1634 sherds of Roman period pottery (15.453kg). Study of the material suggests that the possible vineyard was laid out *c*. AD 125 and had become derelict by *c*. AD 250.

5.2.41 The few fragments of animal bone recovered from Romano-British deposits suggest that cattle were now the most frequent domestic species. Sheep were much less common than in the Iron Age and pig numbers are even further reduced. The reduction in numbers of the latter, if not merely a product of small sample size, suggests increased deforestation in the immediate area of the site as pigs were customarily sent to forage in adjacent woodland until the end of the medieval period. Isolated teeth of field vole were found, suggesting open grassland.

5.2.42 Very little environmental evidence was recovered with most of the charred remains coming from Roman contexts. The evident lack of charred cereal remains may indicate an absence of settlement or grain processing in the vicinity. When combined with evidence from the mollusca, a short-lived settlement may be suggested. The presence of freshwater molluscs suggests damp conditions and possibly some localised flooding.

5.2.43 The existence of a 1st/2nd century farmstead at Caldecote Highfields is not unexpected, given the proximity of a road to the north (A428) thought to have Roman or earlier origins. What is more unusual is the presence of an agricultural system that may have been a vineyard. The animal remains suggest that cattle may have been kept as livestock, while the local environment became more open and greater clearance took place.

Medieval and Later Landuse

5.2.44 The site provided a useful overview of the local medieval ridge and furrow pattern, including a headland that conformed to the route of the prehistoric trackway. This headland was still clearly visible as a low earthwork bank before stripping of the site began. It changed direction at the same point as the ancient trackway, and the width of the gap between the furrow ends mirrors the spacing of the trackway ditches. This suggests that the trackway survived as a route or boundary feature until the medieval period and was then preserved beneath the bank of the headland. The modern field boundaries do not conform to the former medieval headland alignment.

5.2.45 Susan Oosthuizen has proposed a link between the prehistoric and medieval field systems in West Cambridgeshire, with particular reference to the Bourn Valley. The results of the Caldecote excavations seem to support this theory, with one boundary or routeway persisting from at least the Iron Age until the medieval period.

Planning History

- **121** *Evaluation and area excavation at Highfields, Caldecote Primary School, 2000*
  An evaluation was carried out in advance of the extension of the existing school buildings, revealing a series of pits, some of which produced pottery of Iron Age date. A ditch of likely Iron Age or Romano-British date, three medieval furrows and a series of postholes of unknown date were also recorded.

Assessment of Significance

5.2.46 This site was selected as a case study based upon the relative importance of the remains discovered there: Banjo enclosures are characterised as monuments by the Monument Protection Programme and are rare outside of the central southern counties of England, with very few examples having been excavated.

5.2.47 As an example far to the north of the main distribution across central southern England, this example added new information to the distribution map for banjo enclosures and, based upon its distinctive triangular shape, the possibility that it represented a regional sub-form. Of particular note is the fact that the stratigraphic and finds evidence indicated a shift in function from settlement to stock control and then back, making it an embodiment of both hypotheses for the function of such enclosures. Finally, in conjunction with other local excavations, it broadly contributed to an understanding of local settlement patterns, which is a theme that will be returned to later in the discussion.

5.2.48 Based upon the post excavation archive it is quite clear that the tangible significance of the site was only ascertained as a result of the fieldwork and that the available pre-mitigation sources suggested little expected significance. The banjo enclosure was

previously unknown, it was not picked up in advance by the HER or in the evaluation and was only identified once the full excavation was underway.

A428 Excavations

Background

5.2.49 Between 2004 and 2007 a series of excavations were undertaken by Albion Archaeology along the route of the A428 between Caxton Common and Hardwick, to the west of Cambridge in advance of the construction of a new dual carriageway for the A428 Caxton Common to Hardwick Improvement Scheme. The archaeological mitigation strategy for the A428 Caxton to Hardwick Improvement scheme began with a programme of geophysical survey and field artefact collection followed by trial trenching. This evaluation led to the targeted excavation of nine sites (totalling 9.9ha) that were identified as having the potential to contribute to the creation of a landscape history, as identified as an aim in the mitigation strategy.

Summary

5.2.50 The road corridor under investigation traversed a plateau of relatively high ground (57-70mOD) on the northern side of the Bourn Valley. This defined the route of an unmetalled ridgeway from at least the Iron Age until the construction of the St Neots to Cambridge road in the 19th century. For most of this period the area was agricultural land; its heavy clay soils and exposed location made it unfavourable for settlement. However, during the Middle Iron Age to sub-Roman period, a number of farmsteads with livestock enclosures were established that were connected by a network of droveways. Of the four farmsteads identified by the excavations, three were previously unknown.

5.2.51 The farmsteads are all likely to have followed a mixed pastoral/arable regime. Although little ecofactual evidence for arable cultivation was recovered, an extensive network of Early Roman fields identified between Ermine Street and Childerley Gate were aligned with Ermine Street, contrary to the predominantly north-east to south-west alignment of the main topographic features in this area. This is of some note as it is indicative of the landscape being structured at more than a local level in the Roman period.

5.2.52 The earliest settlement, occupied between the 4th and the 1st centuries BC, was at Scotland Farm, which was demarcated by large enclosure ditches with earthen banks encompassing several roundhouses that produced evidence of domestic and small-scale craft activity.

5.2.53 The largest of the farmsteads, at Childerley Gate, was established in the 2nd century in the form of a ladder system, the regularity of which suggests that it may have belonged to a larger, possibly imperial estate. It was substantially reorganised at the beginning of the 4th century, which may indicate that it changed hands, perhaps becoming a veteran settlement. This is to some extent substantiated by the recovery of a hoard of 4487 Roman coins from the farmstead, which did not previously appear to have had a monetised economy. It may have continued in use as a settlement into the sub-Roman period in the 5th century.

5.2.54 Part of a 2nd–3rd century, low status Roman farmstead was identified at Ash Plantation. The 4th century farmstead identified at Bourn Airfield also seems to have had a relatively low status, although its north-south orientation suggest that it may represent a minor roadside settlement.

5.2.55 No further settlement activity was identified along the northern edge of the Bourn Valley after the abandonment of the Roman settlements, although the ridgeway probably

continued in use, and the high ground would have been available for common grazing by the low lying settlements to either side.

5.2.56 It was not until the 12th-13th centuries that large areas of the high ground were brought into cultivation as an increase in population put pressure on the traditional open fields. From this time onwards, and particularly as a result of enclosure, the route across the plateau became narrower and more tightly defined. The setting out of the Childerley Estate was a significant part of this process; a 16th century moated garden feature associated with the estate was excavated at Childerley Chapel. With the creation of a metalled road along the top of the ridge in the 19th century, the landscape finally took the form it has largely retained up to the present day.

Planning History

- **2935** *Excavation along the A428 improvement scheme, 2005-7* CH1131? Albion Archaeology. Bibliographic reference: Abrams, J. and Ingham, D. 2007. Farming on the Edge. Archaeological Evidence from the Clay Uplands to the West of Cambridge. EAA Report 123

Assessment of Significance

5.2.57 The Caxton to Hardwick A428 excavations, in conjunction with the Cambourne New Settlement excavations represent a significant body of evidence that has contributed invaluable information about early settlement on the heavy clay soils of this area.

5.2.58 As with the remains recovered at Cambourne, none of the evidence recorded by these investigations could be described as of National Importance (Sections 5.3 & 5.4). Their main contribution to the archaeological record is their corroborative and cumulative contribution to our ability to model the local landscape in the prehistoric and Roman periods.

5.3 Application of the existing Selection Criteria

5.3.1 Based upon the case studies above, if we seek to apply the English Heritage Selection Criteria, as set out in 2013 (Section 2.4), to each site both prior to investigative work and, for contrast, subsequent to the completion of the fieldwork it might be possible to ascertain the degree to which significance might be identified earlier in the process.

Cambourne New Settlement		
Selection Criteria	**Pre-Excavation**	**Post Excavation**
Period	Unknown	Multi period
Rarity	Unknown	Low/medium
Documentation/ finds	Limited records in the CHER, included: ○ Romano-British pottery scatter ○ Coin hoard ○ Cropmarks ○ Finds from fieldwalking ○ Post-medieval buildings. Documentary, cropmark and AP evidence: ○ Pre-enclosure Ridge and Furrow and common fields ○ Earlier ditched enclosure to the SW ○ Previously unknown enclosure to SE	▪ Low level early prehistoric activity ▪ Environmental evidence for forest clearance prior to the Mid–Late BA. ▪ Bronze Age settlement at 2 sites. ▪ Mid IA unenclosed settlements at 3 sites. ▪ Local economy based largely on stock rearing with some arable cultivation: • Faunal remains from Iron Age features dominated by cattle, sheep/goat, and pig. • Environmental assemblages indicate exploitation of wild food resources and predominance of agriculture ▪ 10 Romano-British mixed agriculture farmsteads dispersed at regular intervals of *c.*400m, often sheltered and close to watercourses. • Endurance of Late Iron Age pottery forms into the Romano-British period. No significant cultural change evident until at least the late C1st/2nd. • Limited quantities of imported goods, settlements generally subsisted, at least until the late Romano-British period. ▪ Lower Cambourne site occupied from the IA, relative high status ▪ Very good preservation of Charred Plant Remains (CPR). Animal bones represented on only 3 sites. ▪ Low level Early Saxon activity at 5 sites.
Group value	Unknown	Medium/High
Survival/ condition	Unknown	Medium/High
Fragility/ vulnerability	Unknown	Medium
Diversity	Unknown	Medium/High
Potential.	Low	Medium/High

Highfields Caldecote		
Selection Criteria	**Pre-Excavation**	**Post Excavation**
Period	Unknown	Multi period
Rarity	Unknown	Medium/High
Documentation/ finds	◦ Limited cartographic evidence, especially prior to Enclosure Maps (1854) ▪ Limited entries in the CHER for Caldecote including: • Iron Age coin close to Childerley Lodge (CHER 03304). • Chance find of a ditch or pit containing a piece of Samian pottery (CHER 0119). Not located. • Medieval entries include soil and cropmarks of ridge and furrow around Highfields from aerial photographs (CHER 0192, 11434, 11435) • Earthworks of putative house platforms south of Highfields (CHER 11226, 11225). ◦ Archaeological evaluation (1996) to the west and east of Highfields Road revealed Roman field system and Iron Age settlement ◦ Excavation of key segments of the western area (Leith 1997) uncovered evidence of the 2nd to 4th century Roman field system, three phases of Iron Age enclosures, a possible trackway and various settlement features. These suggested that the focus of Roman settlement was probably located towards the northern part of Highfields. Evidence of medieval settlement was also recorded.	▪ Low level prehistoric activity: Mesolithic tranchet axe or adze, possible auroch remains. ▪ Almost complete ground-plan of a previously unknown Late Iron Age banjo enclosure and associated settlement: • Adds greatly to work on this monument type, • Example far to the north of the main distribution. • Distinctive shape may indicate a regional variation. ▪ Significant Iron Age pottery assemblage. This contributes significantly to the research agenda for the Iron Age in eastern England (Brown & Glazebrook 2000), which has called for the publication of quantified pottery assemblages and remarked on the lack of such reports ▪ 1st to 2nd centuries AD Roman Farmstead ▪ Possible Roman vineyard ▪ Medieval ridge and furrow pattern, including a headland conforming to the route of the prehistoric trackway.
Group value	Unknown	Medium/High
Survival/ condition	Unknown	Medium/High
Fragility/ vulnerability	Unknown	Medium
Diversity	Unknown	Medium/High
Potential.	Low	Medium/High

A428 Excavations		
Selection Criteria	**Pre-Excavation**	**Post Excavation**
Period	Unknown	Multi period
Rarity	Unknown	Medium/High
Documentation/ finds	▪ Limited cartographic evidence, especially prior to Enclosure Maps (1854) ▪ Limited entries in the CHER	• 3 previously unrecorded Middle Iron Age to sub-Roman farmsteads with livestock enclosures • Network of droveways. • Evidence for Romanisation of local landscape in form of field systems respecting the road network • The largest of the farmsteads, at Childerley Gate, was established in the 2nd century in the form of a ladder system, the regularity of which suggests that it may have belonged to a larger, possibly imperial estate. • It was substantially reorganised at the beginning of the 4th century, which may indicate that it changed hands, perhaps becoming a veteran settlement. This is to some extent substantiated by the recovery of a hoard of 4487 Roman coins from the farmstead, which did not previously appear to have had a monetised economy. It may have continued in use as a settlement into the sub-Roman period in the 5th century. • The setting out of the Childerley Estate was a significant part of this process; a 16th century moated garden feature associated with the estate was excavated at Childerley Chapel.
Group value	Unknown	Medium/High
Survival/ condition	Unknown	Medium
Fragility/ vulnerability	Unknown	Medium
Diversity	Unknown	Medium
Potential.	Low	Medium

5.4 Application of Existing Designation Criteria

5.4.1 The English Heritage Conservation Principles, as set out in Section 2.4, have been applied to each site below, both prior to investigative work and, for contrast, subsequent to the completion of the fieldwork. Once again, it is hoped that this might demonstrate the degree to which significance can be identified earlier in the process.

Cambourne New Settlement		
Value	**Pre-Excavation**	**Post-Excavation**
Evidential	Limited records in the CHER, included: ○ Romano-British pottery scatter ○ Coin hoard ○ Cropmarks ○ Finds from fieldwalking ○ Post-medieval buildings. Documentary, cropmark and AP evidence: ○ Pre-enclosure Ridge and Furrow and common fields ○ Earlier ditched enclosure to the SW ○ Previously unknown enclosure to SE	▪ Low level early prehistoric activity ▪ Environmental evidence for forest clearance prior to the Mid–Late BA. ▪ Bronze Age settlement at 2 sites. ▪ Mid IA unenclosed settlements at 3 sites. ▪ Local economy based largely on stock rearing with some arable cultivation: • Faunal remains from Iron Age features dominated by cattle, sheep/goat, and pig. • Environmental assemblages indicate exploitation of wild food resources and predominance of agriculture ▪ 10 Romano-British mixed agriculture farmsteads dispersed at regular intervals of *c.*400m, often sheltered and close to watercourses. • Endurance of Late Iron Age pottery forms into the Romano-British period. No significant cultural change evident until at least the late C1st/2nd. • Limited quantities of imported goods, settlements generally subsisted, at least until the late Romano-British period. ▪ Lower Cambourne site occupied from the IA, relative high status ▪ Very good preservation of CPR. Animal bones represented on only 3 sites. ▪ Low level Early Saxon activity at 5 sites.
	[D] Low to **[U] Uncertain**	**[C] Moderate** to **[B] Considerable**
Historical	• Sparse documentary evidence for activity prior to the medieval period. • Presumption that the clay subsoil was not amenable to prehistoric agriculture and that the area had not been settled until at least the Roman period.	• Wider understanding of the development of the site from the prehistoric period onwards, particularly aspects of continuity in the Late Iron Age/Romano-British period • Corroboration of historical sources regarding the relative decline of the site during the medieval period.
	[U] Uncertain	**[C] Moderate**
Aesthetic	The development area, was agricultural land with no upstanding or visible heritage assets	Unchanged
	[D] Low	**[D] Low**
Communal	The development area was agricultural land with no upstanding or visible heritage assets	Unchanged
	[D] Low	**[D] Low**
Highfields Caldecote		

Value	Pre-Excavation	Post-Excavation
Evidential value	▪ Limited cartographic evidence, especially prior to Enclosure Maps (1854) ▪ Limited entries in the CHER for Caldecote including: • Iron Age coin close to Childerley Lodge (CHER 03304). • Chance find of a ditch or pit containing a piece of Samian pottery (CHER 0119). Not located. • Medieval entries include soil and cropmarks of ridge and furrow around Highfields from aerial photographs (CHER 0192, 11434, 11435) • Earthworks of putative house platforms south of Highfields (CHER 11226, 11225). ▪ Archaeological evaluation (1996) to the west and east of Highfields Road revealed Roman field system and Iron Age settlement ▪ Excavation of key segments of the western area (Leith 1997) uncovered evidence of the 2nd to 4th century Roman field system, three phases of Iron Age enclosures, a possible trackway and various settlement features. These suggested that the focus of Roman settlement was probably located towards the northern part of Highfields. Evidence of medieval settlement was also recorded.	▪ Low level prehistoric activity: Mesolithic tranchet axe or adze, possible auroch remains. ▪ Almost complete ground-plan of a previously unknown Late Iron Age Banjo Enclosure and associated settlement ▪ Significant Iron Age pottery assemblage, contributes significantly to the research agenda for the Iron Age in eastern England (Brown & Glazebrook 2000), which has called for the publication of quantified pottery assemblages ▪ 1st to 2nd centuries AD Roman Farmstead ▪ Possible Roman vineyard ▪ Medieval ridge and furrow pattern, including a headland conforming to the route of the prehistoric trackway.
	[D] Low to **[C] Moderate**	**[B] Considerable**
Historical value	▪ Sparse documentary evidence for activity prior to the medieval period. ▪ Presumption that the clay subsoil was not amenable to prehistoric agriculture and that the area had not been settled until at least the Roman period.	▪ Corroboration of historical sources regarding the relative decline of the site during the medieval period. ▪ Banjo enclosures are characterised as monuments by the Monument Protection Programme and are rare outside of the central southern counties of England, with very few examples having been excavated. ▪ An example of a banjo enclosure far to the north of the main distribution across central southern England. • Provides new information to the distribution map for this monument type banjo enclosures • A possible regional sub-form. • Stratigraphic and finds evidence for shifting function over time ▪ The site broadly contributes to an understanding of local settlement patterns from the prehistoric period onwards.
	[U] Uncertain.	**[C] Moderate**.

Aesthetic value	The development area was agricultural land with no upstanding or visible heritage assets	Unchanged
	[D] Low	**[D] Low**
Communal value	The development area was agricultural land with no upstanding or visible heritage assets	Unchanged
	[[D] Low	**[D] Low**

A428 Excavations		
Value	**Pre-Excavation**	**Post-Excavation**
Evidential	▪ Limited cartographic evidence, especially prior to Enclosure Maps (1854) ▪ Limited entries in the CHER	• 3 previously unrecorded Middle Iron Age to sub-Roman farmsteads with livestock enclosures • Network of droveways. • Evidence for Romanisation of local landscape in form of field systems respecting the road network • Planned, possibly Imperial estate at Childerley Gate • Hoard of 4487 Roman coins from same site • Possible survival of settlement into the 5th century. • 16th century moated garden feature associated with the estate excavated at Childerley Chapel.
	[D] Low to **[U] Uncertain**	**[C] Moderate** to **[B] Considerable**
Historical	▪ Sparse documentary evidence for activity prior to the medieval period. ▪ Presumption that the clay subsoil was not amenable to prehistoric agriculture and that the area had not been settled until at least the Roman period.	• Wider understanding of the development of the site from the prehistoric period onwards, particularly aspects of Romanisation.
	[U] Uncertain.	**[C] Moderate**.
Aesthetic value	The development area was agricultural land with no upstanding or visible heritage assets	Unchanged
	[D] Low	**[D] Low**
Communal value	The development area was agricultural land with no upstanding or visible heritage assets	Unchanged
	[[D] Low	**[D] Low**

5.5 Issues arising from retrospective assessment

5.5.1 This assessment of a selection of excavations conducted within the study area has highlighted several issues.

5.5.2 Firstly, by applying the criteria for assessing National Importance to the pre and post excavation evidence it has been demonstrated that, by and large, the level of significance of the subject sites has only become apparent upon the completion of programmes of fieldwork.

5.5.3 In all of the above cases there was little to no evidence in the pre-existing records for either the level or character of the activity encountered. Without exception, prior to the commencement of intrusive fieldwork the subject sites were, according to the Designation and Selection Criteria, of Unknown or Low/Uncertain value. In the case of Highfields Caldecote the Evidential Value of the site has been deemed of Moderate value on the basis of activity uncovered by programmes of evaluation in the vicinity of the site. However, even these gave no indication of the Considerable Evidential Value of the site subsequent to the discovery of the banjo enclosure by field excavation.

5.5.4 Even in this instance, the pre-excavation evidence would not have influenced or justified a different planning decision. As a result it might be inferred, from the relatively late identification of the Highfields Caldecote banjo enclosure, that even limited 'truth testing' exercises are not entirely reliable for calculating significance.

5.5.5 Secondly, it is suggested that although taken in isolation these examples have not revealed 'significant' remains, cumulatively they have allowed an insight into the development of the local landscape that *has* significantly enhanced our understanding of the patterns of settlement in the region. Within the study area, the sum of the investigated sites is very much greater than their parts and this is reflected in the Medium to High Group values attributed to the excavations in the light of the excavated evidence.

5.5.6 With this in mind, perhaps the identification of individual sites for consideration for designation is not necessarily the most appropriate way to assess their significance; removed from their wider context individual sites can only be understood in terms of their apparent character, which is often determined by the superimposition of external criteria and informed judgement.

5.5.7 As stated previously, the extensive archaeological investigations conducted in the study area in recent years have overturned previously held convictions that the 'Heavy claylands in Huntingdonshire and western Cambridgeshire, although largely uninhabited, would also have had routes through them from earliest times' (Malim, Chapter 11 in Kirby and Oosthuizen 2000).

5.5.8 The above quote highlights a further issue that is particularly pertinent to the study area and at this point it may be useful to consider the effect that a different planning or designation methodology might have had on our interpretation of the available pre-mitigation data. For example, the MPP and the English Heritage Selection Criteria (2013) use 'Rarity Value' as one of the evaluation criteria for the characterisation of sites. If we imagine a scenario where this perceived scarcity of remains contributed to designation and preservation, then it would perhaps have been the case that any pre-Roman remains identified within the landscape prior to physical investigation would be considered significant, on account of the notion that the area was largely uninhabited during that period, and subsequently sought to be preserved. Such an approach would

only serve to reinforce the interpretation of the landscape as sparsely populated, rather than enable the received wisdom to be tested, and in this instance, found to be untrue.

5.5.9 The value of intrusive fieldwork as an information gathering tool is further illustrated by The Highfields Caldecote banjo enclosure. This feature is recognised as a monument type and is perhaps pertinent to this study as the NAIS survey appears to have identified another potential banjo enclosure in the north-western part of the study area.

5.5.10 Based upon the Highfields Caldecote example it is suggested that the evidential value gleaned by the process of intrusive investigation, regarding its development, character and function both in terms of its local context and the character of the monument form, outweigh any significance that would have been imparted by a process of designation and preservation. Of particular note is the finds assemblage recovered by these works which included a significant quantity of Iron Age pottery (*c.*4.5kg). The publication of the Caldecote material will, as a result contribute significantly to ongoing research into Iron Age ceramics.

6 Conclusions

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 This project has sought to explore the theme *what the mechanisms might be for identifying, recording and mapping sites considered to be of national importance.* It has centred on an assessment of the collated information pertaining to heritage assets and nationally important sites within the study area in order to ascertain the usefulness of the data.

6.1.2 The assessment of the available resources (CHER, SHINE and MPP) and retrospective assessments of a number of archaeological investigations carried out within the Study Area has highlighted a number of issues relating to the identification of such heritage assets and the extent to which it is possible to identify National Importance from pre-mitigation information.

6.2 Potential of the Resources

6.2.1 Two of the issues identified in the project design were:

- *What methodologies are used to inform significance and which are the most productive?*
- *How do current and previous approaches in assessing national importance compare?*

6.2.2 Based upon this rapid assessment it must be concluded that the CHER data is the most comprehensive dataset currently available as an aid to identifying heritage assets. As a record of activity and tool for predicting the nature and likelihood of encountering archaeological remains this resource is invaluable.

6.2.3 However it is a step too far to try and make reliable judgements about significance or to identify undesignated sites of National Importance from this data alone; even apparent concentrations of activity are more the result of the uneven spread of developer led investigation than implicit of significant remains or monuments.

6.2.4 The data contained within the HER does not provide the Evidential Value that could trigger a process of designation. As has been demonstrated by the assessment of fieldwork projects conducted within the study area, there are no examples within the study area of sites that have revealed sites of National Importance.

6.2.5 It is of note though that the expected and tangible significance of those sites that have been investigated have sometimes been at odds. This highlights the dangers of over interpreting the data prior to any investigation. In this instance interpreting gaps in knowledge as evidence for absence of activity is exemplified by the overturning of the view that the study area was sparsely inhabited prior to the Roman period.

SHINE and MPP

6.2.6 Another issue that the project sought to address was:

- *Is SHINE a useful indicator of national importance?*

6.2.7 With regards the SHINE and MPP data, their methodologies may still be of some use for assessing remains, especially those from later periods. However, their individual assessment criteria make them less suitable for identifying and assessing earlier remains, which are likely to be less visible and not supported by the historical sources that appear to have played a large part in their designation.

6.2.8 Regarding the MPP data, whilst accepting that it is not comprehensive or absolute, it should be considered that it may well provide a useful but not definitive source for potentially nationally important and future schedulable sites. Furthermore, the type of verification work undertaken by the ASP, which included elements of intrusive investigation, could reasonably form part of the assessment of significance for a planning submission.

6.2.9 In the case of SHINE, the attribution of significance is not purely governed by the potential of the resource as the limits of stewardship are also taken into account. It should also be re-stated that the significance rating for the SHINE dataset are set, by default, to 'medium' and changed to high or low where the HER officer had further evidence of the archaeological significance of the site. Within the study area, the HER did not contain enough information for the relative SHINE significance rating to be changed from the default as no field visits or ground testing could be undertaken during the restricted time scale in which the SHINE dataset had to be produced. For this reason, it is the opinion of the CHER officers that the SHINE significance criteria should not inform judgements regarding national importance.

Heritage At Risk (HAR)

6.2.10 It may be that a potential route for taking forward the MPP and SHINE data would be to try and link the Principles of Selection to HAR, particularly the criteria: survival/condition and fragility/vulnerability.

6.2.11 According to the criteria for inclusion on the register of nationally and locally designated assets found on the National Heritage List for England, risk assessments of heritage assets are based on the nature of the site: Building or structure assessments include listed buildings and structural scheduled monuments, archaeology assessments cover earthworks and buried archaeology.

6.2.12 Within the study area there are assets that fall within the identified categories: Buildings and Structures, Archaeology, Parks and Gardens and Conservation areas. The criteria for these categories are as follows:

Category	Assessment criteria
Buildings and structures	• Must be Grade I/ii*/structural scheduled monument with upstanding masonry remains. • Condition ('very bad'/'poor'/'fair'/'good') • Occupancy/use ('vacant'/'part occupied'/'occupied'/'not applicable' • Vulnerability • Removed from the register when fully repaired/consolidated, and their future secured through either occupation and use, or through the adoption of appropriate management.
Archaeology (earthworks/ buried archaeology)	• Condition • Vulnerability • Trend in their condition • Likely future vulnerability • Scale/severity of adverse effects range from 'extensive significant problems' to 'minor localised problems' • Removed from register once identified issues addressed/significant reduction of risk.
Parks and gardens	• Appraisal of condition and vulnerability • Appraisal of steps being taken by owners to address problems • Removed from register once identified issues are addressed
Conservation areas	• Condition • Vulnerability • Trend • Removed from the register once identified issues are addressed, and progress made

6.2.13 Through the application of these criteria to the existing data, sites identified as potentially of National Importance could possibly be targeted by soon to be introduced programmes such as the Countryside Stewardship schemes.

6.2.14 This might enable such sites to be evaluated or surveyed to assess their full extent and vulnerability/condition, which would aid significantly in more confident assessment of their extent and current state and inform ongoing and future management. Furthermore, it would enable such sites to be flagged and prioritised in the SHINE database, which would feed directly into the Natural England databases, linking also to the county HER.

6.3 Significance and the planning process

6.3.1 A further aim of the project was to answer the question:

- *How can levels of significance be determined and can it be done early enough to influence planning decisions?*

6.3.2 The current DCMS guidance provides a series of criteria and concepts with which to assess an asset. These can be seen as a series of filters or processes that can be gone through in order to construct a case for or against 'demonstrable' equivalence to a designated asset. The application of the DCMS Principles of Selection and EH's Conservation Principles as part of the retrospective assessment of excavations has demonstrated that by and large it was not possible to accurately determine the level of significance of these sites from the pre-existing records. Neither the character or intensity of the activity encountered was evident from the CHER prior to the fieldwork. Indeed, in the case of the Highfields Caldecote Banjo Enclosure it was not until well into the post excavation process that this particular monument form was identified.

6.3.3 Admittedly, the significance of these sites, in the aftermath of the programmes of intrusive fieldwork, was contributory more to research themes agreed at local and regional level, rather than national level. However, these case studies do serve to highlight a relatively high degree of uncertainty when trying to predict the extent and significance of below ground remains.

6.3.4 Within this rural study area there is very often a discrepancy between the 'expected' and the 'observed' when dealing with below ground remains. This is a fundamental issue that remote sources such as the first stage of NAIS will come up against when used for the purposes of identifying significance prior to any form of truth testing or ground investigation. It is expected that the second stage of NAIS, the ground testing of identified sites, will potentially go some way to resolving this; with the caveat that even truth testing can be shown to have its limitations. At Highfields Caldecote, for instance, the likely presence of Iron Age and Roman features had been predicted by evaluations close to the site. However, none of this evidence alluded to the presence of a recognised monument type and initial investigations of the banjo enclosure itself did not reveal the monument until its full plan was exposed.

6.3.5 These uncertainties are further compounded by the fact that the overall knowledge base for this rural study is relatively dynamic, in the sense that its interpretation has been subject to marked revision in recent years. This necessarily introduces a note of caution into any attempts to try and identify importance, based purely on existing evidence, without due qualification through some form of investigation. Furthermore, the level and frequency of investigation in rural areas is lower than in, say, the urban environment. In these areas, higher levels of development pressure have resulted in the accumulation of a relative wealth of data that enable important sites to be confidently identified based upon what is already known about the character, concentrations of remains and even zoning of activity in urban areas. This level of

information and, as a result, understanding of the character of the record is at present simply not available in the rural study area. As a result, it is felt that to try and confer significance on remains earlier in the planning process is far harder to do and potentially not in the best interests of deepening our understanding.

6.3.6 Based upon these considerations it is difficult to see how it would be possible to use the existing CHER/SHINE or MPP data in isolation to confidently determine levels of significance any earlier in the planning process. The MPP data can, however, be used as a guide.

6.3.7 Even as the HER grows it remains an essentially cumulative resource and there will be gaps in our knowledge that can skew our interpretation of it. For instance, if trying to use a resource such as CHER, or the methodologies employed by the MPP to determine levels of significance earlier in the planning process, perceived scarcity might lead to presumptions as to the significance of sites. However, as demonstrated by this study, this scarcity is quite likely to be based upon the relative 'low visibility' of monuments or sites, or simply a lack of development in that area, rather than anything approaching evident significance. In this case, further physical investigation of sites demonstrably enhances our understanding of both local context and character in a way that could not be achieved by a process of designation alone.

6.3.8 The question arises regarding the importance of intrusive field work as part of the evaluation/information gathering stage of a major scheme of works, such as for an Environmental Impact Assessment. This study clearly demonstrates that sufficient information regarding significance cannot be gathered by desk-top and survey work alone, but requires the element of truth testing and hard data gathering that is currently only possible through intrusive fieldwork as part of that assessment stage. The ASP showed that appropriate ‘minimal intervention’ fieldwork could generate the necessary results.

6.3.9 With this in mind projects such as NAIS, once completed, will be of great benefit as they will facilitate targeted investigations that may subsequently provide the evidential value required to attribute significance early enough to influence planning decisions.

6.3.10 Finally, at present CCC does not have a county wide list of nationally important sites, other than the list of Scheduled Monuments maintained by English Heritage. Although this project has not been able to identify any nationally important sites within the study area, it should be pointed out that if recognised monument types (e.g. Neolithic Cursus monument, or Roman Villa estate etc.) were identified, either within the CHER or by projects such as NAIS, then it would indeed be be possible to undertake the process of designation.

6.4 Recommendations

6.4.1 As set out in the project aims it was muted that the exploration and assessment of the available resources might allow a methodology for the identification of undesignated sites of National Importance to be developed (*Task 4a: Develop methodology for wider use*).

6.4.2 On the basis of this Rapid Assessment it is clear that currently none of the available sources of information, within the study area, allow National Importance to be confidently identified. As a result it is not possible to suggest a methodology for wider use. The level of data or information required for a designation of National Importance under the existing criteria, does not exist in the CHER, SHINE data sets as they currently stand, without further truth testing.

6.4.3 The closest to such a dataset is the 1990s MPP exercise, but the limitations of this as a rapid, desk based overview have been demonstrated both in the later ASP and this report. Nevertheless, it is still the product of an assessment process and cannot be disregarded. The issue of the status of MPP scoring in the HER is relevant here for if it is intended to make more use of this data, then the HER needs to have comprehensive coverage.

6.4.4 The study has however identified a number of issues for consideration. Firstly, regarding significance, it would appear that although little can be inferred about National Importance from the available data, many of the sites in the study area are of significance when considered in their wider context as they enable us to see patterns in settlement that might be of use when trying to predict the likelihood of encountering remains, or the potential impact that more widespread development will have on the resource. In this regard, the NAIS survey data (Fig. 2b) has great potential for enhancing the existing knowledge base. As demonstrated by Figure 2c this data may go some way to filling in some of the blanks in the current HER plots, which might significantly enhance the ability to make informed pre-mitigation decisions.

6.4.5 In the first instance, the NAIS data might provide a higher degree of resolution as to the limits of known sites. For example, in the south-east of the study area, there is a SHINE entry (DCB9096 - 'Cropmarks showing a settlement site with several enclosures, trackways and linear ditches possibly Romano-British, 300m south of Home Farm, Comberton') the layout of which can be seen quite clearly in the NAIS plotting.

6.4.6 In terms of enhancing our understanding of the landscape there are numerous sites identified by the NAIS that look very similar to the small, nucleated settlements recorded by the excavations at Cambourne and the A428 excavations. Two examples can be seen on Figure 2b to the south of Cambourne, there are also what appear to be possible banjo enclosures immediately to the north of the study area, which are aligned towards the example recorded at Highfields Caldecote.

6.4.7 Using this enhanced data, including that ascertained by the second stage of NAIS ground testing, it may be possible to at least make inferences about the extent of the pattern of nucleated Iron Age and Roman settlement that has been identified in the northern part of the study area.

6.4.8 In conclusion, this study has demonstrated that ‘non-designated assets of national importance’ are not identifiable with any confidence from the existing data available in the CHER and SHINE alone. The completion of the NAIS survey will undoubtedly enhance the available resource and cast light on areas that have previously been subject to little investigation. Feeding this information back into the Historic

Environment Record will in turn potentially enable more informed judgements as to the most appropriate mitigation strategies to be made earlier in the planning process. This is perhaps especially pertinent in areas of increased development pressure, but it is still felt that without further investigative works even this additional information would not be enough to confirm the evident significance of individual sites that would allow them to be designated as Nationally Important.

Appendix A. Monument Protection Programme Ratings

Note: Records highlighted in grey are those with a score above 30. Reds highlighted in brown are pre-medieval

Parish	Mon. Type	HER No.	Coordinates (TL)	Type	Group Val Ass	Survival	Potential	Doc. Arch	Doc. Hist	Group Val Clu	Diversity Feat	Amenity Val	Total	Rank	Comments
Bourn	Castle	01096	323/562		4	4	4	4	9	4	4	4	**37**	R Sched	Motte & Bailey
Bourn	Dovecote	03345	325/568		4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	**14**		Diversity 9 until destroyed in 1970s-80s
Bourn	Dovecote	03383	327/574		4	4	4	1	1	4	1	4	**23**	LB 3	
Bourn	Med Trackway	03427	322/574		4	4	9	4	1	1	4	4	**31**		S.E Bourn lodge
Bourn	Roman Barrow	03245	326/571	A3	1	4	4	4		4	1	4	**22**	SAM 21	3 mounds but possibly med
Bourn	R/B Cemetery	03274	340/590		1	4	4	1		1	4	1	**16**		
Caldecote	SMV	03297	348/571		4	4	4	4	1	1	4	1	**23**		
Caldecote	Med Trackway	09920	3550/5890		1	4	4	1	1	1	1	4	**17**		Raised track
Caxton	Castle	01779	295/587		4	9	4	4	4	1	4	4	**34**	SAM 20	
Caxton	Deer Park	01087	3050/6020		4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**11**		
Caxton	Dovecote	01180A	291/599		9	9	4	1	1	1	4	4	**33**	LB 3	converted to dwellings
Caxton	Moat	01092		A3	9	4	4	4	9	1	4	4	**39**	R	
Caxton	SMV	03366	303/577		4	4	9	4	4	1	4	1	**31**		cf RN08361
Caxton	Moat	01779	2947/5870	AII a	9	9	9	4	9	1	9	4	**54**	SAM 20	Extend scheduling to asparagus beds?
Caxton	Moat	01180	2910/5990	AI b	9	4	4	4	9	1	4	1	**36**	R	Recommended but is occupied
Caxton	Moat	01087		AI b	1	1	4	4	4	1	4	1	**20**		
Caxton	SMV	08361	3000/5830		4	4	4	1	4	1	4	1	**23**		Earthworks, quality unsure?
Comberton	Clothes-lines Enclosure	07992	3891/547		4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	**14**		Cms with no dating evidence
Comberton	Dovecote	001529	382/562		9	4	4	1	1	4	4	9	**36**	LB 2	
Comberton	Dovecote	001521	382/564		9	4	4	4	1	4	1	4	**31**	LB 2	Dwelling
Comberton	Standing Crosser	03415	381/562		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**		Doc Evidence
Comberton	Minor Villa	03462	3846/5496		1	4	4	4	0	1	4	1	**19**		Exc
Comberton	Moat	01102			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**		
Comberton	Ring Ditches	07992	391/547		1	1	1	1	0	4	1	0	**9**	AP	
Comberton	Fish Pond	01101			4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	**17**		Part of a disturbed moat
Great Eversden	Quarry (Med)	03389	3600/5500		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**		Plate name. Quarry fields

Great Eversden	Moat	01109	360/537	A3	9	4	4	1	9	1	4	1	**33**		
Great Eversden	Moat	01110	3630/5350		4	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	**17**		
Great Eversden	Roman Road	00261	350/526		1	4	4	4	0	4	4	1	**22**		
Great Eversden	SMV	03440	359/536		9	4	9	4	1	4	4	1	**36**		
Harlton	Dovecote	001613	388/525		9	4	4	1	1	1	1	4	**25**	LB 2	
Harlton	Moat	01112	385/530	A3	9	9	9	4	4	1	4	4	**43**		Rec
Harlton	Moat	01113		AI b	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	**26**		moat gone but earth works good
Harlton	SMV	08248	381/525		4	1	4	4	4	1	4	1	**23**		
Kingston	Moat	01107		AI c	1	4	4	4	1	1	4	9	**28**		
Kingston	Moat	01106	328/540	A3	9	4	4	4	9	1	4	4	**39**		Rec for Sched
Kingston	Moat	01098	3445/5535	AI a	4	4	4	1	9	1	4	4	**31**		Listed building
Kingston	Moat	01107		AI c	1	4	4	4	1	1	4	9	**28**		
Little Eversden	Dovecote	003197	370/535		9	9	4	1	1	1	1	4	**30**	LB 2	
Little Eversden	Quarry (Med)	03397	372/534		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**		Plate name. Quarry fields
Little Eversden	Standing Crosser	03232	370/534		4	4	1	1	1	1	4	4	**20**		
Little Eversden	Standing Crosser	03203	374/532		4	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	**17**		
Little Eversden	Moat	01111	3725/5300	AI b	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	4	**17**		
Longstowe	Almshouses	03285	30-/55-		4	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	**14**		Not located
Longstowe	Hospitals	03285	30-/55-	5	4	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	**17**	17	of Blessed Virgin Mary. Ploughed
Longstowe	Hospitals	01094	313/550		4	4	4	1	1	4	4	1	**23**	23	Moated site. Probably Hospital of Saint Mary of Stowe
Longstowe	SMV	03400	307/544		4	4	4	1	1	1	4	1	**20**		Cf RN03417
Longstowe	SMV	03405	307/544		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**		Destroyed by ploughing
Longstowe	Moat	03848	3090/5580	B	1	4	4	1	4	1	1	1	**17**		P. Med?
Longstowe	Moat	01094			1	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	**17**		Interesting historical associations
Longstowe	Moat	01093	3110/5530	AI a	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**11**		
Toft	Dovecote	001850	362/562		4	9	4	1	1	1	4	4	**28**	LB 2	
Toft	Roman Cemetery	03329	TL 360/555	B	1	4	4	1		1	1	1	**13**		Inhumation. Check in field
Toft	SMV	03452	360/556		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**		Doc evidence – no convincing earthwork

APPENDIX B. CHER EVENTS TABLE

Note: Records highlighted in grey are those relating to the case studies discussed in section 2.6

Event No	NGR	Name	Description	Article
BARRINGTON				
1886	39750 51200	AP assessment at Barrington Cement Quarry, 1998	An AP assessment was undertaken of the quarry area and its immediate environs. A number of features were identified, including the remains of medieval ridge and furrow, a possible ring ditch and a rectilinear ditched enclosure.	Air Photo Services July 1998 Unpub report: Dickens, A. 1999. Barrington Quarry. Archaeological Desktop Study & Fieldwalking. CAU Report 276
2447	38452 51163	AP assessment, Barrington Cement Works extension, 2005	AP mapping and interpretation was undertaken in advance of the Barrington Cement Works extension, revealing some features of potential prehistoric or Roman date. Extensive evidence of the medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscape was also recorded, although this has largely been levelled by modern agriculture and in parts removed by quarrying.	Unpub report: Deegan, A. 2005. Air photo mapping and interpretation for land at Barrington Cement Works Extension, Cambridgeshire
2487	38510 51016	Geophysical survey, Barrington Quarry, 2005	A trial survey of 20 ha of magnetic susceptibility followed by 10ha of detailed magnetic survey was carried out over three areas. Following this a further 156 ha of magnetic susceptibility was carried out with 32.5 ha of detailed survey. A number of anomalies of probable archaeological origin were recorded, including a rectangular enclosure, two circular features, and features consistent with the remains of former settlement activity. Extensive evidence of ridge and furrow was recorded across the site.	Unpub report: Elks, D. 2006. Geophysical Survey Report. Barrington Quarry. Stratascan Report
2376	38451 51043	Evaluation at Barrington quarry, 2005	Three hundred and twenty seven evaluation trenches, over an area of 171.9 hectares and totalling 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 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. No evidence of Anglo-Saxon or medieval activity were noted, with the exception of poorly preserved ridge and furrow.	CAU. Unpub report: Dickens, A., Knight, M and Appleby, G. 2006. Barrington Cement Quarry, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation below Barrington Ridge. Report 715
2740	38695 50508	AP assessment, Barrington cement works, 2005	An AP assessment was conducted by RPS as a part of a desk-based assessment of the proposed extension of Barrington cement works. The assessment revealed evidence for a number of areas of surviving ridge and furrow, as well as crop- and soil-mark evidence for other features.	RPS Planning Transport and Environment Unpub report: RPS Consulting 2005. Barrington Cement Works Extension, Barrington, Cambridgeshire. An Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment. RPS Report JLG0209/R01
3117	37690 51894	Watching Brief at Whole Way, Barrington, 2008	Whole Way' is a bye-way and runs from TL38018/52340 to TL38273/50568. It was cited as a historic feature in the opposition document to the Barrington Quarry extension. CCC Rights of Way needed to repair damage done to it by off-roaders, so had to grade and fill ruts. Given the sensitivity of the track, OAE monitored the grading. The impact of the surface scrape did not reveal or expose any in-situ archaeological remains or produce any artefactual material within the topsoil. The vast majority of the work only disturbed topsoil, occasionally subsoil was exposed and in one instance chalk natural, which was itself disturbed by modern activity. Modern (circa 20th century material e.g. glass, china, gravel	OAEast. Unpub document: Carroll, Q. 2009. Watching Brief by OAE, Whole Way, Barrington, September 2008.

			hardcore) remains were evident along most of the route. In conclusion OAE monitored the Rights of Way surfacing works and no archaeology was recorded, nor any deposits disturbed which would have contained archaeological remains.	
BARTON				
609	39438 54495	Excavations at Hay Hill, 1907	In 1817 a skeleton was found 9ftbelow the surface, and in 1907 FG Walker excavated out of the centre of the mound and 2ft down a stone coffin containing the disordered skeleton of a young woman, two bone pins, Ro pottery, bird and animal teeth. Ro sandal nails and pottery were found close by.	Cambridge Antiquarian Society 1817 Walker, F.G 1908. On the Contents of a Tumulus excavated at Lord's Bridge, near Cambridge. PCAS 12: 273-84
BOURN				
373	3219 5624	Watching brief at Bourn Hall, 1997	A watching brief found no archaeological remains. Aerial photographic interpretation revealed evidence of former buildings and ridge and furrow remains. The buildings are noted as non archaeological features.	CCC AFU Unpub report: Roberts, J. 1997. Bourn Hall, Bourn – an archaeological watching brief. Report B005
374	33911 59640	Monitoring & excavation, Bourn-Caldecote & Bourn-Cambourne Pipelines, 2000	On the Bourn to Caldecote Highfields pipeline a small site was found, which produced a considerable quantity of Roman pottery, several linear features, a small pit and a small quantity of building materials. On the Bourn to Cambourne pipeline route a single possible Roman boundary ditch was found.	CCC AFU Unpublished report: Kenney, S. 2000. Roman and undated remains along the Bourn-Caldecote Highfields and Bourn-Cambourne water pipelines: Archaeological Recording. Report 184
613	326 571	Excavation at Moulton Hills, 1909	Moulton Hills, group of 3 circular mounds 175ft above OD on the crest of a hill of boulder clay with gentle slopes to the S and E. The site is in the village at the junction of the upper road to Caxton and Broad Way. The latter runs between the 2 S mounds and has cut into them; nearby ridge and furrow avoids them (see Monument (45)).From excavations by FG Walker (R1) it would seem that these mounds were constructed from material containing Ro debris, known to occurring an adjoining garden to the N, and that they overlie early Med hearths. The mounds, the purpose of which is unexplained, are probably later than the Norman Conquest. Some of the finds from the excavations - bronzes, pottery and bones - are preserved in CAAM. (a) the NE mound (TL/3262/5710); Walker's barrow II) is 98ft in diameter and 8ft high with a slightly rounded top, 27ft across; the ditch is 26ft wide and 3ft to 4ft deep with a flat bottom 10ftwide; the N third has been destroyed by a sunken track and the ditch on the W has been cut by the road. Walker's excavations showed that the mound had been built over a concentric lower one31ft across and 5ft high surrounded by a ditch 5ft wide and 4ftdeep. In the mound were miscellaneous Ro finds - pottery, bronze ornaments and a coin of Valens. A deposit of ashes 6ins thick and 51/2ft long in the centre of the upper mound just below the top surface contained Ro material and burnt bones, but a much larger layer of ash on top of the lower mound included Med and Ro sherds, burnt straw and animal bones. The upper mound also yielded ...Roman pottery and coins of Constantine I ...(b) the S mound (TL/3260/5707; Walker's barrow I; Plate 2), 27ft Sof (a), is the best preserved. It is 123ft in diameter, 6 1/2fthigh and has a flat top 43ft across; the ditch is 30ft wide, 3ft to4ft deep and 9ft to 13ft wide across the bottom, with traces of an external bank on the S. A hearth with a pot described by Walker as 'early Med' was found on the old ground surface 2ft inside the inner lip of the ditch. On the same surface a large burnt patch in the centre of the mound contained Ro pottery, bronze fragments, a coin of Marcus Aurelius, bones, some burnt, perhaps human, and many pieces of what are described as 'Niedermendig lava mill stones'. (c) the W mound (TL/3256/5708) is 70ft W of (b) in the angle between the upper Caxton road and Broad Way. It is 70ft in diameter, 5fthigh and 10ft across the flat top. The ditch is complete only on the N where it is 15ft wide and 3ft deep. Some Ro pottery was found when a pit was sunk into it by Walker (R2). R1, Three ditched round barrows, perfect except for encroachment of road. Two excavated carefully and found to be	Cambridge Antiquarian Society 1909 Walker, F.G. 1911. Excavations at the Tumuli at Bourn, Cambridgeshire. PCAS 15: 166-77., p. 116

			Ro period, 3rd not excavated. Barrow A is the most northerly of the 2 on the E of the minor road from Bourn to the A 45. It is approx 20m in diameter and 3m high, under pasture. It is cut to the W by the road, and to the N by the track to Crows End. A flattish ditch is visible especially to the S. There is a slight depression on the summit. Barrow B is most southerly of the 2 on E side of the minor road to Bourn to A 45. It is approx 25m in diameter and 4m high under pasture. It is cut to W by the road, and surrounded by a ditch approx 4,5m wide and wet at time of visit. On the summit is a depression approx 5m in diameter and 0,5m deep. There is mole disturbance and some erosion to E. Barrow C lies to W of the minor road from Bourn to A 45 and N of the minor road from Caxton to Bourn, and is cut by both roads. It is covered in thick scrub and trees and is difficult to assess. It appears to have a ditch to W, is approx 15m in diameter and has a depression on the summit.	
766	30774 58472	Evaluation along Cambourne South Caxton Bypass, 2001	15 trenches were evaluated. Two in the southern end of the proposed route revealed the fragmentary remains of a possible Roman road and flanking ditch, possibly part of the Ermine Street Roman road. No further archaeological remains were found.	Wright, J., Leivers, M., Seager-Smith, R. & Stevens, C. 2009. Cambourne New Settlement: Iron Age and Romano-British settlement on the clay uplands of west Cambridgeshire. Report 23 Barton, C. and Manning, A. 2001. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation of land along the proposed new route of the South Caxton Bypass. Report 45976.09
1070	32077 60245	Excavation at Knapwell Plantation, Cambourne, 1999-2002	Following on from evaluation, a strip and record excavation was carried out at this location. Four phases of activity were identified spanning the Early Iron Age to Medieval periods. Settlement evidence was recorded dating to the Early-Middle Iron Age consisting of enclosures, ring-gullies, well, pits and postholes. Dating to the Mid-Roman period was found a square enclosure, postholes, pits and two burials, with an extension to the enclosure ditch in the Late Roman period. Medieval ridge and furrow was evidence across the site and had truncated large areas of archaeological features.	Wessex Archaeology. Unpub report: Gardiner, J, Wright, J, Best, J, and Manning, A. 2003. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Excavations, Interim Statement of Results. Report 45973.1
1258	32263 56188	Watching brief at Bourn Hall Clinic, 2003	A watching brief was carried out as work was undertaken to rebuild a C19th wall. Despite the potential for medieval and C17th archaeology, nothing of archaeological significance relating to these periods was observed.	CAU. Unpub report: Wills, J. 2003. Bourn Hall Clinic, Bourn: An Archaeological Watching Brief. Report 554
1643	32350 56200	AP assessment, Bourn Hall, 1997	An AP assessment was carried out to map features in advance of evaluation. Other than ridge and furrow remaining from medieval agriculture, no archaeological features were identified. Evidence was found of former buildings in the assessment area.	Air Photo Services April 1997 Unpub report: Palmer, R. 1997. Bourn Hall, TL32195624, Bourn, Cambridgeshire: Aerial Photographic Assessment. (in back of AFU B005) Air Photo Services Report 114
1827	33483 60250	Fieldwalking survey along the A428 improvement scheme, 2004	A non intrusive survey, comprising fieldwalking and geophysical survey, was undertaken within the footprint of the A428 improvement scheme. Field walking was carried out over 50 hectares, revealing only a small number of artefacts with no evidence of any concentrations.	Albion Archaeology. Unpub report: Abrams, J. 2004. A428 Caxton to Hardwick Improvement Scheme, Cambridgeshire. Non-Intrusive Archaeological Field Evaluation. Produced for CGMS. Report 2004/109
1874	33483 60250	Geophysical survey along the A428 improvement scheme, 2004	A non intrusive survey, comprising fieldwalking and geophysical survey, was undertaken within the footprint of the A428 improvement scheme. A scanning survey was undertaken over an area of around 50 ha, of which 5.5 ha were subject to detailed survey. Six areas of archaeological significance were identified, including prehistoric enclosures, a putative Bronze Age barrow, a Romano-British enclosure and a medieval/post-medieval moated site.	Unpub report: Archaeological Services WYAS 2004. A428 Caxton to Hardwick Improvements, Cambridgeshire. Geophysical Survey. Report 1316

2087	33639 60199	Evaluation along the A428 improvement scheme, 2005	Following geophysical and fieldwalking survey an evaluation was undertaken on the proposed A428 Caxton to Hardwick road corridor. Ten areas of archaeological significance were identified for further investigation.	Albion Archaeology. Unpub report: Abrams, J. 2005. A428 Caxton to Hardwick Improvement Scheme, Cambridgeshire. Intrusive Archaeological Field Evaluation. Produced for CGMS Location: Report 2005/44
2136	32942 57004	Evaluation at Densett, Bourn, 2004	Eight evaluation trenches were excavated, confirming the presence of properties fronting onto Densett Street dating from the 12th to 15th properties. Limited evidence for metalworking was identified in the northern area under investigation, and the geophysical anomalies identified in this area were found to be recent burnt material and rubbish backfilled into former ponds. In the southern survey area, a group of features was located, dating to the 13th-14th centuries, which contained significant quantities of ironworking waste. A colluvial profile in a second trench produced burnt ceramic and vitrified brick, which probably represents smelting hearth material, which had been displaced from working areas further upslope.	CCC AFU. Article in serial: Gaimster, M. and O'Connor, K. 2005. Medieval Britain & Ireland in 2004. Med Arch XLIX. , No.30 Location: HER Unpub report: Spoerry, P. 2005. Evaluations on the site of the lost medieval settlement of Densett, Bourn, Cambridgeshire. Report 807
2195	32445 56370	Site visit at Church of St Mary and St Helen, Bourn, 2004	A site visit was carried out during works to relay the flooring at the east end of the nave. Charnel and a stone coffin were located, the latter at the NE corner of the nave. The coffin is of limestone, and although the lid is missing, the body appears in good condition. The shape of the coffin conforms to a date of c. 1250-1350 AD. VCH records that the floor was lowered during the restoration of 1875-8, and it likely that the removal of the lid and disturbance of burial layers occurred at this time. The coffin was left in situ.	Cambridgeshire Archaeology Unpub report: Carroll, Q. 17/3/2004. Bourn, Church of St Mary and St Helen
2426	32942 57004	Geophysical survey at Densett, Bourn, 2004	Gradiometer survey and small-scale resistivity survey was undertaken across a 6 ha area, revealing a range of anomalies of potential archaeological significance, relating to occupation and ironworking activities. An old field boundary, shown on a 19th century map, was identified. Several anomalies were recorded along the track along the western side of the site, likely to represent occupation and associated activity. A number of high magnetic anomalies were thought to be ponds which were backfilled in the 1980s, and which may be the remains of ore-processing sites. Survey adjacent to Bourn Brook also revealed an area of archaeological and industrial type responses, and an anomaly at the junction of Water Lane and Bourn Brook was thought to correspond to a post-medieval structure known to have existed in the area.	Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, Unpub report: GSB Prospection 2006. App. 1. Magnetometer (gradiometer) survey report. (In AFU 807) Geophysical Surveys of Bradford Report
2935	33105 60245	Excavation along the A428 improvement scheme, 2005-7	CH1131?	Albion Archaeology. Bibliographic reference: Abrams, J. and Ingham, D. 2007. Farming on the Edge. Archaeological Evidence from the Clay Uplands to the West of Cambridge. EAA Report 123
3524	3216 5804	Trial trench evaluation at Skylark Meadow Solar Park, Bourn, 2011	Archaeological evaluation totalling 60m of trenching on the site of a proposed solar farm. The site sits within a landscape of archaeological features of Iron Age, Roman and medieval date however only two furrows of medieval date were identified and recorded. No other archaeologically significant features or deposits were located within the trenches.	Albion Archaeology Unpub report: Gregson, R. Skylark Meadow Solar Park, Chapman's Farm, Bourn, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological trial trenching. Report 2011/15
4005	3229 5798	Trial Trench evaluation at Skylark Meadow Solar Park (Phase 2), 2013	Twelve trial trenches were excavated were excavated along the line of the proposed cable trench. An isolated ditch may represent the remains of a Roman boundary ditch and a few sherds of 2nd century pottery was recovered. There were also two intercutting ditches but produced no dating material. The shallow remains of furrows were identified.	Albion Archaeology. Unpub report: Pilkington, K. 2013. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at Skylark Meadow Solar Park Phase 2. Report 2013/152

BOXWORTH				
3036	37194 59513	Geophysical survey, Coton to Bourn water pipeline, 2008	A magnetometer survey and series of magnetic susceptibility readings were undertaken along a 15m/21m corridor following the route of the proposed Coton to Bourn water pipeline. A group of magnetic anomalies resembling a ditched enclosure were identified in the westernmost field (field 1), together with a localised increase in susceptibility readings, consistent with settlement activity. A few other magnetic anomalies of possible archaeological origin were also identified in field 1, together with traces of ridge and furrow in the eastern part of the field. Further traces of ridge and furrow and linear features were also identified in the eastern part of the survey area (fields 9 and 10).	Bartlett-Clark Consultancy. Unpub report: Prince, F.S.M with Bartlett, A.D.H. Coton to Bourn Cambridgeshire. Report on Archaeogeophysical Survey of Proposed Water Pipeline 2008.
CALDECOTE				
121	35058 58541	Evaluation and area excavation at Highfields, Caldecote Primary School, 2000	An evaluation was carried out in advance of the extension of the existing school buildings, revealing a series of pits, some of which produced pottery of Iron Age date. A ditch of likely Iron Age or Romano-British date, three medieval furrows and a series of postholes of unknown date were also recorded.	CCC AFU. Article in monograph: Kenney, S. 2007. A banjo enclosure and Roman farmstead: excavations at Caldecote Highfields, Cambridgeshire. In Mills, J and Palmer, R. (eds) Populating Clay Landscapes. Article in serial: Kenny, S & Lyons, A 2011. An Iron Age Banjo Enclosure and Contemporary settlement at Caldecote, Cambridgeshire PCAS 100, 67-84. Unpublished report: Abrams, J. 2000. Iron Age Pitting and Medieval Ridge and Furrow Agriculture, Caldecote Primary School, Highfields, Caldecote: An Archaeological Investigation. CCC AFU Report 178
122	34926 58349	Excavation at Field C, Highfields, Caldecote, 1996	Six open areas were excavated to investigate archaeological features revealed during the preceding evaluation, revealing evidence for four main periods of activity. Late Iron Age activity comprised rectilinear ditched enclosures, probably agricultural in function. A further Iron Age ditch, and possible post-built structure were identified. Further evidence for the Roman field system was recorded. Several phases of ditch were identified, with pottery spanning the 2nd to 4th centuries. An area of early medieval activity was located in the SE corner, comprising a boundary ditch, several pits, possible fence line and part of a timber structure, together with associated finds. This evidence may suggest a present of a small settlement of early medieval date, previously unknown, clustered on either side of the Highfields Road. Finally, post-medieval activity was represented by postholes marking a fence line.	CCC AFU. Unpub report: Leith, S. 1997. Late Iron Age, Roman, and Medieval enclosures and settlement features at Highfields, Caldecote: Report 144 Location
641	35287 58580	Evaluation at Hall Drive, Caldecote, 2001	A second phase of evaluation was carried out over an area of 2.39 hectares. Medieval furrows were found to continue the pattern seen in neighbouring excavations to the north, and on aerial photographs. A curvilinear ditch was excavated that may be part of an Iron Age roundhouse. A system of parallel ditches bounded by a ditch perpendicular to this system was dated to the early Roman period, and showed great similarity to Iron Age and Roman field systems & enclosures excavated just to the north. Similar features have been identified on several sites in neighbouring counties, including Wollaston in Northamptonshire, where grape pollen has provided evidence to support an interpretation that these may relate to a vineyard.	CCC AFU. Unpub report: Kenney, S. 2001. Iron Age settlement and a Roman Vineyard on Land off Hall Drive, Caldecote: An Archaeological Evaluation. CCC AFU Report 200
778	35299 58576	Excavations of land E of Highfields Road, Caldecote, 2002	Three small areas of excavation were carried out, revealing two main phases of activity spanning the Romano-British and Medieval periods. The Romano-British phase was characterised by the establishment of a horticultural system of rectilinear bedding plots, overlain by medieval ridge and furrow.	CAU. Unpub report: Redding, M. 2002. Archaeological excavations at Land East of Highfields Road, Highfields, Caldecote, Cambridgeshire. Report 482 Article in monograph: Kenney, S. 2007. A banjo enclosure and Roman farmstead: excavations at Caldecote Highfields,

				Cambridgeshire. In Mills, J and Palmer, R. (eds) Populating Clay Landscapes. Article in serial: Kenny, S & Lyons, A 2011. An Iron Age Banjo Enclosure and Contemporary settlement at Caldecote, Cambridgeshire PCAS 100, 67-84
1115	35086 58537	Evaluation at Highfields, Caldecote, 1996	An evaluation was carried out over 20.5 ha (in two discrete areas) at Highfields, Caldecote. Evidence for a possible ring ditch was found at the southern extremity of the site, suggested to be either a ring ditch or circular hut. A late Iron Age or Romano-British field system was identified in the NE sector of the evaluation, focussed on a settlement or farmstead. In the SW area another field system was identified, and produced pottery dated to the 2nd to 4th centuries.	CCC AFU April 1996. Bibliographic reference: Wright, J., Leivers, M., Seager-Smith, R. & Stevens, C. 2009. Cambourne New Settlement: Iron Age and Romano-British settlement on the clay uplands of west Cambridgeshire. P4. Wessex Archaeology Report 23. Unpublished report: Oakey, N. 1996. Iron Age and Romano-British Field Systems at Highfields, Caldecote. An Archaeological Evaluation. CCC AFU Report 125 Unpublished report: Oakey, N. 1996. Highfields Caldecote, Cambridgeshire: An interim statement on surviving archaeological deposits.
1613	35219 58369	AP assessment, Highfields, Caldecote, 1996	An AP assessment revealed extensive remains of ridge and furrow across the parish, showing the pattern of medieval strip fields and related headlands. No pre-Medieval features were recorded, which is unsurprising given the coverage of ridge and furrow.	Air Photo Services (Cambridge) 1996 Bibliographic reference: Wright, J., Leivers, M., Seager-Smith, R. & Stevens, C. 2009. Cambourne New Settlement: Iron Age and Romano-British settlement on the clay uplands of west Cambridgeshire. P4 Report 23. Unpublished report: Palmer, R. 1996. Highfields, Caldecote, Cambridgeshire: Aerial Photographic Assessment. (in AFU 125) Air Photo Services (Cambridge) Report 091
2241	350 583	Geophysical survey at Caldecote Highfields, 1996	A magnetometer survey was undertaken to define the extent and nature of the field system and locate any possible associated occupation areas. A number of ferro-magnetic anomalies were identified but no clear archaeological features.	Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd. Unpub report: Price, J. 1996. Caldecotes Highfields, Geophysical Survey, October 1996.
CAMBOURNE				
78	32291 60195	Evaluation along Rising Main, Cambourne New Settlement, 1998	Five evaluation trenches were excavated along the proposed course of the ring main at Cambourne new settlement. A large feature was recorded in one of the trenches, which produced 1st-2nd C AD pottery from the upper layers of its backfill. Other features recorded appear to be associated with a system of land drains which covered the area. A circular pit was also found, which appeared to be of recent date. No evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation was seen.	Wessex Archaeology. Unpub report: Watson, K. and Oakey, N. 1998. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological evaluation Site 2; Rising Main. Report 33225b Location: HER A-Z Bib ref: Wright, J., Leivers, M., Seager-Smith, R. & Stevens, C. 2009. Cambourne New Settlement: Iron Age and Romano-British settlement on the clay uplands of west Cambridgeshire. Report 23
171	31888 59976	Evaluation at Entrance Park, Cambourne, 1998	Thirteen evaluation trenches were excavated encountering no significant archaeological deposits. One ditch was associated with a field boundary in existence since at least 1888. Otherwise, features were only drains. No evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation was noted.	Unpub rep: Watson, K. and Oakey, N. 1998. Cambourne New Settlement. Archaeological Evaluation. Site 3: Entrance Park. Report 33227

172	30974 59684	Evaluation at Western Boundary, Cambourne, 1998	A total of 27 evaluation trenches were excavated, revealing that modern agricultural practices had seriously eroded archaeological deposits. There was no visible trace of earthwork remains (headlands) which had been observed in 1989. However, a number of trenches contained very truncated remains of plough furrows. In one trench a number of earlier ditches were found, containing Roman pottery in the backfill of one. These ditches may form part of a system of rectilinear enclosures or fields, part of which is also apparent as a cropmark close to the evaluation area. A watching brief alongside the western perimeter footpath found only modern features and deposits.	Unpub report: Valler, H., Watson, K. and Oakey, N. 1998. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation. Site 13: Phase One Landscaping – Western Boundary. Report 33220
173	31928 59660	Evaluation at Cambourne New Settlement Sites 21-25, 1999	Trial trenching found that modern agricultural practices had seriously eroded any archaeological deposits. Infilled field boundary ditches were found that corresponded to boundaries visible on the 1888 OS 1st ed. AP evidence suggests many of these post-Enclosure boundaries were removed only in the late 1980s, with ceramic drains being laid in the ditches prior to backfilling and removing hedges. No other archaeological remains were revealed.	Unpub rep: Moore, C., Birbeck, V., Hemming, E., Martin, J. and Wright, J. 1999. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation. Sub-phases 10-12. Report 45970
175	32276 59592	Evaluation at Greater Cambourne Church and High Street, 2001	No features or finds of archaeological significance were encountered in three evaluation trenches. A modern land drain and evidence for wheel ruts were the only features.	Unpublished report: Wessex Archaeology 2001. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation, Greater Cambourne Church and High Street. Report 45976.05
178	31686 59885	Evaluation at Cambourne Business Park, 1999	Nine evaluation trenches were excavated, revealing that modern agricultural practices had seriously eroded archaeological deposits. The truncated remnants of a ridge and furrow field system were recorded. A possible infilled field boundary may relate to a trackway visible on the 1888 OS 1st ed. Drainage features of post-enclosure and modern dates were also found.	Unpub report: Birbeck, V. and Moore, C. 1999. Cambourne Business Parks, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation, Plots 1000 and 2000. Report 45974
350	31115 59381	Excavations at School Lane, Lower Cambourne, 2000	Following on from trial trenching, an area of 0. 25 ha was subject to archaeological excavation. The earliest feature on the site comprised a single sub-circular pit of Early Iron Age date. The earliest phase of enclosure was a single ditch, aligned approximately north-east to south-west, dated to the Later Iron Age. A single inhumation burial also of probably Iron Age date was also excavated. 4 further phases of enclosure ditches were recognised of Romano-British date, often with associated subenclosures or paddocks. A group of intercutting pits were also excavated, and dated to the Romano-British period, but these have not been related closely to the sequence of enclosure ditches. Overlying the pit group was a thick deposit of very dark grey clay loam, probably the fill of a depression caused by slumping or compression of the fills of earlier features. A sizeable assemblage of pottery recovered from these dates to early to middle Saxon, although no features of this date were identified in the area. A large number of medieval and post-medieval furrows (ridge and furrow system) overlay the earlier features across the entire excavation area.	Wessex Archaeology Pre July 2000 Unpub report: Birbeck, V. 2000. School Lane, Lower Cambourne, Cambourne New Settlement. Archaeological Recording Action Interim Statement. 45977.1
762	31410 59912	Evaluation at Cambourne Business Park, 2000	27 evaluation trenches revealed no evidence for archaeological activity, except a single isolated possible hearth feature dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British period in the SE corner of the evaluation area. Traces of medieval and later ridge and furrow were recorded in the E half of the area.	Wessex Archaeology. Unpub report: Manning, A. 2000. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation. Business Park. Report 45974.2
764	31996 59222	Evaluation at Settlement Centre Roads, Country Park and Eastern Landscaping,	30 trenches revealed a single undated feature (possibly a posthole) in the additional planting area in the Eastern Landscaping area at Monkfield Drive. The remains of medieval and later ridge and furrow system were recorded in most trenches.	Wessex Archaeology. Unpub report: Monteith, J. and Manning, A. 2000. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological evaluation of Settlement Centre Roads, Country Park And Eastern Landscaping (Monkfield Drive). Report 45976.04

		Cambourne New Settlement, 2000		
767	31168 59566	Evaluation at Lower Cambourne Collector Roads & Plots Lc06-15, 2000	38 trenches were evaluated. A dense concentration of settlement activity was found, extending from other excavated areas at Lower Cambourne Green. Traces of a rectangular enclosure cropmark were found. Finds were of an early/mid 3rd to mid 4th C date, contemporaneous with the dated Romano-British features at Lower Cambourne Green. No archaeological evidence was found in the W, N or NE fringes of the area. A medieval & later ridge & furrow field system was recorded in most trenches.	Unpublished report: Monteith, J. and Manning, A. 2000. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Lower Cambourne Collector Roads And Plots Lc06-15. Report 45976.05
1063	31173 59468	Evaluation at Lower Cambourne Green, 2000	Six trenches were excavated, revealing ditches adjacent to the Iron Age and Roman settlement previously identified at School Lane, formed of large rectangular enclosures, complex arrangements of smaller ditches dividing the settlement and agricultural zones in addition to groups of large pits. Early and Middle Saxon activity was also evidenced by domestic activity which may have been used to backfill the earthworks left by the Iron Age/Roman settlement. The remains of a medieval and later ridge and furrow field system were recorded in the trenches.	Unpub report: Wessex Archaeology 2000. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation Report (Lower Cambourne Green). Report 45976.3
1064	32221 59140	Evaluation at Settlement Centre Roads and Jeavons Lane, Cambourne New Settlement, 2001	Fifty-five evaluation trenches were excavated in three areas, at Settlement Centre Roads and land adjacent to Jeavons Lane. Evidence of two clusters of significant archaeological activity was found within the Phase 4 and 5 housing, adjacent to Jeavons Lane, bisected by Monkfield Drive. The largest cluster lies immediately to the south of Monkfield Drive and consists of at least one large enclosure, numerous linear field boundaries and pit/posthole features, all dating from the late prehistoric into the Roman period. A second smaller cluster lies 120m further to the north. This consists of a single enclosure and well, together with a linear field boundary and a small group of possible postholes, which appear to date to the late prehistoric period.	Unpub report: Barton, C. and Manning, A. 2001. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation of Land (GC05, CR01, CR 06 & Landscaping Phase 4 and 5 Housing Adjacent to Jeavons Lane at GC12-13, 16, 22, 24 & 27). Report 45976.08
1067	31101 59453	Excavation at Lower Cambourne, 1999-2002	Following on from evaluation, an area of 3 hectares was subject to open area excavation. Seven phases were identified, spanning the post-glacial to modern periods. Remains recorded include a palaeochannel, possible Bronze Age round house, Iron Age enclosures, droveways and stock pen, and Roman rectangular enclosures with round house and oven. The site was also occupied during the early Saxon period, with evidence from wells, and medieval ridge and furrow was identified across the site. Finally a post-medieval/modern field ditch crossed the site.	Wessex Archaeology. Unpub report: Gardiner, J, Wright, J, Best, J, and Manning, A. 2003. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Excavations, Interim Statement of Results. Report 45973.1
1071	32228 59050	Excavation at Jeavons Lane, Cambourne, 2001	Following on from evaluation a strip and record excavation was undertaken, revealing widespread evidence of Iron Age and Romano-British occupation and agricultural activity. The remains encountered include ditched enclosures with trackways and pens and posthole and pit clusters.	
1072	31711 58558	Excavation at Mill Farm, Cambourne, 1999-2002	Following on from evaluation, a strip and record excavation was carried out, revealing activity spanning the Early Bronze Age to Medieval periods. Bronze Age activity was limited to two hearths, postholes and a gully. Evidence from the Roman period comprised enclosures, linear ditches and a series of pit and hearth clusters, and a ramped well, suggested to indicate pastoral activity at the site.	
1073	32191 58239	Excavation at Broadway Farm, Cambourne, 1999-2002	Following on from evaluation, a strip and record excavation was undertaken over an area of 1.2ha. Limited evidence was recorded, with the exception of a series of Early-Middle Iron Age enclosures, with associated hearths, pits and postholes.	

1074	33277 58813	Excavations at The Grange, Cambourne, 1999-2002	Following evaluation open area excavation was carried out in this area, revealing a Romano-British enclosure and associated structure, residual early Saxon material and Medieval/Post medieval field systems.	
1075	33286 59033	Excavation at Great Common Farm, Cambourne, 1999-2002	Following on from evaluation, an area of 0.87 ha was subject to strip and record excavation. Evidence dating to the Romano-British and Saxon periods was recorded, together with remains of Medieval ridge and furrow and modern field drains. The Romano-British remains consist of ditches, pit and gullies, indicative of domestic activity in the vicinity. Ephemeral Saxon remains were encountered, consisting of residual material and possible ditch.	
1249	32196 59202	AP assessment, Cambourne, 1996	The assessment area was previously covered by the upstanding remains of ridge and furrow ploughing in the open medieval fields surrounding the villages of Bourn and Caxton. The ridge and furrow is being eroded by modern ploughing. In the assessment area, aerial reconnaissance and air photo interpretation has revealed hitherto unknown ditched archaeological sites, which have been sealed by the overlying ridge and furrow. One ditched rectilinear enclosure lies within the assessment area at TL333598, and a further three enclosures have been recorded immediately adjacent to the area. Similar sites are of proven Iron Age date. The morphology and distribution of known sites suggests a pre-medieval, probably Romano-British or Iron age, landscape comprising small ditched farmsteads, possibly based on a pastoral cattle-rearing economy. The assessment area has very high potential for discovery of further sites, both from the air and from ground based investigations.	Air Photo Services Ltd May 1996. Bib ref: Wright, J., Leivers, M., Seager-Smith, R. & Stevens, C. 2009. Cambourne New Settlement: Iron Age and Romano-British settlement on the clay uplands of west Cambridgeshire. Wessex Archaeology Report 23 Unpub rep: Cox, C. and Deegan, A. 1996. Cambourne New Village, Cambridgeshire. Aerial Photographic Assessment
1458	32483 59198	Excavation at Monk Field Farm, Cambourne, 2003	Excavation of this area revealed four phases of activity dating from prehistoric to Medieval or later. The earliest phase of activity is represented tree clearance, followed by the creation of a Roman field system. A single cremation is also tentatively dated to the Roman period. The field system continued in use until the Saxon period, and was replaced by medieval ridge and furrow across the entire site.	Wessex Archaeology. Unpub report: Godden, D. 2004. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Excavations at Monk Field Farm and Little Common Farm. Interim Statement of Results. Report 45973.2
1459	33117 59180	Excavation at Little Common Farm, Cambourne, 2003	Excavation of this area revealed four phases of activity dating from Middle Iron Age to Medieval or later. During the Middle Iron Age a large ditched enclosure was constructed, with its internal area divided into three areas containing structures. The enclosure was remodelled in the Late Iron Age, at which time the structures were dismantled and replaced. A series of pits containing animal remains and pottery date to this period. An oven or kiln-related feature was constructed following the abandonment of the enclosure in the Late Iron Age. A field system surrounds the enclosure, which was reorganised in the Romano-British period. Finally remains of ridge and furrow were observed across the site.	Wessex Archaeology. Unpub report: Godden, D. 2004. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Excavations at Monk Field Farm and Little Common Farm. Interim Statement of Results. Report 45973.2
1460	32088 60213	Watching brief at Cambourne Rising Main, 1999	A watching brief investigated several features of possible later prehistoric and Romano-British date, including a N-S ditch and 3 small shallow features (possibly severely truncated pits/postholes). A walkover survey of adjacent stripped easement located a single small undated feature in an area where evaluation had located two other undated features. No other significant archaeological deposits were observed.	Wessex Archaeology. Unpub report: Birbeck, V. 1999. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Cambourne Rising Main. Archaeological Watching Brief. Report 45975
1461	32923 59275	Evaluation at Upper Cambourne, 2003	One hundred and twenty four evaluation trenches were excavated over two separate areas, totalling 58.4 ha. Two areas of archaeological significance were identified, one a Early/Middle Iron Age settlement and field system, the second a Roman cremation and ditches. Two further field systems were recorded, probably dating to the Roman period. A possible palaeochannel was identified, and traces of ridge and furrow were evident in most trenches.	Wessex Archaeology. 2009, Report 23 Unpub report: Every, R. 2003. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation at Upper Cambourne (housing phases 6,7,8, and 9) and GC23 and 26 (housing phase 5). Report 45976.13

1825	32029 60047	Evaluation at Hodgkinson Land, Cambourne, 2004	Four evaluation trenches were excavated over the 0.7 ha plot. Only one feature was identified, a single undated and truncated ditch, in the NE part of the site. This supports the results of the 2001 evaluation, when no significant archaeological features or deposits were discovered surrounding this site.	Wessex Archaeology. Unpub report: Wakeham, G. 2005. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation at Hodgkinson Land. Report 45977.04
2098	32480 59069	Watching brief along temporary haul road and drainage pipes, Cambourne, 2003	Six trenches were mechanically excavated along the proposed route of a temporary haul road and drainage pipes, revealing a series of ditches. A substantial ditch of 2m width contained Roman and Saxon pottery, animal bone, mollusc and charcoal fragments, and in the same trench another ditch contained half of a probable Roman pot. A third undated ditch is though to be part of the field system identified at Jeavons Lane. The remains indicate settlement activity nearby, although little charcoal was found in environmental samples.	Wessex Archaeology. 2009 Report 23 Unpub report: Wright, J. 2003. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Watching Brief of Phase 4 and 5 spine sewer, storm water drain and temporary haul road. Report 45975.02
2101	33053 59481	Excavation in The Fields, Cambourne, 2003/4	Mitigation fieldwork was undertaken on two housing plots (UC01 and UC17) at Cambourne, comprising a combination of area excavation totalling 0.5 ha, test pits, trial trenching and magnetic susceptibility survey. In one trench four phases of field system were identified, spanning the early/middle Iron Age through to the Medieval periods. The Late Iron Age and Roman systems may have been short lived, and may represent farmsteads, but geophysical survey failed to provide any more conclusive evidence. Elsewhere little evidence for significant archaeological remains was found, with the exception of a series of undated ditches.	Wessex Archaeology. Unpub report: Every, R. 2004. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Mitigation at the Fields. Report 45973.03
2311	32270 59815	Evaluation of GC28, Cambourne, 2006	A further two evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of development, revealing a single undated drainage gully, likely to be of modern date. No other archaeological remains were identified.	Wessex Archaeology. Unpub report: Barton, C. 2006. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation of Unevaluated Sections of GC28. Report 63120.02
2312	32826 59815	Evaluation of Knapwell Plantation Far East, Cambourne, 2006	An evaluation was undertaken on 2.9 ha block of land adjacent to Knapwell Plantation Far East. No significant archaeological features were identified. A series of undated drainage gullies were recorded, although these were likely to be of modern origin. A small quantity of residual burnt flint was also recovered.	Wessex Archaeology. 2009, Report 23 Unpub report: Barton, C. 2006. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambs. Archaeological Evaluation of Land Adjacent to Knapwell Plantation Far East. Report 63121.2
2333	3277 5900	Evaluation at for spoil areas A-C, sports centre and facilities, 2006	25 trenches were excavated, but little evidence for archaeological activity was identified. A small number of prehistoric flint flakes were recovered and a number of shallow post-medieval/ modern drainage ditches were identified in the eastern trenches of area A.	Wessex Archaeology. Unpub report: Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Report on the Archaeological Evaluation of Spoil Areas A, B and C and Sports Facility. Report 63122.03
3602	3096 5996	Evaluation at Cambourne Secondary School, 2011	An evaluation consisting of 31 trenches 50-100m in length revealed archaeological features primarily associated with land division and possibly drainage. Close to the southern, eastern and western site boundaries a series of boundary and enclosure ditches contained early Roman pottery. The aerial photographic and geophysical surveys recorded a possible trackway, during excavation a putative surfacing was uneven and had been subject to plough damage. Comparable ditches were recorded crossing its projected line.	OAEast. Unpub report: Thatcher, C. 2011. Iron age and Roman remains at Cambourne Secondary School, Cambourne, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological evaluation report. Report 1304
3669	3077 5998	Aerial photographic assessment of land west of Cambourne, 2011	120 hectares was examined in order to identify and map archaeological features. Three pre-medieval adjacent enclosure groups that may have been part of a whole group were identified, and a complex of ditches indicating a site of long-term occupation including an entrance way and huts within the enclosing ditches was also recorded. Medieval ridge and furrow was identified across the study area.	Air Photo Services 2009, Report 23 Unpub report: Palmer, R. 2011. Land west of Cambourne, area centred TL310600, Cambridgeshire: Aerial photographic assessment. Air Photo Services (Cambridge)

1069	31586 59384	Excavation at Poplar Plantation, Cambourne, 1999-2002	Following evaluation an area of 0.35 ha was excavated, revealing remains dating from the Early Iron Age to Medieval periods. The excavation provided evidence of Early-Mid Iron Age occupation, consisting of two phases of enclosures, with round houses and droveway. Limited evidence for Roman-British activity was identified, and medieval ridge and furrow was found across the site.	Wessex Archaeology. Unpub rep: Gardiner, J, Wright, J, Best, J, and Manning, A. 2003. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Excavations, Interim Statement of Results. Report 45973.1
174	31191 59297	Evaluation at Cambourne New Settlement Site 26, 1999	Trial trenching revealed a number of linear features, some datable to the Romano-British period, possibly representing the remains of a field system. A large ditch of Romano-British date recorded in trench 191 may represent part of a linear enclosure, visible as a cropmark in aerial photographs. 2 undated pits or scoops in trench 205 may be of a comparable date. The remains of a medieval and later ridge and furrow system were recorded in most trenches.	Wessex Archaeology. Unpub report: Birbeck, V. 1999. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological evaluation, Sub Phase 13 (Site 26). Report 45976.1
176	31852 59368	Evaluation at Cambourne, subphases 3-6, 1998	Evaluation of 59 test trenches found one ditch with IA pottery, along with a number of ditches that did not accord with the alignments of known ridge and furrow systems or later Enclosure ditches. No dating evidence was recovered from these features. Evidence of Medieval ridge and furrow was found in many trenches. Several ditches were found and could be identified with field boundaries in existence since at least 1888. Otherwise the features noted were modern drains and deep ploughing remains.	Wessex Archaeology. 2009, Report 23 Unpub rep: Valler, H., Watson, K. and Oakey, N. 1998. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation, Sub-Phases 3-6. Report 33228
			CAXTON	
77	31829 60354	Evaluation at A428 access, Cambourne, 1998	Nine evaluation trenches were excavated finding no evidence of significant archaeological activity. A series of field drains were recorded across the field, together with considerable evidence for root and animal disturbance.	Wessex Archaeology. 2009. Report 23 Unpub report: Watson, K. and Oakey, N. 1998. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambs. Archaeological evaluation Site 1: A428 access. Report 33225a
79	31925 60223	Evaluation along route of A428 and GC29 and 30, Cambourne, 2000-1	39 evaluation trenches were excavated. No evidence for any archaeological activity was found within the western section of the area. A significant number of features were noted along eastern section & in trenches immediately to the south, in the area of proposed landscaping. 2 areas of high archaeological activity were identified. This seems to be restricted to the approximate line of the road. In the area of Trenches 420/29 it appears that a small Romano-British enclosed settlement existed, of a site type similar to that seen at Ash Plantation to the E & at The Grange (1.8km to SE). Datable evidence appears to be contemporaneous with these sites, and with the LIA/E Ro-British transitional phases of activity at the recently excavated large enclosed settlement at Lower Cambourne Green (1.5km to SW). Romano-British activity/possible settlement was seen also in Trench 419.	Wessex Archaeology. Unpub report: Manning, A. and Rolfe, J. 2001. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological evaluation of land along the proposed new route of the A428, associated landscaping and GC29-30. Report 45976.06
120	30232 57960	Evaluation at Firs Farm, Caxton, 1996	An evaluation found features and deposits of medieval date, and a backfilled pond of possible medieval date. Evidence of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation was also recorded.	Unpub report: Mould, C. 1996. An archaeological evaluation of land at Firs Farm, Caxton, Cambridgeshire. Report 392
550	30370 60099	Fieldwalking survey at Swansley Wood, Caxton, 1989	Rapid field survey of 75% of the available land within the development area revealed that only one of three previously recorded sites was extant and visible (fragmentary remains of medieval moat). The ridge and furrow system presumably associated with this moated site at Swansley Wood Farm also survives. No significant finds scatters of any age were found, with only sparse spot finds of earlier Bronze Age flint material being found. Six possibly medieval headlands were still visible. Aerial photographic study found no sites within the area, although cropmarks indicative of pre-medieval settlement were noted in the surrounding area. Ridge and furrow was visible in the location of Swansley Wood Farm.	
785	29812 57958	Watching brief at Firs Farm, Saint	A watching brief was carried out in advance of the construction of an access road and riding arena. No archaeological features or finds were recorded.	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust. Unpub report: Crank, N. A. 2001. Firs Farm, St. Peters Street, Caxton,

		Peter's Street, Caxton, 2000		Cambridgeshire. An archaeological investigation.
1060	30076 59373	Excavation at North Caxton Bypass, 1999-2002	An excavation was carried out over 0.7ha, revealing three phases of activity spanning the Iron Age - Medieval periods. Romano-British features were excavated consisting of pit and posthole clusters, a post-hole structure with a possible associated pen and a regular network of ditches/field boundaries. Medieval ridge and furrow covers the entire area.	Wessex Archaeology. Unpub report: Gardiner, J, Wright, J, Best, J, and Manning, A. 2003. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Excavations, Interim Statement of Results. Report 45973.1
1065	31836 59138	Evaluation at Cambourne New Settlement, 1999	Ninety-six evaluation trenches were excavated over a 43 ha area. Nine new areas of archaeological significance were located.	Wessex Archaeology. Bib ref: Wright, J., Leivers, M., Seager-Smith, R. & Stevens, C. 2009. Cambourne New Settlement: Iron Age and Romano-British settlement on the clay uplands of west Cambridgeshire. Report 23 Unpublished report: Birbeck, V. 2000. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation, August to December 1999. Report 45976.2
1118	30137 58479	Archaeological investigations at St Peter's Street, Caxton, 1991	A contour survey was conducted to record medieval agricultural earthworks. Machine trenches were positioned to investigate these earthworks. Excavation revealed features including ditches dated by pottery to the 11th-12th centuries, thought from the abundance and nature of finds to represent property boundaries associated with late Saxon and early medieval occupation of St. Peter's Street.	CAU Unpub report: Meredith, J. 1991. Archaeological Investigations at St Peter's Street, Caxton, Cambridgeshire, 1991. Report 010
1252	31192 60027	Watching brief, Western Boundary Path, Cambourne, 1998	No significant deposits were observed during the watching brief.	Wessex Archaeology. Unpub report: Oakey, N. 1998. Cambourne New Settlement, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Watching Brief, Western Boundary Path. Report 33226
1882	30294 58501	Investigation of land at 95 Ermine Street, Caxton, 1991	Three 2ft wide trenches were excavated to examine the archaeological potential of the site and to investigate the platform. The whole area had been covered with material from elsewhere in the later 19th/early 20th century. No finds were recovered to suggest occupation in this area before the 18th century.	Unpub report: Taylor, C.C. 1991. Report on Archaeological Investigation of Land at 95 Ermine Street, Caxton, Cambridgeshire.
2485	30222 57939	Geophysical survey of land at Firs Farm, Caxton, 1996	A magnetometer and resistivity survey of four test areas, each measuring 40m by 20m, was conducted. Apart from two magnetic converging rectilinear anomalies in the third area, little of archaeological interest was found.	Unpub report: Baker, P. 1996. Geophysical Survey for Birmingham Archaeology, Land at Firs Farm, Caxton. Stratascan Report
2607	30005 58060	Monitoring at Firs Farm, St Peter's Street, Caxton, 2007	A programme of monitoring and recording was undertaken during the excavation of foundation and drainage trenches along the side of a barn at Firs Farm in advance of proposals to convert the buildings to commercial use. No archaeological remains were identified. 2. Further monitoring was carried out in February 2008. No archaeological remains were identified.	Archaeological Solutions. Unpub report: Harris, P. 2007. Firs Farm, St Peters Street, Caxton, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Monitoring and Recording. Report 2905 Unpub report: Brooks, M. & Harris, P. 2008. Firs Farm, St Peters Street, Caxton, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological monitoring and recording. Report 3074
2887	30392 58608	Evaluation at Oliver's Barn, 94 Ermine Street, Caxton, 2008	Two phases of archaeological investigation were undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of two dwellings. A earthwork survey was undertaken on an area of ridge and furrow, which recorded a series of ten parallel furrows across the site. Three evaluation trenches revealed no archaeological features or finds. Service trenches were identified in all three trenches, and sparse CBM and modern building material was recorded in the top soil.	Archaeological Solutions. Unpub report: McCall, W., Unger, S., Lamprey, C. and Newton, A. 2008. Oliver's Barn, 94 Ermine Street, Caxton, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation. Report 3077

2910	29255 60001	Evaluation at Pastures Farm, Caxton, 2008	Two evaluation trenches totalling 19m were excavated in advance of the construction of a new agricultural storage building. No archaeological features were identified, apart from a probably tree throw. A layer of silty clay was observed underlying the topsoil and subsoil, which could potentially be upcast from the nearby moat or more likely to be colluvium at the base of a natural slope.	CAU. Unpub report: Collins, M. 2008. Pastures Farm, Caxton, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation. Report 829
3268	30097 57985	Evaluation at Tate's Farm, 2004	Six evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of residential development, revealing a low density of Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activity across the site.	CAU. Unpub report: Beadsmore, E. 2004. Tate's Farm, Caxton, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation. Report 604
3486	30118 58310	Evaluation at Caxton Hall, Caxton, 2010	An excavation was carried out in advance of the construction of a swimming pool. A 12m by 4.5m trench was excavated, and revealed a shallow ditch aligned north-west to south-east. Pottery from the fill of this feature dated from the 12th to 14th century.	OAEast. Unpub report: Fletcher, T. 2010. Early medieval ditch at Caxton Hall. Archaeological Excavation. Report 1229
3670	3097 5996	Geophysical survey Cambourne Secondary School, Caxton, 2011	A fluxgate gradiometer survey was undertaken in advance of future site development. The most significant anomaly detected was a linear feature which most likely to represent a former field boundary. Two areas of possible burning were also identified.	Cranfield Forensic Institute. Unpub report: Enright, C. 2011. Geophysical survey report. Cambourne secondary school, Cambourne, Cambridgeshire. Report 061/2011
CHILDERLEY				
395	35416 59794	Watching brief along the Bourn-Hardwick Pipeline, 1994	Monitoring and excavation revealed a single ditch running into the north-west corner of the moat surrounding Childerley Lodge, suggesting a Medieval or Post-Medieval date. The ditch probably drained surrounding farmland and supplied water to the moat.	CCC AFU. Unpub report: Kemp, S. 1995. Bourn Reservoir to Hardwick Pipeline: Archaeology at Childerley Gate. Report A050
COMBERTON				
936	TL 38336 55568	Evaluation at Church Farmhouse Barns, Comberton, 2002	Two trenches were excavated to evaluate the area. The ground level has been greatly reduced, probably in post-medieval times, and no archaeological deposits or features were observed.	CCC AFU. Unpublished report: Roberts, J. 2002. Church Farmhouse Barns, Comberton. An Archaeological Evaluation. Report B112
1162	38301 54081	Monitoring of Comberton – Eversden pipeline, 1993	Monitoring was carried out along the route of a water pipeline, passing through three areas of archaeological potential. Limited remains associated with the Roman villa sites at Fox's bridge were recorded, comprising ditches, pottery and coinage, although most traces of the villa complex have been removed by quarrying.	CCC AFU. Unpub report: Kemp, S. and Way, T. 1993. Roman and Medieval Routeways along the Comberton Eversden pipeline. Report 093
2626	38368 55543	Monitoring at St Mary's Church, Comberton, 2007	A programme of monitoring and recording was undertaken during the mechanical excavation of a foundation trench adjacent to the northern aisle and the excavation of a service trench. The excavation of the footing trench exposed the clunch stone foundations of the northern aisle, its associated construction cut and seven east-west burials, as well as a made ground deposit and Victorian/20th century storm drain. Human bone from five of the burials was retained at the church for re-internment at a later date. Four of the individuals were adult, while the fifth was a child. The remains two burials were located within the construction cut of the northern aisle, suggesting they were intentionally placed under the church foundations.	Archaeological Solutions. Unpub report: Weston, P. 2007. St. Mary's Church, Church Lane, Comberton, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Monitoring and Recording. Report 2212

3617	TL 3853 5681	Evaluation at The Valleys, Comberton, 2011	Four evaluation trenches and eight test pits were excavated in advance of proposed residential development. Post-medieval pottery and building material were recovered but no archaeological features were identified.	Archaeological Solutions. Unpub report: Schofield, T. & Thompson, P. 2011. The Valleys, Comberton, Cambridgeshire: an archaeological evaluation. Report 3860
CONINGTON				
545	32431 62352	Monitoring along Cambourne Gas Main Pipeline, 1998	An evaluation found only 2 sherds of post-medieval pottery along the 7 km long pipeline.	CCC AFU. Unpublished report: Kemp, S.N. 1998. Archaeology along the Cambourne Gas Main Pipeline. Report B034
ELSWORTH				
765	31981 59965	Evaluation at Elsworth Turn, Monk Drive, Great Common, Cambourne	8 trenches revealed no archaeological features or deposits, except for the remains of a medieval ridge and furrow system at the Elsworth Turn.	Wessex Archaeology Pre January 2002 Bibliographic reference: Wright, J., Leivers, M., Seager-Smith, R. & Stevens, C. 2009. Cambourne New Settlement: Iron Age and Romano-British settlement on the clay uplands of west Cambridgeshire. Report 23 Unpublished report: Barton, C. and Manning, A. 2002. Cambourne New Settlement Archaeological Evaluation Elsworth Turn, Balancing Pond at Monk Drive and landscaping around Great Common Farm. Wessex Archaeology Report 45976.10
3922	TL 2981 6058	Evaluation at Caxton Gibbet, St Neot's Road 2013	The excavation of trial trenches in the car park and in the area of waste ground encountered no archaeological remains, other than a 19th century drainage ditch containing a ceramic land drain.	Cotswold Archaeology. Unpublished report: Carlyle, S. 2013. Archaeological Evaluation at Caxton Gibbet, Caxton. Report 13070
GIRTON				
1508	40510 61164	Monitoring and excavation, Coton – Longstanton pipeline, 1992	Archaeological monitoring was carried out along the line of the new Coton – Longstanton water main. Two areas were subject to limited excavation, revealing evidence of a previously unknown Late Iron or Romano-British settlement	CCC AFU Unpublished report: Welsh, K. 1992. Coton to Longstanton Pipeline: An Archaeological Assessment. Report 073 Article in serial: Tipper, J.B. 1995. A Late Iron Age / Romano-British Settlement at Madingley, Cambridgeshire. PCAS 83: 23-30
GREAT EVERSDEN				
3046	35623 54014	Fieldwalking at Manor Farm, Great Eversden, 2004	A field walking survey was undertaken at Manor Farm. While very little material was recovered from the majority of the area surveyed, a dense concentration of building material was found in the field to the NE of Bath Spinney. Two main scatters were identified, one near the entrance to the field and the second in the centre, with materials including Roman roofing tiles, floor tiles, tesserae and pottery. A magnetometer and resistivity survey were undertaken of the field revealed a number of linear and curvilinear features. A series of 4 trenches were excavated in areas of geophysical anomalies but no standing building remains were encountered. Traces of ridge and furrow were also identified by the geophysical survey.	CAFG. Unpublished report: Dymott, T. Preliminary Report. Field-walking at Great Eversden. Winter 2004
HARDWICK				

208	37293 58764	Evaluation at Rectory Farm, Hardwick, 1999	An evaluation found no clear evidence for Saxon or medieval settlement, despite the presence of the church and medieval earthworks nearby. A possible posthole and a narrow gully were found; both were undated.	CCC AFU. Unpublished report: Roberts, J. 1999. Rectory Farm, Hardwick: an archaeological evaluation. Report B064
1333	37407 58542	Evaluation at Redbrick Farm Barns, Hardwick, 2003	Two evaluation trenches were excavated, revealing one undated ditch terminal. The existence of significant earthworks in the field immediately NW of the site was noted during the project.	Archaeological Services and Consultancy July 2003 Unpublished report: Abrams, J. 2003. An Archaeological Evaluation Redbrick Farm Barns, Hardwick, Cambs. Report HRF02/3
1718	37205 58306	Trial excavation at the Moated Site at Hardwick, 1974	A trial excavation in 1974 of the presumed medieval moated site at Hardwick revealed a cobbled surface, post holes possibly associated with the surface, medieval shelly ware pottery and animal bone. A post-medieval infill of the moat was observed but only partially excavated. A possible beamslot and a apparent construction trench was also excavated, but no finds were associated with those features. A post-medieval gully and a ditch were also excavated. The PCAS report also shows a map of the earthworks south of the moat	Alison Taylor 1974 Haselgrove, C. 1984. The Moated Site at Hardwick, West Cambridgeshire. PCAS 72: 48- 54. Location: HER PCAS
2117	36655 59619	Evaluation at 305 St Neots Road, Hardwick, 2005	An evaluation was carried out in advance of residential development, revealing three undated features, consisting of two tree throws and a possible ditch terminus. No finds were recovered.	Unpublished report: Wessex Archaeology 2005. Enterprise Café, St Neots Road, Hardwick, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation Report. Report 61450.01
HARLTON				
205	38084 52505	Fieldwalking survey, Whole Way Cottage, Harlton, 1993-4	Fieldwalking revealed a scatter of Roman pottery and tiles centring on TL 380525. There are imprecise records of a Roman site in the area near the junction of the Eversden Rd. and the A603 adjacent to the Wheatsheaf Public House.	CAFG. Unpublished report: Cambridge Archaeology Field Group 2000. Whole Way Cottage, Harlton. Fieldwalking 1993/4.
206	38308 53068	Fieldwalking at Washpit Lane, Harlton, 1997	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.	CAFG. Unpublished report: Cambridge Archaeology Field Group 2000. Washpit Lane, Harlton. Fieldwalking 1997
1722	38706 52529	Archaeological monitoring at Harlton Church, 2004	Archaeological monitoring have 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 to the tower as a result, and the original floor was probably level throughout.	Unpublished report: Baggs, T. 2004. Report on Monitoring of Groundworks.
2541	39309 52892	Fieldwalking at Manor Farm, Harlton, 2006	CAFG members walked at 10m intervals in straight lines with finds of all periods bagged where found or within 20 paces. The position of each bag was recorded with GPS and plotted. There was a concentration of Roman pottery found around TL 3920 5310. An unusual number of oyster shells were found at the furthest east of the fields examined. Besides this, the fields examined had post medieval finds from agricultural activities with occasional other finds of interest.	CAFG. Unpublished report: Coles, M.A. 2006. Manor Farm, Harlton Property of Banks Farm, Preliminary report on fieldwalking 2006. Unpublished report: Coles, M.A. 2007. Manor Farm, Harlton Property of Banks Farm. Report on fieldwalking 2006.
3691	3853 5264	Evaluation on land west of Manor Farm, Washpit Lane, Harlton, 2011	A six trial trench evaluation was undertaken and features were identified in all trenches. The majority of features contained finds of medieval date including fragments of pottery produced between the 10th and 14th centuries mainly of Thetford type ware. The features comprised small pits, a ditch, fish pool and several large depressions. Animal remains and CBM was also recovered from the features.	Archaeological Solutions. Unpublished report: Smith, L. 2012. Land west of Manor Farm, Washpit Lane, Harlton, Cambridgeshire: Report 3982
KINGSTON				

1433	32704 53092	Fieldwalking survey at Kingston Pasture Farm, 2001-2	The recovery of a stone column by a farmer lead to a fieldwalking being undertaken by CAFG, locating a significant spread of Roman pottery.	CAFG. Unpublished report: Cambridge Archaeology Field Group 2001-2002. Kingston Pasture Farm. A Stone Column and Fieldwalking.
3662	3466 5543	Evaluation at The Old Rectory, Kingston, 2011	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to development in the vicinity of the Old Rectory, Kingston; a high status 12th-13th century stone aisled hall with a 14th century cross wing. The evaluation revealed evidence for some 12th-13th century activity contemporary with the aisled hall and a 14th-16th century metalled yard surface along with a timber building contemporary with the cross wing.	CAU. Unpublished report: Cessford, C. 2011. The Old Rectory, Kingston, Cambridgeshire: An archaeological evaluation. Report 1056
3689	3443 5534	Archaeological Evaluation at Moat House Farm	An archaeological watching brief was carried out whilst 8 test pits were excavated. The test pits revealed a uniform deposit of made up ground, most probably laid down as upcast created from the construction or cleaning off the moat around. It was up to 1m deep in places.	CAU. Unpublished report: James, L 2013. An Archaeological Investigation at Moat farm, Kingston. Report 1007
LITTLE EVERSDEN				
1620	37430 53269	Evaluation at Church Farm, Little Eversden, 2004	Eight evaluation trenches were excavated, revealing a concentration of early medieval pitting across the site, with evidence of post-medieval dumping. Alluvial deposits at the S and SW of the site indicate that the current western boundary could formerly have been a watercourse with marginal marshland.	Albion Archaeology. Unpublished report: Thorpe, R., Pixley, J and Wells, J. 2004. Church Farm, Little Eversden, Cambridgeshire, Report 2004/33
3100	37289 52841	Evaluation and excavation at Harlton Road, Little Eversden, 2008	Four evaluation trenches totalling 125m were excavated in advance of proposed residential development, followed by excavation of an area of 15m by 77m within the footprint of the housing. The investigations revealed at least two phases of activity dating to the pre and later post-medieval period, comprising two different alignments of parallel ditches, possible enclosure boundaries as well as a series of pits, a quarry and a well. These remains suggest the presence of domestic occupation within the vicinity of the site.	OAEast. Unpublished report: Rees, G. 2009. Land at Harlton Road, Little Eversden, Cambridgeshire. Report 1081

Appendix C. Scheduled Ancient Monument Catalogue

Bourn Windmill

List entry Number: 1002935

County Cambridgeshire **District** South Cambridgeshire **Parish** Bourn

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry. This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. As these are some of our oldest designation records they do not have all the information held electronically that our modernised records contain. Therefore, the original date of scheduling is not available electronically. The date of scheduling may be noted in our paper records, please contact us for further information.

Legacy System: RSM – OCN **UID:** CB 36

Details: This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.

National Grid Reference: TL 31189 58005

A ringwork and bailey castle, and 17th century formal garden remains, at Bourn Hall

List entry Number: 1014238

County Cambridgeshire **District** South Cambridgeshire **Parish** Bourn

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 05-Sep-1995

Legacy System: RSM **UID:** 27106

Reasons for Designation: Ringworks are medieval fortifications built and occupied from the late Anglo-Saxon period to the later 12th century. They comprised a small defended area containing buildings which was surrounded or partly surrounded by a substantial ditch and a bank surmounted by a timber palisade or, rarely, a stone wall. Occasionally a more lightly defended embanked enclosure, the bailey, adjoined the ringwork. Ringworks acted as strongholds for military operations and in some cases as defended aristocratic or manorial settlements. They are rare nationally with only 200 recorded examples and less than 60 with baileys. As such, and as one of a limited number and very restricted range of Anglo-Saxon and Norman fortifications, ringworks are of particular significance to our understanding of the period.

The ringwork and bailey castle at Bourn Hall was a particularly large and well defended example of this type of medieval fortification, and despite later alterations retains many of its original features. Limited archaeological investigations have sampled only a small fraction of the site, yet have demonstrated conditions suitable for the preservation of buried features within the interior, elsewhere indicated by low earthworks, which will include structures, yards and other evidence relating to the earlier period of occupation. The surrounding moat will also contain both environmental and artefactual evidence within the accumulated silts and later infill, related to the original use and subsequent development of the site. The surviving sections of the ramparts will retain evidence for the process of construction, and preserve any signs of earlier activity in the buried land surface beneath, as also will the raised approach which crosses the bailey.

The importance of the site is enhanced by the documentary evidence for its founder, Picot, a central figure during the early Norman occupation of the region. The relationship between the castle and the adjacent parish church is also of particular interest and will provide valuable information concerning the relationship between the developing role of the castle and the adjacent village. There is an unusual sequence of adaptations which occurred following the construction of a post-medieval hall within the centre of the ringwork, in particular the development of a formal 17th century garden.

Post-medieval formal gardens are usually found in direct association with the dwellings of high ranking individuals in society and were created as an expression of wealth and refinement, forming a setting for such residences. Gardens of the 17th and 18th centuries tend to comprise a regular or symmetrical pattern of flower beds, water features, paths, terraces or lawns forming vistas related to the main building. The garden remains at Bourn Hall are well preserved and include several of the characteristic features of the period. The modified section of the ringwork defences remains largely unaltered, providing both a raised walkway and a water feature and, together with the second raised walkway from the Hall, delineating the border of a level lawn fronting the building.

Details: The monument includes the remains of an 11th century castle situated on high ground to the west of the village of Bourn and the valley of the Bourn Brook, approximately 1km to the east of the Ermine Street Roman road. The site is now dominated by Bourn Hall, a 17th century manor house built on the highest part of the hill, within the main defensive enclosure. The construction of the Hall and its adjacent stables, its subsequent development (in particular the landscaping of the gardens, which in part utilised the layout of the castle) has considerably altered the appearance of the earlier monument. However, approximately 65% of the earthworks which define the castle's defences remain visible allowing accurate interpretation of its former extent, and the infilled sections of the defensive ditches will survive as buried features.

The castle comprised two adjoining enclosures. A circular bank accompanied by an external ditch formed the main stronghold, or ringwork; and a horseshoe-shaped enclosure, attached to the north eastern side of the ringwork and similarly fortified, served as an outer courtyard or bailey. In both cases the banks would originally have measured several metres in height, and been surmounted by timber palisades.

The ringwork measures approximately 140m in diameter and is mainly defined by the remains of the defensive ditch, which is visible around all but the northern third of the enclosure. In the mid 18th century a visiting antiquarian noted that the internal bank or rampart

formed a more complete circuit, with a level area or berm separating the bank from the ditch. As a result of later phases of landscaping only two sections of this rampart remain visible. The first lies to the east of the house and measures approximately 25m by 9m, and 0.9m in height. The second and larger segment extends for approximately 60m along the western side of the ringwork, broadly parallel with the south western side of the hall. This section, which measures 14m in width and 1.8m in height, is thought to have been adapted in the early 17th century to form a garden walk or terrace. The ditch measures between 8m and 12m in width and descends to a maximum depth of c.2m, with a flat base varying between 4m and 9m across. A narrow swimming pool, 40m in length, was constructed within the south western part of the circuit during the early 1920's, and still retains water despite the cracks in the concrete lining.

Elsewhere around the circuit the deeper sections of the ditch are seasonally wet. A modern wooden footbridge spans the ditch to the west of the swimming pool, replacing an earlier structure which allowed access to a wooded avenue to the south east known as Bandyleg Walk. The ditch beneath the bridge has been narrowed by later infilling, but widens to its original dimensions as it resumes its course to the north. A channel, 8m wide and 1m deep, thought to be an original drainage leat leaves the main ditch at a point some 20m north east of the bridge and continues for approximately 30m towards the boundary of the field to the south east (beyond which it has been infilled and is no longer visible). The junction of the ringwork and bailey ditches lies about 20m to the north west of the drainage channel. Both junctions are marked by small ponds within the ringwork ditch, each containing waterlogged silts. The inner scarp of the ringwork ditch can be traced for approximately 60m further to the north; beyond this point the north western part of the circuit (which separated the ringwork from the bailey) was infilled and levelled during later landscaping of the grounds. The north western part of the ringwork perimeter, including the junction with the northern arc of the bailey, was overlain by the construction of the stable block in the 17th century, and has been further obscured by more recent additions to the original building. The ringwork ditch re-emerges as a shallow depression, 0.6m in depth, on the western side of this range, becoming broader and deeper as it continues around the western perimeter of the castle. To the north of the modified section of the western rampart the ditch is spanned by a brick built bridge which has the date 1840 inscribed on the stone parapet. To the south, the ditch has been infilled over a distance of some 25m providing a causeway linking the later Hall to Ermine Street. Although the interior of the ringwork has been altered by garden landscaping, slight undulations remain in the lawns to the south and east of the Hall which are thought to mark the location of buried structures and other features associated with the original occupation of the castle. The Hall itself stands upon a raised earthen platform, 1m-1.5m in height, which extends for 8m-12m beyond the limits of the building on all but the north western side. The south western side of the platform extends to form a raised garden walkway leading towards the southern end of the modified rampart. With the exception of the cellars beneath the Hall, these raised areas will have provided a measure of protection for further remains of earlier occupation buried beneath. The ground to the south west of the Hall has been levelled to provide a rectangular garden defined by the walkway and the western rampart. This area is now a lawn, but is thought to have originally contained an ornamental garden.

The bailey extends for c.80m down the gentle slope to the north east of the ringwork, and measures approximately 100m north west to south east. The northern arc of the perimeter ditch has been largely infilled, although it remains visible as a broad depression, 17m in width and up to 0.8m in depth, except towards the west where it has been overlain by the drive way leading to the Hall. The interior bank has been reduced and the soil probably used to infill the ditch. However, slight traces remain, and a segment, 0.5m high and 35m long, survives at the western end of the arc. The southern perimeter of the bailey is mostly overlain by the yard and outbuildings belonging to Hall Farm, although its position can be determined by the orientation of the surviving earthworks to the east and west of this area. To the west, within the grounds of the Hall, a 10m long section of the ditch (measuring 12m across and 1.5m deep) extends eastwards from its junction with the ringwork defences. To the north west of the farm, the ditch has been enlarged to form a pond, the northern end of which retains the original dimensions of the ditch. The inner bank of the ditch continues in the form of a shallow scarp for approximately 10m to the south west of the pond. The original entrance to the castle was provided by a causeway, 8m in width, which spans the centre of the north eastern bailey ditch, immediately to the north of the pond. The causeway formed part of a raised approach, still visible as a slight earthwork, c.10m in width and 0.3m high, leading across the centre of the bailey towards the middle of the ringwork. This approach is thought to have been a continuation of the lane from the village which passes to the south of the Parish Church of St Helena and St Mary, situated some 100m to the north east of the bailey. The interior of the bailey, like that of the ringwork, has been altered by the later landscaping. However, numerous low earthworks remain visible including a small, sporadically waterlogged depression to the south of the causeway, indicating the survival of buried remains of earlier structures.

The castle was built by Picot de Cambridge, the first Norman Sheriff of the shire (recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086), and subsequently formed his baronial seat. In the late 11th century, Picot gave a chapel within the castle to the Canons of Cambridge (later Barnwell Priory), together with the church of Brune (as Bourn was then called). The church remained the possession of the priory until the reign of Edward VI, when it passed to Christ's College, Cambridge. The Cambridge antiquarian John Layer writing in 1640 mentions a reference to Alan de la Turre, who paid revenue to the hundred during the reign of Henry I, and may have held the castle for the Picot family. The castle is thought to have been burnt down in 1266 during a raid by Robert de Lisle, one of the former followers of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who had been killed at the battle of Evesham in the previous year during the baronial wars against the king, Henry III.

The Hall (a Grade II* Listed Building) is thought to have been built by John and Francis Hagar around 1602, a date cast onto the rain water heads on the south east elevation. The house was extended by John Hagar in the early 17th century to enclose three sides of an open court facing south west, and it is thought that the gardens in front of the Hall were designed to compliment this new arrangement. This work included the alterations to the western rampart, which was enlarged and straightened (together with the adjacent section of the ditch) and the top levelled to provide a garden walkway. Fragments of brick revetment remain visible at the south end of the bank. The reduction of the bank around the remainder of the southern and south western sides of the ringwork is believed to be contemporary, the material possibly being reused in the construction of the raised walkway and perhaps the platform beneath the enlarged Hall.

The estate was purchased in 1733 by Baltzar Leyell, an East India merchant of Swedish origin. On his death in 1740 the estate remained with his widow and passed, on her death in 1752, to Baltzar's nephew, Henry Leyell. In 1803 the estate passed to Henry's grandson George West, Earl de la Warr who, on his marriage to Elizabeth Sackville in 1813, assumed the name Sackville-West. Between 1817 and 1819 the Hall was restored and enlarged under the direction of John Adey Repton, whilst his father Humphrey supervised the landscaping of the grounds. The north east wing of the Hall, previously timber, was encased in brick to match the other

elevations, and new chimneys and window bays were added in a revised Tudor style. An area of woodland was created to the north of the bailey providing a setting for a new driveway, which has been retained as the present approach to the Hall. The reduction of the north eastern ringwork and bailey defences is thought to date to this period, thereby forming an open prospect of the Hall when viewed from the drive, and improving the view of the church and the newly landscaped grounds from the Hall.

The adjacent stables (a Grade II Listed Building) were constructed in the 17th century, subsequently altered, and were restored together with the Hall in 1960. In 1980 the estate became the property of the Bourn Hall Clinic, and in the mid 1980s an additional range of buildings was added between the existing structures. Examination of the foundation trenches during this work revealed deep archaeological deposits, some containing organic material.

National Grid Reference: TL 32302 56173

Moulton Hills Roman barrows

List entry Number: 1019837
County Cambridgeshire **District** South Cambridgeshire **Parish** Bourn
Date first scheduled: 30-Nov-1925
Date of most recent amendment: 06-Oct-2000
Legacy System: RSM **UID:** 33350
Reasons for Designation: Earthen barrows are the most visually spectacular survivals of a wide variety of funerary monuments in Britain dating to the Roman period. Constructed as steep-sided conical mounds, usually of considerable size and occasionally with an encircling bank or ditch, they covered one or more burials, generally believed to be those of high-ranking individuals. The burials were mainly cremations, although inhumations have been recorded, and were often deposited with accompanying grave goods in chambers or cists constructed of wood, tile or stone sealed beneath the barrow mound. Occasionally the mound appears to have been built directly over a funeral pyre. The barrows usually occur singly, although they can be grouped into "cemeteries" of up to ten examples. They are sited in a variety of locations but often occur near Roman roads. A small number of barrows were of particularly elaborate construction, with masonry revetment walls or radial internal walls. Roman barrows are rare nationally, with less than 150 recorded examples, and are generally restricted to lowland England with the majority in East Anglia. The earliest examples date to the first decades of the Roman occupation and occur mainly within this East Anglian concentration. It has been suggested that they are the graves of native British aristocrats who chose to perpetuate aspects of Iron Age burial practice. The majority of the barrows were constructed in the early second century AD but by the end of that century the fashion for barrow building appears to have ended. Occasionally the barrows were re-used when secondary Anglo-Saxon burials were dug into the mound. Many barrows were subjected to cursory investigation by antiquarians in the 19th century and, as little investigation to modern standards has taken place, they remain generally poorly understood. As a rare monument type which exhibits a wide diversity of burial tradition all Roman barrows, unless significantly damaged, are identified as nationally important.

Moulton Hills, which survive as substantial earthworks, are exceptionally well-preserved. As part of a concentration of Roman barrows in East Anglia they provide a unique insight into the social and economic development of south east England in the early days of Roman occupation. The occurrence of two superimposed mounds of Roman and medieval date consecutively is particularly rare. The enlargement and reuse of the mounds during the Middle Ages highlights their continued importance as a local landmark throughout the centuries. As a result of partial excavation at the beginning of the 20th century, the remains are quite well understood, while significant archaeological deposits of over 1800 years of human activity survive intact.

History: The monument includes a group of three Roman barrows, known as Moulton Hills or Arms Hills, located on the crest of a hill overlooking Bourn village, 300m north of the bridge over Bourn Brook and within two areas of protection. The mounds are preserved as substantial earthworks encircled by large ditches, from which earth was dug and used in the construction of the mounds.
The mound of the northernmost barrow measures approximately 23m in diameter and is 3m high. Its ditch is 6m wide, as 1909 excavation results indicate, but is currently visible as a depression of approximately 0.3m deep with a width of 4m on the southern and eastern sides; on the north and the west it has been cut by the present Crow End Track and Broad Way. Partial excavation undertaken in 1909 revealed two superimposed mounds, of Roman and medieval date consecutively. The inner mound contained what is thought to be a late second century AD cremation burial, accompanied by a host of grave goods, including pottery, a bone pin and a loom weight. Early medieval hearths were found on the top and southern lip of the internal mound. The overlying mound is a post- Norman Conquest construction containing Roman and medieval debris, including coins of Edward II (1307-27) and Edward III (1327-77).

The barrow 10m south of the first has a mound covering a circular area of 27m in diameter and is 4m high. Its ditch has a width of 7.5m, according to 1909 excavation results, and today is visible as a depression of 0.5m deep with a width of up to 4.5m, of which the western edge has been truncated by Broad Way. In the centre of the mound, on ground level, a cremation interment was found, accompanied by a mid second century piece of Samian ware, a coin of Marcus Aurelius (AD 140-80), and other grave goods such as an iron knife and bronze pins and buckles. The mound contained medieval pottery and basalt lava millstones. An early medieval hearth was found in the northern lip of the mound. The third barrow lies on the west of Broad Way on the Caxton Road junction. Its mound is 20m in diameter and 1.5m high. Its ditch survives as a slight depression with a maximum width of 3m, except on the south side, where it has been cut by the two adjoining roads. Originally it was 5m wide, as 1909 excavation results indicate.

Moulton Hills Roman barrows are situated in an area of great archaeological interest. The Roman Ermine Street runs 1.9km west of the barrows and Roman pottery and coins in the immediate vicinity attest to further activity during this period. During the Middle Ages the surrounding fields were ploughed. The function of the barrows during the medieval period, when the mounds were enlarged, remains obscure, although their strategic position overlooking the village suggests that they may have been used as look outs. The trackway and all fence posts are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.
National Grid Reference: TL 32553 57086, TL 32613 57078

Moated site at Pastures Farm

List entry Number: 1019177

County Cambridgeshire **District** South Cambridgeshire **Parishes** Caxton & Eltisley

Date first scheduled: 09-Nov-2000

Legacy System: RSM **UID:** 33275

Reasons for Designation: Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

The moated site at Pastures Farm survives well. The island remains largely undisturbed by post-medieval and modern activity and will retain buried evidence for earlier structures, as well as other features relating to the development and character of the site throughout the periods of occupation. The buried silts in the base of the moat will contain both artefacts relating to the period of occupation and environmental evidence for the appearance of the landscape in which the moated site was set. The documentary sources provide further information regarding the site which helps us to understand its place in local society.

Comparisons between this site and with further examples, both locally and more widely, will provide valuable insights into the developments in the nature of settlement in medieval England.

History: The monument includes a medieval moated site at Pastures Farm located approximately 2km to the NNW of the village of Caxton. The moated site includes a roughly square shaped island which measures up to 150m wide. This is contained by a seasonally water-filled moat which is up to 9m wide and 1.5m deep. Near the western corner the moat has been enlarged to form a sub-circular pond, with a diameter of approximately 22m. Part of the moat immediately to the north east of this pond has been filled in and now survives as a buried feature. A leat which extends southwards from the south west arm connects with the Eastern Brook, 560m to the south. Of the seven causeways which cross the moat, the one across the east arm is thought to represent the original access to the island, whilst four may be post-medieval and two modern. The dovecote, a Listed Building Grade II, which is located towards the centre of the island and the farmhouse, also a Listed Building Grade II, which occupies the western part of the island, are thought to date from the 18th century.

The moated site, which is also known as Caxton Pastures, may be the site of the manor of Brockholt which is known to have been separated from the main manor of Caxton from 1154 until 1400. This ancient freehold estate was held in 1279 by John de Caxton, and consisted of a capital messuage, over 80 acres of land and 50 acres of meadow and pasture in `Kingesfeld', which is described as being to the north west of Caxton, bordering on Eltisley. A further moated complex known as Caxton Moats, which is the subject of a separate scheduling, is located 1.2km to the SSE.

The farmhouse, dovecote, bungalow, all farm buildings, gates, walls, fences, modern made surfaces are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

National Grid Reference: TL 29147 59911

Caxton Moats: a medieval moated site and associated fishponds and warren, 750m north west of Caxton Hall

List entry Number: 1015202

County Cambridgeshire **District** South Cambridgeshire **Parish** Caxton

Date first scheduled: 07-Sep-1950

Date of most recent amendment: 19-Nov-1996

Legacy System: RSM **UID:** 27190

Reasons for Designation: Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

Caxton Moats is one of the most elaborate and best preserved moated sites in Cambridgeshire. The group of enclosures illustrates a sequence of development from a small site, possibly defensive in character, to a large complex reflecting the wealth and social standing of its inhabitants. The islands will contain buried evidence for structures and other features related to this development and character of this occupation through time. The ditches surrounding the islands will retain detailed evidence for the water management system, and the waterlogged silts in the base of the ditches will contain artefacts relating to the period of occupation, and environmental evidence for the appearance of the landscape in which the monument was set. The fishponds and warren associated with the moated site provide further evidence for its economy and status. Both represent artificial means of ensuring constant and sustainable food supplies, the one requiring pools of fresh water in which to cultivate, breed and store fish, the other involving the

construction of purpose-built mounds in which the rabbits would breed and from which they could easily be culled. The tradition of constructing fishponds reached a peak in the 12th century whilst the practice of warren building originated in the same period, following the introduction of rabbits from the continent. Both features tended to be the province of the wealthier forms of secular and religious settlement; in addition to their contribution to the settlements' economy, also serving as indications of status. The warren earthworks adjacent to the moats are well preserved. The arrangement of the platform and enclosure demonstrates the means by which the warren was contained and kept dry, and the mounds themselves will retain buried features of their design including evidence for the artificial tunnels, nesting boxes and drainage channels created to ensure the success of the introduced colony. The area surrounding the mounds, including the warren pasture to the north, will contain further evidence related to its use such as the buried traces of fences, and traps for the warren stock and unwanted vermin. The fishponds, although partly infilled, similarly retain visible evidence of the manner of their use and will contain buried evidence for the sluices and dams used to regulate the water supply and manage the stock. Both features contribute to our understanding of the character of the settlement at its height, complementing the documentary evidence for its purpose in the early 14th century.

History: The monument, known as Caxton Moats or `The Moats', is situated in the base of a small valley some 700m west of the A1198 at Caxton village, on the south side of a green lane between Caxton and Eltisley (Eltisley Lane or Caxton Drift). The monument includes a group of three contiguous moated enclosures arranged in an inverted `L'-shaped plan, with associated water management features, fishponds and warren earthworks. The most elaborate enclosure occupies the angle of the `L' at the north west corner of the group. This rectangular island, which is orientated east to west and measures approximately 75m by 45m, is surrounded by a broad flat-bottomed ditch measuring up to 18m in width and 2.5m in depth, and water filled to a depth of about 0.5m. Raised rectangular platforms occupy the east and west ends of the island, standing about 1.5m above the level of the centre and taking up about two thirds of the available space. Fragments of Roman pottery, 12th and 13th century wares, daub and wall plaster have been found here (brought to the surface by rabbits), indicating the below ground remains of substantial medieval buildings and perhaps some earlier occupation. A counterscarp bank runs around the outer edge of the ditch on all but the southern side of the island. This varies between 8m and 15m in width, and between 0.4m and 2m in height, lowest on the western side where it has been affected by a modern farm track, and highest along the northern arm, where it has been enlarged by upcast from a broad water-filled ditch along its northern side. A break in the line of the outer bank and ditch near the centre of the northern arm is considered relatively modern. Access to the island is thought to have originally been provided by one or more bridges. A slight rectangular depression extending south from the water-filled ditch on the northern side towards the centre of the island may indicate the position of one such structure, and there are slight traces indicating the position of a second bridge spanning the centre of the southern arm of the moat. The southern enclosure is similar in size, bounded by the southern arm of the moat to the north, and by a dry, `V'-shaped ditch averaging 12m in width and 2m in depth, around the remaining sides. The eastern and western arms of this ditch are aligned with those of the northern island. The interior is level with the central area on the island to the north and with the surrounding ground surface. There are numerous slight undulations indicating buried features related to the period of occupation, although a shallow rectangular pit located towards the centre and accompanied by a circular mound of upcast soil, is thought to be relatively modern. A broad causeway spanning the centre of the western arm of the ditch is also considered to be a modern addition, since traces of the original ditch scarp remain visible where it has been infilled. Access here is also thought to have been by bridge, both from the island to the north, and across the centre of the southern arm where a slight depression on the edge of the island corresponds with a shallow hollow way approaching the island from the south. The third enclosure lies to the east of the northern island, separated by the counterscarp bank along its eastern arm. This island, measuring about 25m square, is considerably smaller than the other two although the surrounding water-filled ditch is almost equal in size, averaging 12m in width and 1.8m deep. The ditch is supplied by a narrow channel cut through the counterscarp bank at the north eastern corner of the northern moat. A second channel, now partly blocked, extends from the north western corner of the small moat to join the eastern end of the outer ditch alongside the counterscarp bank on the north side of the main enclosure. Both channels would have been controlled by sluices, the buried remains of which may still be preserved in the scarps and silts. Low counterscarp banks flank the northern and southern arms of the eastern moat, created by upcast from the creation or clearance of the ditches. The island itself is not raised. A narrow leat meanders to the south east from the north east corner of the small moat. This channel is now largely dry, having been superseded by more recent drainage ditches which carry the Eastern Brook (a tributary of the Bourne Brook) around the northern and eastern sides of the site. The channel is thought to have formed part of the original course of the brook, adapted to serve as an outflow after the course was diverted upstream to feed the moats. It is included in the scheduling apart from a short section at the south eastern end which has been altered to join the modern field drain. A rectangular enclosure, part of a medieval warren (although frequently referred to as `The Asparagus Beds') lies towards the southern end of the leat, extending WSW towards the south eastern corner of the southern moat. This measures some 80m in length and 20m wide, defined by a low bank and shallow external ditch around all but the northern side. A raised platform, 0.4m high, extends along the northern side of the enclosure covering three quarters of its length from the eastern end and half its width. This is contained by a low bank to the south west and south east, with a narrow break in the centre of the longer, south western side. Four low pillow mounds (artificial breeding places for rabbits) remain clearly visible along the length of the platform, two of which are circular and approximately 5m in diameter, the other two cigar-shaped, 4m in width and between 6m and 10m in length. A fifth mound, at the western end, is less well defined. In addition to providing a well-drained site for the pillow mounds, the enclosure (probably augmented by fences) was intended to prevent the warren stock from straying to the south; an area which formerly retained a pattern of ridge and furrow resulting from medieval ploughing. The warren enclosure was superimposed over part of the ridge and furrow, which was surveyed in the late 1960s, and its alignment appears to have been determined by that of the earlier earthworks. Only a small fragment of the pattern of cultivation earthworks now remains, barely visible, to the east of the enclosure. This will retain an archaeological relationship with the enclosure, and is included in the scheduling. The northern side of the pillow mound enclosure is bounded by a broad channel, or hollow way, ascending the slight slope from the east towards the southern side of the southern island. This is thought to have provided the main approach in the later period of occupation. The triangular area between the pillow mounds and the moats (enclosed by the hollow way, the moats themselves and the old outflow leat) is though to have served as the grazing area for the warren, or warren pasture. Various channels may have been taken from the streams flowing through the valley to supply water to the moats, and the low-lying moats themselves may have tapped the spring line. A channel which entered the south western corner of the northern moat (now replaced by a conduit beneath a modern farm track) led from a small group of fishponds some 10m to the west, which in turn were fed by narrow channels extending north towards the course of the Eastern Brook. The southern pond remains waterlogged. This includes a main channel orientated broadly east to west and measuring about 30m in length and 8m wide, with two rectangular extensions to the north, one in the centre, the other at the eastern end. The eastern extension joins the outflow leading to the moats, and is linked to a roughly circular pond (now dry) which was originally fed by a largely infilled channel extending a short distance to the north. A low rectangular

building platform and a number of slight undulations and hollows remain visible immediately to the south of the fishponds, and are thought to indicate a cluster of buildings and the remains of other activities related to their use. The moated site may have originated in the 12th century as the seat of the de Scalers family, the descendants of Hardwin de Scalers to whom Caxton was given by William I. The northern island is thought to be the earliest part of the complex. The arrangement of platforms and the scale of the moat have been compared with the rectangular motte at Burwell Castle near Newmarket, which is known to have been built in the mid 12th century, during the period of civil wars known as `The Anarchy'. It has been suggested that the two sites were contemporary, both built on the orders of King Stephen around 1143 as part of a series of fortifications intended to contain the rebellion of Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex. The earliest clear documentary reference to the site, however, dates from 1312, when it was occupied by a dower house of Lady Eleanor de Freville. The expansion of the complex, with additional islands, fishponds and warren may be a reflection of this later period, and it remains possible that the elaborate appearance of the northern island resulted not from a need for defence, but to create a more prestigious dwelling reflecting the status of the later inhabitants. All fences, fence posts and gates are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.
National Grid Reference: TL 29471 58681

Settlement site W of Town's End Farm

List entry Number: 1006879
County Cambridgeshire **District** South Cambridgeshire **Parishes** Barton & Comberton
Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.
This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. As these are some of our oldest designation records they do not have all the information held electronically that our modernised records contain. Therefore, the original date of scheduling is not available electronically. The date of scheduling may be noted in our paper records, please contact us for further information.
Legacy System: RSM – OCN **UID:** CB 96
Details: This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.
National Grid Reference: TL 39477 55738

Hey Hill: a Roman barrow 260m south west of Lord's Bridge

List entry Number: 1018971
County Cambridgeshire **District** South Cambridgeshire **Parishes** Barton & Harlton
National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.
Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.
Date first scheduled: 27-Aug-1962
Date of most recent amendment: 06-Oct-2000
Legacy System Information
The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.
Legacy System: RSM **UID:** 33349
Reasons for Designation: Earthen barrows are the most visually spectacular survivals of a wide variety of funerary monuments in Britain dating to the Roman period. Constructed as steep-sided conical mounds, usually of considerable size and occasionally with an encircling bank or ditch, they covered one or more burials, generally believed to be those of high-ranking individuals. The burials were mainly cremations, although inhumations have been recorded, and were often deposited with accompanying grave goods in chambers or cists constructed of wood, tile or stone sealed beneath the barrow mound. Occasionally the mound appears to have been built directly over a funeral pyre. The barrows usually occur singly, although they can be grouped into "cemeteries" of up to ten examples. They are sited in a variety of locations but often occur near Roman roads. A small number of barrows were of particularly elaborate construction, with masonry revetment walls or radial internal walls. Roman barrows are rare nationally, with less than 150 recorded examples, and are generally restricted to lowland England with the majority in East Anglia. The earliest examples date to the first decades of the Roman occupation and occur mainly within this East Anglian concentration. It has been suggested that they are the graves of native British aristocrats who chose to perpetuate aspects of Iron Age burial practice. The majority of the barrows were constructed in the early second century AD but by the end of that century the fashion for barrow building appears to have ended. Occasionally the barrows were re-used when secondary Anglo-Saxon burials were dug into the mound. Many barrows were subjected to cursory investigation by antiquarians in the 19th century and, as little investigation to modern standards has taken place, they remain generally poorly understood. As a rare monument type which exhibits a wide diversity of burial tradition all Roman barrows, unless significantly damaged, are identified as nationally important.

Hey Hill Roman barrow, 260m south west of Lord's Bridge, remains a substantial earthwork and is exceptionally well preserved. As part of a concentration of Roman barrows in East Anglia, it provides a unique insight into the social and economic development of south east England in the early days of Roman occupation. Its association with Iron Age funerary and settlement remains provides particularly significant evidence on the process of acculturation in the region. An unusual secondary burial of the Anglo-Saxon period and its use as a parish boundary marker highlight the mound's continued importance as a local landmark through the centuries. As a result of partial excavation at the beginning of the 20th century, the remains are quite well understood, while significant archaeological deposits survive intact.

Details: The monument includes a Roman barrow known as Hey Hill, situated 250m south west of Lord's Bridge, where Wimpole Road, the Roman road to Cambridge, crosses Bourn Brook. The monument lies on the Harlton/Barton parish boundary. Its mound survives as a substantial earthwork of oval shape. The encircling ditch, from which earth was dug and used in the construction of the

mound, is thought to survive as a buried feature, and evidence from Roman barrows in the surrounding area suggests it is likely to be between 4m and 5m wide.

The mound was probably originally circular in plan, but now survives as an oval earthwork partly reduced by a trackway on the western side. It is approximately 23m long with a width of 8m and a height of 2m. Partial excavation in 1907 revealed the stone coffin of a young woman, whose skeleton had been disjointed. She was buried with two bone hairpins, goose and cock bones, a pig's and a sheep's tooth, and Roman pottery fragments scattered around her head. Outside her coffin, at the foot end, were 27 hobnails. In the upper layers of the mound was a second burial, consisting of a decapitated skeleton, which was probably of Anglo-Saxon date.

Hey Hill Roman barrow is situated in an area of great archaeological activity. Chance discoveries, made within 100m of the barrow, include an Iron Age inhumation interment, wheelmade pottery, and a firedog and slave chain. These suggest that the site may originally have been associated with an Iron Age settlement and cemetery located in the vicinity. All fence posts are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features are included.
National Grid Reference: TL 39441 54498

Moated complex 260m north west of Fryers Cottage

List entry Number: 1019179
County Cambridgeshire **District** South Cambridgeshire **Parishes** Harlton
Date first scheduled: 09-Nov-2000
Legacy System: RSM **UID:** 33277
Asset Groupings: This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.
Reasons for Designation: Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

A fishpond is an artificially created pool of slow moving freshwater constructed for the purpose of cultivating, breeding and storing fish to provide a constant and sustainable supply of food. They may be dug into the ground, embanked above ground level, or formed by placing a dam across a narrow valley. Groups of up to twelve ponds variously arranged in a single line or in a cluster and joined by leats have been recorded. The ponds may be of the same size or of several different sizes with each pond being stocked with different species or ages of fish. The size of the pond was related to function, with large ponds thought to have a storage capability whilst smaller, shallower ponds were used for fish cultivation and breeding. Fishponds were maintained by a water management system which included inlet and outlet channels carrying water from a river or stream, a series of sluices set into the bottom of the dam and along the channels and leats, and an overflow leat which controlled fluctuations in water flow and prevented flooding. Buildings for use by fishermen or for the storage of equipment, and islands possibly used for fishing, wildfowl management or as shallow spawning areas, are also recorded.

The tradition of constructing and using fishponds in England began during the medieval period and peaked in the 12th century. They were largely built by the wealthy sectors of society with monastic institutions and royal residences often having large and complex fishponds. The difficulties of obtaining fresh meat in the winter and the value placed on fish as a food source and for status may have been factors which favoured the development of fishponds and which made them so valuable. The practice of constructing fishponds declined after the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 16th century although in some areas it continued into the 17th century. Most fishponds fell out of use during the post-medieval period although some were re-used as ornamental features in 19th and early 20th century landscape parks or gardens, or as watercress beds.

Documentary sources provide a wealth of information about the way fishponds were stocked and managed. The main species of fish kept were eel, tench, pickerel, bream, perch, and roach. Large quantities of fish could be supplied at a time. Once a year, probably in the spring, ponds were drained and cleared. Fishponds are widely scattered throughout England and extend into Scotland and Wales. The majority are found in central, eastern and southern parts and in areas with heavy clay soils. Fewer fishponds are found in coastal areas and parts of the country rich in natural lakes and streams where other sources of fresh fish were available. Although 17th century manuals suggest that areas of waste ground were suitable for fishponds, in practice it appears that most fishponds were located close to villages, manors or monasteries or within parks so that a watch could be kept on them to prevent poaching. Although approximately 2000 examples are recorded nationally, this is thought to be only a small proportion of those in existence in medieval times. Despite being relatively common, fishponds are important for their associations with other classes of medieval monument and in providing evidence of site economy.

The elaborate moated complex 260m north west of Fryers Cottage survives very well and reflects the wealth and social standing of its inhabitants. The islands are largely undisturbed by post-medieval and modern activity and will retain buried evidence for structures and other features relating to the development and character of the site throughout its periods of occupation. Ditches and ponds will retain detailed evidence for the water management system and the buried silts in their bases will contain both artefacts relating to the period of occupation and environmental evidence for the appearance of the landscape in which the moated site was set.

Although partly infilled the fishponds will retain buried evidence for the sluices and dams used to regulate the water supply and manage the stock. Comparative studies between this site and with further examples, both locally and more widely, will provide valuable insights into the development of settlement in medieval England.

History: The monument includes a group of three moated sites with associated fishponds and water control features occupying an area bounded to the west by a stream and to the east by a dried-out stream bed. The moated complex is located 260m to the north west of Fryers Cottage, 500m to the north west of the parish church of Harlton.

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 a 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 up stream bordering the eastern side of the monument. A shallow moat and associated bank, approximately 20m to the south of and parallel with this northern extension, also runs from the east arm of the moat to the stream bed thus defining a small enclosure. The moated site may represent the site of one or more buildings associated with the main central moated enclosure 100m to the north.

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. On 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 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 earlier medieval manor house, perhaps from the 13th century.

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 to it by a leat, are two interconnecting north east-south west aligned fishponds. These fishponds have been partly infilled and are now visible as shallow depressions approximately 0.5m deep, 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, the northern moated enclosure and the western stream. An L-shaped bank lies north of the northern moated enclosure.

The moated complex may represent the site of the manor of Huntingfield (later known as Harlton), which was partly owned 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 this manor, known by then 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. All fences, gates and horse jumps are excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath them is included.
National Grid Reference: TL 38463 53025

Moated site at Moat House Farm

List entry Number: 1019178

County Cambridgeshire **District** South Cambridgeshire **Parish** Kingston

Date first scheduled: 09-Nov-2000

Legacy System: RSM **UID:** 33276

Asset Groupings: This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

Reasons for Designation: Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

Despite some infilling of the moat, the moated site at Moat House Farm survives well. The island is largely undisturbed by post-medieval and modern activity and will retain buried evidence for structures and other features relating to former periods of occupation. The buried silts in the base of the ditches will contain both artefacts relating to the period of occupation and environmental evidence for the appearance of the landscape in which the moated site was set. Comparative studies between this site and with further examples locally and more widely, will provide valuable insights into the development of the nature of settlement in medieval England.

History: The monument includes a medieval moated site at Moat House Farm, 210m to the south west of Kingston parish church. The moated site includes a roughly rectangular island which measures up to 64m north west-south east by 44m north east-south west and is raised by up to 1m above the surrounding ground surface. This is contained by a partly water-filled moat, measuring up to 9m wide and 2m deep on the north west and north east sides. The eastern corner of the moat, together with the south eastern arm and the greater part of the south western arm, were infilled during the 19th century and now survive as buried features. During the same period the western corner of the moat was extended to form a pond. Early maps indicate that access to the island was originally by bridge. Today the island is approached across the infilled south eastern arm of the moat. Near the centre of the island is the present Moat House, a Listed Building Grade II, believed to date from the 16th century, which is excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath it is included. A well, now covered over, lies immediately to the south east of the house.

The moated site is thought to represent the site of the manor of Kingston St George which is first recorded in 1212 when Maud de Dive held a fee in the parishes of Kingston, Hatley and Trumpington. In 1235 William St George held one fee in Hatley and Kingston of the fee of Maud de Dive and the manor remained in the St George family until 1556 when Francis St George conveyed it to a Robert Catlyn. In 1569 the manor was united with the manor of Kingston Wood. More recently the moated site has also been known as Library Farm and Queen's College Farm, after Queen's College, Cambridge, who owned it from the early 18th century. Moat House, the terrace, summerhouse, sheep house, garage, sheds, greenhouses, fences and gates and all made-up surfaces are all excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

National Grid Reference: TL 34422 55343

Dovecote 50m north east of Manor Farm House

List entry Number: 1018904
County Cambridgeshire **District** South Cambridgeshire **Parish** Toft
Date first scheduled: 24-Sep-1999
Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.
Legacy System: RSM **UID:** 22756
Asset Groupings: This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping.
Reasons for Designation: Dovecotes are specialised structures designed for the breeding and keeping of doves as a source of food and as a symbol of high social status. Most surviving examples were built in the period between the 14th and the 17th centuries, although both earlier and later examples are documented. They were generally freestanding structures, square or circular in plan and normally of brick or stone, with nesting boxes built into the internal wall. They were frequently sited at manor houses or monasteries. Whilst a relatively common monument class (1500 examples are estimated to survive out of an original population of c.25,000), most will be considered to be of national interest, although the majority will be listed rather than scheduled. They are also generally regarded as an important component of local distinctiveness and character.

The dovecote at Toft is a complete standing structure surviving in good condition. It is rare in that both internal and external features, including nest boxes of unusual type, have survived largely intact. The platform upon which the dovecote stands will include archaeological deposits relating to its construction and use which, together with the building itself, will preserve valuable evidence for the way in which dovecotes functioned both economically and symbolically in the post-medieval period.

History: The monument includes a dovecote situated 50m north east of Manor Farm House. The dovecote is thought to date from the late 17th or early 18th century. The dovecote, which is Grade II Listed, takes the form of a brick and timber- framed structure, 6m square in plan, with a tiled roof. Resting on a level platform, the lower part of the walls is of brick construction and stands to a height of about 1.3m, including a shallow plinth. The upper part of the walls, up to a height of about 3.5m, is timber-framed and weatherboarded. In the middle of the west wall is a halved wooden doorway and a louvred vent. On the interior of the building, fixed to the timber frame above the brick structure, is an extensive series of nest boxes constructed of clay bat and tile. The nest boxes, which have arched openings and are whitewashed, are largely intact on three sides but have been removed from the north wall. A square flight hole, lined with vertical boards to prevent use by birds of prey, is positioned in the centre of the roof and is covered by a gablet. The roof and gablet are tiled, and together reach a height of over 4m.

The shed which stands outside the north wall of the building, and the modern brick plinth inside the north wall, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.
National Grid Reference: TL 36186 56210

Appendix D. SHINE Entries

DesigUID: DCB8116
Name: Cropmark enclosure complex, probably representing Romano-British settlement.
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3684 5470 (MBR: 188m by 173m)
Area (Ha): 1.76
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Validated **Date Assigned** 21/08/2009
Significance: Medium
Form: Below-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments 08900 Monument: Rectangular enclosures and linear features, Great Eversden

DesigUID: DCB8925
Name: Cropmark of a circular feature, tentatively interpreted as a ditched enclosure on Claypit Hill, Great Eversden
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3573 5460 (MBR: 96m by 83m)
Area (Ha): 0.65
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 26/03/2012
Significance: Medium
Form: Below-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments MCB17850 Monument: Possible enclosure, Claypit Hill

DesigUID: DCB8845
Name: Cropmarks of a D-shaped enclosure, 50m east of Little Common Farm, Cambourne
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3386 5931 (MBR: 564m by 405m)
Area (Ha): 13.06
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 23/02/2012
Significance: Medium
Form: Below-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments CB15581 Monument: D-shaped enclosure, Bourn

DesigUID: DCB9225
Name: Cropmarks of a group of rectilinear enclosures with sub divisions within them, 300m north of Pastures Farm Moated site, Caxton
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 2897 6037 (MBR: 146m by 234m)
Area (Ha): 1.57
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 14/11/2012
Significance: Medium
Form: Below-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments MCB19627 Monument: Group of rectilinear enclosure cropmarks

DesigUID: DCB8974
Name: Cropmarks of parts of incomplete enclosures described as Medieval Cropmarks of parts of incomplete enclosures described as Medieval alongside evidence of ridge and furrow, 700m east of Fox's Bridge Farm, Comberton
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3945 5522 (MBR: 461m by 448m)
Area (Ha): 11.75
Grade: Date Assigned 28/03/2012
Significance: Medium
Form: Below-ground feature(s)
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Associated Monuments
09575 Monument: Medieval earthworks, Comberton
MCB16020 Find Spot: Brooch fragment, Comberton

DesigUID: DCB8786
Name: Cropmarks of possible Iron Age-Roman linears indicating a settlement, 630m north-west of northfield Farm, Hardwick
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3834 5799 (MBR: 199m by 236m)
Area (Ha): 2.52
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 17/02/2012

Significance: Medium
Form: Below-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments 08924 Monument: Iron Age – Roman settlement site, Hardwick

DesigUID: DCB8860
Name: Cropmarks of Ridge and Furrow along Bourn Brook, directly north of New Barn House, Bourn Brook
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3489 5589 (MBR: 469m by 310m)
Area (Ha): 8.49
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 01/03/2012
Significance: Low
Form: Below-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments 03326 Monument: Ridge and furrow, Bourn Brook

DesigUID: DCB8861
Name: Cropmarks of Ridge and Furrow and extensive cropmarks of enclosures and trackways, 500m west of Westfield Farm, Comberton
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3739 5468 (MBR: 768m by 469m)
Area (Ha): 16.02
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 01/03/2012
Significance: Medium
Form: Below-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments
03312 Monument: Ridge and furrow, Toft
03395 Monument: Ridge and furrow, Comberton
07991 Monument: Cropmarks, Comberton

DesigUID: DCB9096
Name: Cropmarks showing a settlement site with several enclosures, trackways and linear ditches possibly Romano-British, 300m south of Home Farm, Comberton
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3963 5584 (MBR: 744m by 534m)
Area (Ha): 20.20
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 11/04/2012
Significance: Medium
Form: Below-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments 03374 Monument: Romano-British settlement, Townsend Farm, Comberton

DesigUID: DCB9019
Name: Cropmarks showing extensive linear features and a ditched enclosure, with ridge and furrow cropmarks over the top, directly north of Lord's Bridge Farm, Harlton
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3906 5457 (MBR: 760m by 252m)
Area (Ha): 15.65
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 30/03/2012
Significance: Medium
Associated Monuments
07993 Monument: Linear cropmark, Harlton
08936 Monument: Cropmark enclosure and linear features, Harlton
08936A Monument: Ridge and furrow, Harlton

DesigUID: DCB9019
Name: Cropmarks showing extensive ridge and furrow indicating medieval agricultural activity in the area, 400m west of Jesus College Farm, Eltisley
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 2833 5945 (MBR: 1257m by 765m)
Area (Ha): 64.42
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 12/04/2012
Significance: Low
Form: Below-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments 02372 Monument: Ridge and furrow, Eltisley

DesigUID: DCB8934

Name: Cropmarks showing extensive ridge and furrow, directly west of the Sewage Works, Bourn
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3401 5783 (MBR: 781m by 1222m)
Area (Ha): 51.47
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 26/03/2012
Significance: Low
Form: Below-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments CB15582 Monument: Ridge and furrow, Bourn

DesigUID: DCB8877
Name: Cropmarks showing linear ditches and some ridge and furrow, possibly dating to Medieval, surrounding Highfield Farm, Comberton
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3930 5713 (MBR: 889m by 730m)
Area (Ha): 54.25
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 09/03/2012
Significance: Low
Form: Below-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments 09576 Monument: Medieval earthworks, Comberton

DesigUID: DCB9131
Name: Cropmarks showing rectilinear enclosures and extensive ridge and furrow cultivation, directly south of Vine Farm, Caxton
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3010 5719 (MBR: 1205m by 1093m)
Area (Ha): 65.98
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 12/04/2012
Significance: Low
Form: Below-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments MCB15972 Monument: Cropmark, Caxton

DesigUID: DCB8884
Name: Cropmarks showing Ridge and Furrow in many fields around the Bourn Airfield
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3405 5861 (MBR: 640m by 470m)
Area (Ha): 22.05
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 15/03/2012
Significance: Medium
Form: Below-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments 09562 Monument: Ridge and furrow around Bourn airfield

DesigUID: DCB8907
Name: Cropmarks showing three small adjacent pre-medieval enclosure groups of rectilinear and curvilinear form, 400m north of The Old Court House, Caxton
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3028 5956 (MBR: 375m by 334m)
Area (Ha): 5.96
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 22/03/2012
Significance: Medium
Form: Below-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments MCB19541 Monument: Enclosure groups, Caxton

DesigUID: DCB9164
Name: Cultivation earthworks of a series of furlongs and field boundaries and ridge and furrow, directly north of Brook Farm House, Bourn
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3256 5688 (MBR: 638m by 714m)
Area (Ha): 17.17
Type: SHINE Status: Active
Grade: Date Assigned 19/04/2012
Significance: Medium
Form: Above-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments
09940 Monument: Cultivation Earthworks, Bourn
09941 Monument: Ridge and furrow, Bourn

DesigUID: DCB8823
Name: Earthworks of a former embanked pond on Butler's Spinney, Harlton
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3823 5265 (MBR: 201m by 165m)
Area (Ha): 1.88
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 22/02/2012
Significance: Medium
Form: Above + below-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments 04158 Monument: Pond, Harlton

DesigUID: DCB9092
Name: Earthworks of a moated site dating to the 1500s at Moat House Farm, 210m south-west of Kingston Parish Church, Kingston
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3441 5536 (MBR: 120m by 77m)
Area (Ha): 0.38
Type: SHINE Status: Active
Grade: Date Assigned 11/04/2012
Significance: Medium
Form: Above-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments 01098 Monument: Moated site at Moat House Farm, Kingston

DesigUID: DCB8950
Name: Earthworks of a moated site with possibly planting internally at Caxton Pastures, Caxton
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 2914 6001 (MBR: 191m by 217m)
Area (Ha): 2.50
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 26/03/2012
Significance: Medium
Form: Above + below-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments
01180B Building: Pastures Farm Dovecote
12045 Park and Garden: Caxton Pastures, Caxton

DesigUID: DCB8743
Name: Earthworks of a rectangular ditch or moated site, 40m north of Manor Crescent, Hardwick
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3720 5828 (MBR: 49m by 23m)
Area (Ha): 0.08
Type: SHINE Status: Active
Grade: Date Assigned 10/02/2012
Significance: Low
Form: Above-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments 01100 Monument: Moated site, Hardwick

DesigUID: DCB9184
Name: Earthworks of a sub-rectangular enclosure of unknown date, 100m south of Manor Farm, Great Eversden
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3594 5359 (MBR: 98m by 82m)
Area (Ha): 0.54
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 26/04/2012
Significance: Medium
Form: Above-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments 03440 Monument: Sub-rectangular enclosure – part of DMV, Great Eversden

DesigUID: DCB9149
Name: Earthworks of ridge and furrow cultivation, directly north of Middle Farm,
Curatorial Notes
Name: Earthworks of ridge and furrow cultivation, directly north of Middle Farm, Longstowe
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3077 5511 (MBR: 1081m by 688m)
Area (Ha): 32.71
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 18/04/2012
Significance: Medium

Form: Above-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments
03227 Monument: Post-medieval features, Longstowe
08366 Monument: Ridge and furrow, Longstowe

DesigUID: DCB8961
Name: Earthworks of well preserved ridge and furrow behind Manor Farm, Caldecote
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3489 5622 (MBR: 257m by 368m)
Area (Ha): 5.91
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 27/03/2012
Significance: Medium
Form: Above-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments 11218 Monument: Earthworks, Manor Farm, Caldecote

DesigUID: DCB8846
Name: Earthworks possibly medieval settlement related, at Redbrick Farm Barns, Hardwick
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3735 5862 (MBR: 88m by 95m)
Area (Ha): 0.41
Type: SHINE Status: Active
Grade: Date Assigned 23/02/2012
Significance: Medium
Form: Below-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments CB15645 Monument: Earthworks, Redbrick Farm Barns, Hardwick

DesigUID: DCB8052
Name: Earthworks remains of square medieval moated site in Eversden Wood with associated fishponds.
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3408 5309 (MBR: 103m by 69m)
Area (Ha): 0.42
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Validated **Date Assigned** 13/08/2009
Significance: Medium
Form: Above-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments 01107 Monument: Moated site at Eversden Wood, Kingston

DesigUID: DCB9169
Name: Earthworks showing ridge and furrow in the fields directly behind and north of Hill Farm, Caldecote
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3492 5657 (MBR: 194m by 207m)
Area (Ha): 3.00
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 20/04/2012 **Amended: Revoked:**
Significance: Medium
Form: Above-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments 11222 Monument: Ridge and furrow, Caldecote

DesigUID: DCB9214
Name: Medieval earthworks of banks and possible manor house, directly north of Firs Farm, Caxton
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3001 5822 (MBR: 110m by 200m)
Area (Ha): 1.42
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 28/09/2012
Significance: Medium
Form: Above-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments 03409 Monument: Medieval earthworks, Caxton

DesigUID: DCB7984
Name: Medieval moat and fishponds at Kingston Wood Farm, probably the site of Kingston manor.
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3273 5399 (MBR: 120m by 116m)
Area (Ha): 0.88
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Validated **Date Assigned**
Significance: Medium
Form: Above-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments 01106 Monument: Kingston Wood Farm

DesigUID: DCB9237
Name: Medieval Ridge and Furrow 200m west of Mitchell Wood House, Caldecote
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3475 5777 (MBR: 339m by 335m)
Area (Ha): 4.93
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 25/09/2014
Significance: Medium
Form: Above-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments
03309 Monument: Ridge and furrow, Caldecote
11225 Monument: Medieval earthworks, Caldecote

DesigUID: DCB9236
Name: Particularly steep Ridge and Furrow directly north east of the The Wheatsheaf Pub, Harlton
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3789 5256 (MBR: 201m by 271m)
Area (Ha): 2.40
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 24/09/2014
Significance: Medium
Form: Above-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments MCB16804 Monument: Ridge and furrow, Harlton

DesigUID: DCB9239
Name: Ridge and Furrow at Highfields Caldecote
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3566 5912 (MBR: 438m by 489m)
Area (Ha): 8.01
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 25/09/2014
Significance: Medium
Form: Below-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments 09920 Monument: Ridge and furrow, Oak Farm, Caldecote

DesigUID: DCB8906
Name: Ridge and furrow cropmarks, directly south- west of Clare Farm, Caldecote
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3475 5739 (MBR: 199m by 106m)
Area (Ha): 1.40
Type: SHINE Status: Active
Grade: Date Assigned 16/03/2012
Significance: Low
Form: Below-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments 11224 Monument: Ridge and furrow, Caldecote

DesigUID: DCB9238
Name: Ridge and furrow directly west of Grande Farm, Caldecote
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3465 5647 (MBR: 233m by 283m)
Area (Ha): 3.68
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 25/09/2014
Significance: Medium
Form: Above-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments 11221 Monument: Ridge and furrow, Caldecote

DesigUID: DCB7915
Name: Roman villa found in 1842 and partially excavated. Cropmarks and frequent finds recovered from
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3845 5489 (MBR: 41m by 40m)
Area (Ha): 0.16
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Validated **Date Assigned**
Significance: Medium
Form: Below-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments
03462 Monument: Roman villa E of Fox's Bridge, Comberton
MCB16019 Find Spot: Metal work finds, Comberton

DesigUID: DCB8744
Name: Scheduled earthwork remains of a complex of three moated sites with associated fishponds and water control features 260m north west of Fryers Cottage, Harlton
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3846 5301 (MBR: 181m by 306m)
Area (Ha): 2.96
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 10/02/2012
Significance: Medium
Form: Above-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments 01112 Monument: Moated complex 260m north west of Fryers Cottage

DesigUID: DCB9234
Name: Sub circular and rectilinear cropmark enclosures 200m south of Asplins Farm, Toft
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3665 5674 (MBR: 141m by 224m)
Area (Ha): 2.57
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 17/07/2014
Significance: Low
Form: Below-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments MCB20133 Monument: Sub circular and rectilinear cropmark enclosures in Toft

DesigUID: DCB9188
Name: Verbal communication: Group of rectilinear enclosure cropmarks
Grid Reference: Centroid TL 3724 5648 (MBR: 386m by 145m)
Area (Ha): 4.93
Type: SHINE **Status:** Active
Grade: Date Assigned 07/06/2012
Significance: Medium
Form: Below-ground feature(s)
Associated Monuments MCB19601 Monument: Group of rectilinear enclosure cropmarks

APPENDIX E. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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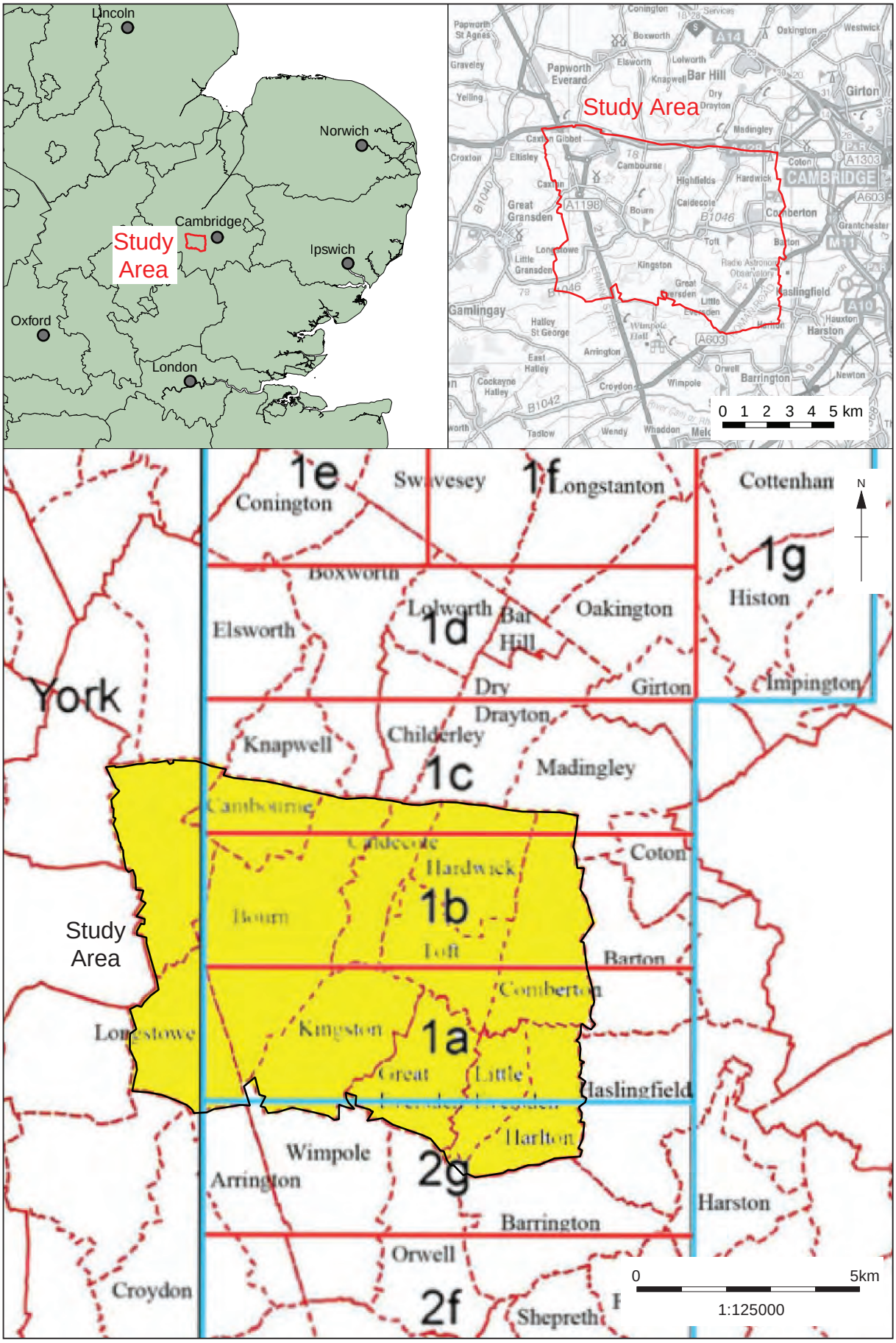

Figure 1: Study area location map

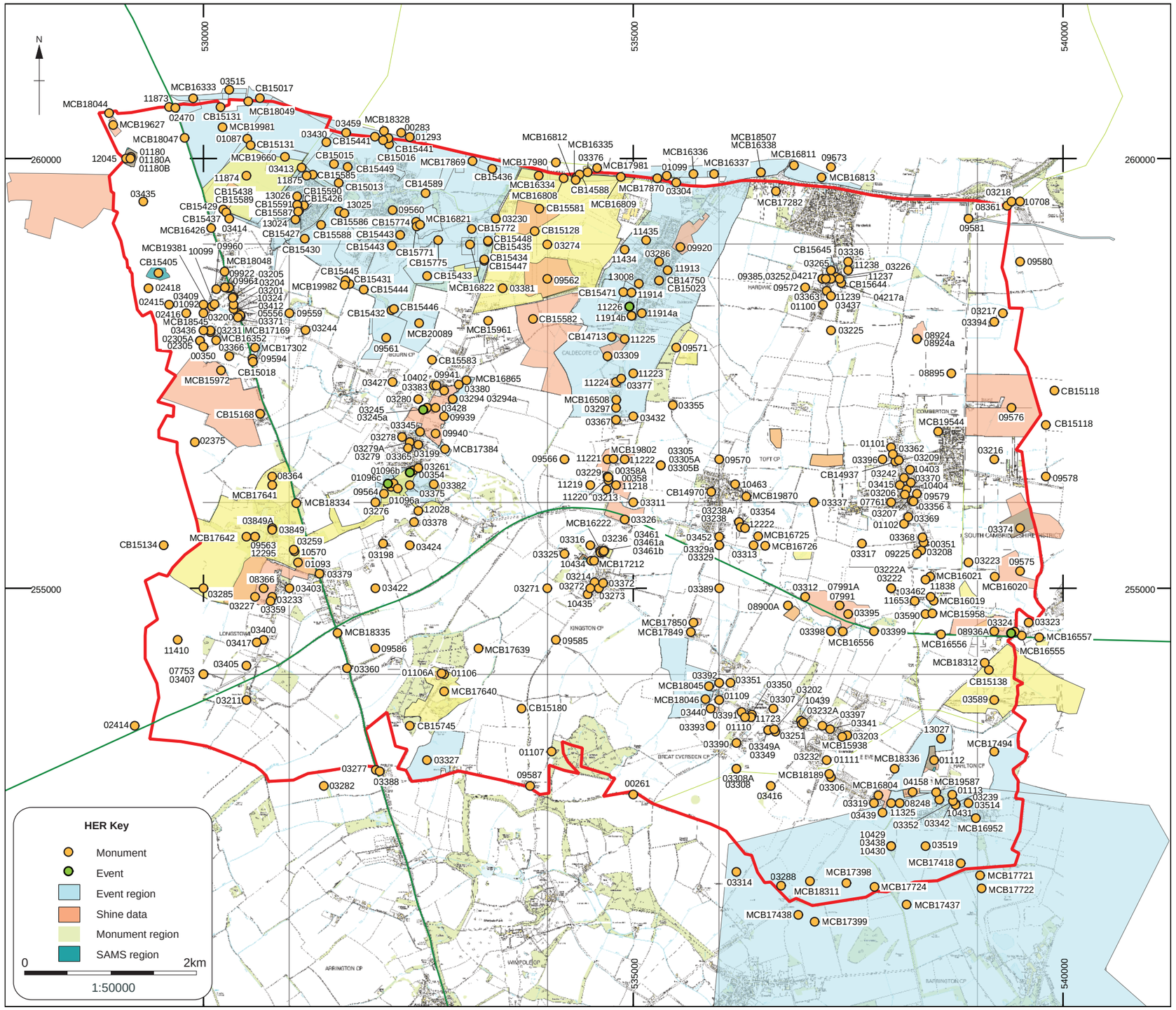

Figure 2a: CHER and SHINE Data

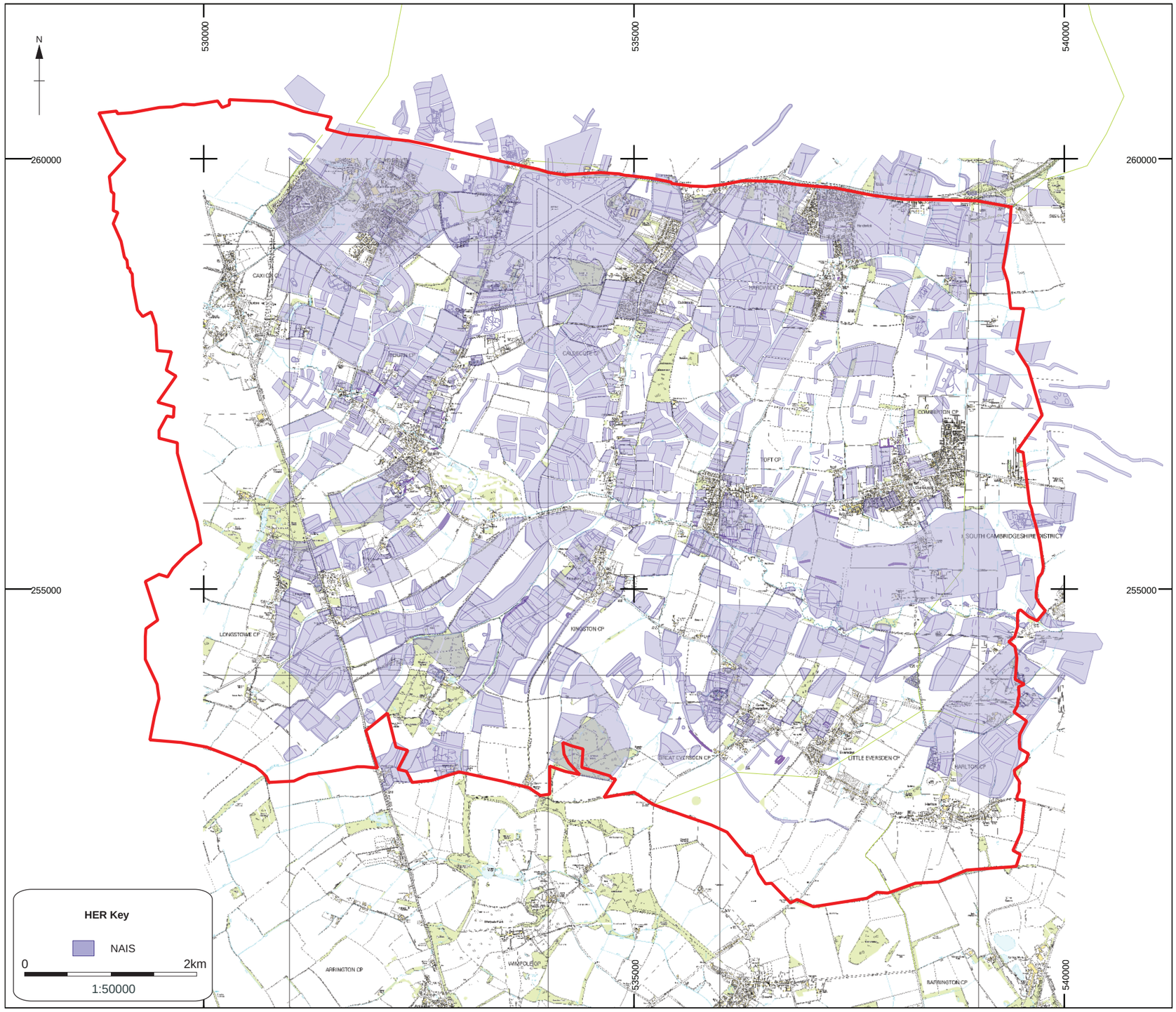

Figure 2b: NAIS data

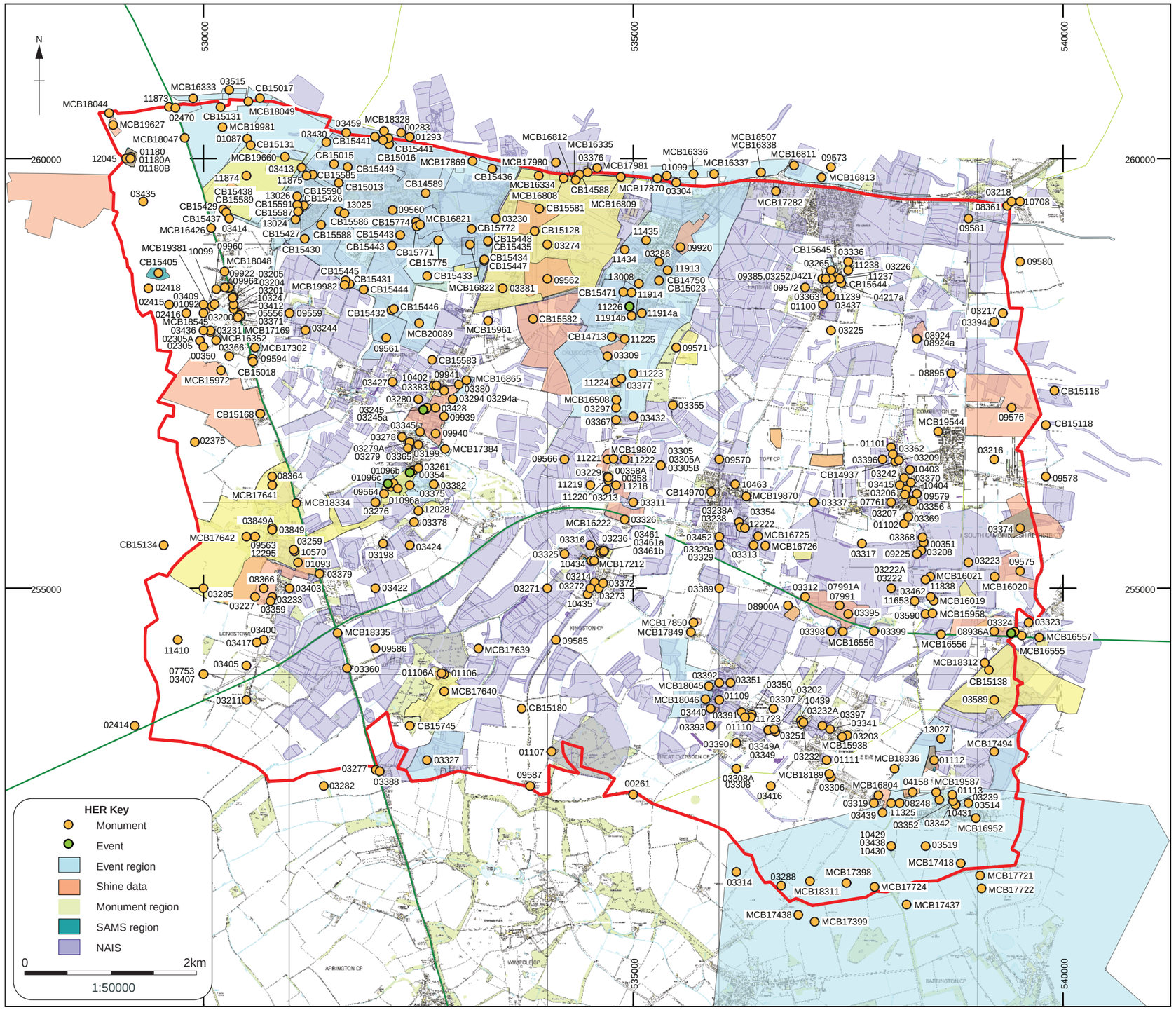

Figure 2c: HER/SHINE/NAIS combined plot

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