

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

**CHIVERS LAND
HARDWICK
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**PREPARED BY LANPRO SERVICES
ON BEHALF OF
HILL RESIDENTIAL LTD**

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Non-Technical Summary

Lanpro was commissioned by Hill Residential Ltd. to produce an archaeological desk-based assessment to inform the allocation for residential development of land at Chivers Land, Hardwick, Cambridgeshire. The study site comprises pasture and arable land split into two parcels totalling 28.38ha in extent.

The assessment draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the site. It addresses the information requirements set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPPF.

The assessment has established that there is one designated heritage asset within the study site, the grade II listed Victoria Farm Cottage. Assessment of built heritage assets is beyond the scope of this report and is presented within a separate heritage statement.

Based upon available archaeological evidence from the vicinity the potential for archaeological remains within the study site is considered high for Iron Age and Roman of local significance; low to moderate for localised settlement of medieval and/or post medieval settlement of local significance and high for the presence of a medieval moated site of potential regional significance. There is no evidence to suggest that the study site contains any archaeological remains of sufficient importance to preclude or constrain development.

Given the archaeological potential of the study site it is considered that further assessment of the archaeological potential should not be necessary to inform the allocation of the study site for residential development. However, should a planning application be submitted it is likely that some archaeological fieldwork will be required in order to fully formulate an archaeological mitigation strategy.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment of Chivers Lane, Hardwick, Cambridgeshire (henceforth referred to as the study site) has been prepared by Lanpro Services Limited on behalf of Hill Residential Ltd.
- 1.2 This assessment has been undertaken to inform the allocation of the study site for residential development. The study site forms two separate parcels of land, the northern, larger parcel measuring 27.31ha with the smaller southern parcel measuring 1.07ha.
- 1.3 This document provides an assessment of the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the study site and assesses the potential impacts that the proposed development could have on these heritage assets. Assessment of potential impacts upon designated heritage assets is beyond the scope of this report and is presented within a separate heritage statement.
- 1.4 The assessment has been undertaken to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 16: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment') and is in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidelines *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014).

2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

- 2.1 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by current legislation, the policy framework set by government planning policy, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

Current Legislation

- 2.2 The applicable legislative framework is summarised as follows:
 - Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (AMAAA) 1979;
- 2.3 The AMAAA largely relates to Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and designated archaeological areas, detailing in particular what can and cannot be undertaken on archaeological grounds.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment* provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets.
- 2.5 Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
 - Delivery of sustainable development
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment, and
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance.

- 2.6 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 189 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.7 Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: *'A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'*
- 2.8 Annex 2 also defines *'Archaeological Interest'* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage Assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- 2.9 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.10 Significance is defined as: *'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.'*
- 2.11 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas)
 - Protects the settings of such designations
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in situ* preservation.

Planning Practice Guide

- 2.12 The NPPG is a web-based resource which is to be used in conjunction with the NPPF. It is aimed at planning professionals and prescribes best practice within the planning sector. The relevant section is entitled *'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'*. The guidance given in this section is effectively a condensed version of the PPS5 Practice Guide and sets out the best practice to applying government policy in the NPPF.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.13 The current South Cambridgeshire Local Plan sets out the planning policies and land allocations to guide the future development of the district up to 2031 and was formally adopted in 2018. Several policies relate to heritage and development, these are reproduced below:

Policy NH/14: Heritage Assets

1. *Development proposals will be supported when:*
 - a. *They sustain and enhance the special character and distinctiveness of the district's historic environment including its villages and countryside and its building traditions and details;*
 - b. *They create new high quality environments with a strong sense of place by responding to local heritage character including in innovatory ways.*
2. *Development proposals will be supported when they sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets, including their settings, as appropriate to their significance and in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, particularly:*
 - c. *Designated heritage assets, i.e. listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens;*
 - d. *Non-designated heritage assets including those identified in conservation area appraisals, through the development process and through further supplementary planning documents;*
 - e. *The wider historic landscape of South Cambridgeshire including landscape and settlement patterns;*
 - f. *Designed and other landscapes including historic parks and gardens, churchyards, village greens and public parks;*
 - g. *Historic places;*
 - h. *Archaeological remains of all periods from the earliest human habitation to modern times. The Council will monitor Heritage at Risk within the district and will pro-actively engage with key stakeholders in order to secure and improve those heritage assets deemed to be most at risk. The Council will use its statutory powers to enforce the repair of heritage assets where appropriate.*

Professional Guidance

- 2.14 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (2014) provides guidelines and recommendations for best practice in undertaking archaeological desk-based research and assessment.
- 2.15 The Historic England publication *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment* (2015) outlines a seven-stage process for the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:
- Understand the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Understand the significance of the affected assets;

- Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
 - Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
 - Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
 - Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
 - Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.
- 2.16 In order to understand the nature, extent and level of significance the note advocates considering the four types of heritage value an asset may hold, as identified in Conservation Principles (English Heritage 2008): aesthetic, communal, historic and evidential. Significance results from a combination of any, some or all of the values.
- 2.17 The Historic England publication *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets Setting* (2017) recognises that whilst setting is not a heritage asset, elements of a setting ‘*may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral*’ (para. 4).
- 2.18 This guidance also notes that the contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset is often expressed by reference to views, although the importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset, and this can be influenced by a number of other factors.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information Sources

- 3.1 A gazetteer of all records held on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Records (HER) and the Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for within a 1km search area is provided in Appendix 1, and their locations marked on a plan in Figure 1.
- 3.2 The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the assessment, and are in line with the guidelines laid down by the CifA (CifA 2014).

Archaeological records

- 3.3 Information on heritage assets and archaeological investigations for within the search area was obtained from the Cambridgeshire HER and the NHLE.
- 3.4 A site visit was undertaken 20th September 2019, across the majority of the study site no archaeological finds or features were noted (plates 1-7). The southern boundary of the southern area of the study site contained a waterfilled feature which corresponds with the

location of the southern arm of a moat marked on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. The feature was heavily overgrown at the time of the site visit and it was not possible to ascertain the depth to which it survived (Plates 8-9).

Historical documentary and cartographic sources

- 3.5 The holdings of the Cambridgeshire Archives and Record Office, and other on-line repositories were consulted for historical maps and plans, and relevant documentary sources.

Designated heritage assets

- 3.6 Information on designated heritage assets was obtained from the Cambridgeshire HER and the NHLE. Assessment of potential impacts upon designated heritage assets in the vicinity of the study site is considered within a separate heritage statement.

Published and unpublished documentary sources

- 3.7 A range of published and unpublished material has been consulted, including the regional archaeological research framework *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medleycott 2011) and sources on the wider archaeological and historical background.

Assessment Criteria

Setting

- 3.8 The NPPF defines the setting of a heritage asset as: *'The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral'*
- 3.9 Historic England's *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets Setting* (2017) was used to inform the methodology for this assessment which follows steps i) to iv) outlined in the guidance.

Significance

- 3.10 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 3.11 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 189, NPPF 2019) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

- 3.12 Assessment of significance has been undertaken in accordance with the methodology outlined in Historic England's *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (2015) and *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Historic Environment Advice Note 12* (2019)

4 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 4.1 The study site comprises two irregular shaped parcels of land: the first encompassing 27.31ha (northern area) and the second 1.07ha (southern area) in Hardwick, west of Cambridgeshire (centred at TL 37759 59215; see Figure 1).
- 4.2 The northern area consists of two fields in arable and pastoral use located east of Cambridge Road and the Village of Hardwick. To the sites north is Saint Neots Road and the A428, to the south and east is farmland dispersed with small areas of woodland.
- 4.3 The southern area comprises a small parcel of rough pasture on the eastern side of Main Street, towards the southern end of the village.
- 4.4 The bedrock geology within the study site consists of Gault Formation And Upper Greensand Formation (undifferentiated) - Mudstone, Sandstone And Limestone (BGS 2019). Superficial deposits comprise Till - Diamicton. Area 1 slopes from north east at approximately 67mAOD to south west at approximately 56mAOD. Area 2 lies of level ground at approximately 64mAOD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 5.1 This chapter reviews existing archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological and historical background of the immediate surrounding area, based on a consideration of evidence in the Cambridgeshire HERs, the NHLE and the Cambridgeshire Record Office. It is not the purpose of this document to create a detailed archaeological or historical narrative of the area, but to provide an assessment of the study site's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with the NPPF.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2 The study site contains one designated heritage asset, the grade II listed Victoria Farm Cottage, which is located within the south-western corner of the northern area (Plate 7). There are six designated heritage assets within the 1km search area (five grade II and one grade II* listed buildings). The locations of all designated heritage assets within the search area are shown on Figure 1.

Previous archaeological investigations

- 5.3 There are no recorded archaeological investigations within the northern area of the study site, however, the southern area has seen two phases of archaeological investigation in 1974 and 1975, targeted on a suspected medieval moated site. The results of those investigations are discussed in the relevant sections below.

Non-designated heritage assets

- 5.4 The Cambridgeshire HERs contains 53 records of archaeological sites, buildings and archaeological investigations within 1km of the boundary of the study site.
- 5.5 Details of all HER records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and are marked on Figure 1.
- 5.6 The HER records relating to archaeological remains or finds within the search area breakdown as follows. Some individual HER records cover more than one period:

Period	Within Study Site	Within Search Area
Prehistoric and Roman	2	9
Medieval	2	7
Post-medieval/Modern	1	26
Undated	0	6

Prehistoric Period (c. 9500 BC – c. AD 43) and Roman (c. AD 43 – c. AD 410)

- 5.7 Evidence of earlier Prehistoric activity within the search area is very limited. A single Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint blade was recovered from during trial trenching c.150m to the west of the southern area of the study site (MCB26797). Archaeological work in advance of the proposed A428 Caxton to Hardwick road revealed two pits containing late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery c.900m north west of the site (MCB16811). It is possible that these could be associated with the early/middle Iron Age activity identified a short distance to the west although there is Iron Age and Roman evidence throughout this area.
- 5.8 A series of Middle to Late Iron Age features were found in archaeological evaluation c.150m west of the southern area of the study site thought to related to Iron Age enclosures although no overall plan could be determined (MCB26797).
- 5.9 The HER records a number of cropmark enclosures within the search area, broadly dated to the Iron Age and/or Roman periods. Some of which comprise large enclosures over 50m wide some of which also contain internal divisions possibly spanning several phases of use and are located c.300m south of the site (MCB21421) and 700m south (MCB21419), c.650m east (MCB24834), and c.200m north (MCB24833). Two of the cropmark records are within the northern area study site boundary, an enclosure is noted within the northern portion of the northern area seen on aerial photography (MCB21424) and another similar enclosure is seen in the centre of the northern area (MCB21303).

- 5.10 A potential Roman villa is noted on the HER lying approximately 600m to the south-east of the northern area of the study site (c.1000m to the west of the southern area). The site is identified from cropmark evidence and has not been tested by intrusive evaluation.
- 5.11 Evidence contained within the HER shows a reasonably high level of exploitation of the landscape throughout the Iron Age and Roman periods, although evidence for earlier activity is very sparse. The presence of two cropmark enclosures within the northern area of the study site indicate a high potential for the presence of Iron Age and/or Roman activity, most likely comprising small scale farmsteads and/or associated stock enclosures and field systems. The potential for the smaller, southern area would appear to be more limited.

Saxon and Medieval Period (c. AD 410 – c. AD 1540)

- 5.12 The earliest mention of the village of Hardwick is in 991AD, although the first documentary recording was in the Domesday Book of 1080AD noted as belonging to the Abbot of Ely who owned a total of twenty two acres here. Anglo-Saxon settlers began to clear parts of the woodland but as late as 1496 Hardwick was noted for its large wooded areas (Croft, 1976). The HER records a single piece of evidence for the early medieval period c.300m south west of the site, a cross now located inside St Mary's church above the paintings on the plaster, painted (usually in red) before the bishops came to anoint the church (3252).
- 5.13 From the medieval period Hardwick seemed to remain predominantly agricultural likely part of the pattern of dispersed small settlements located just outside Cambridge, with a seeming downturn in prosperity from the 14th to 16th century (Croft, 1976). St Mary's church, c.300m south west from the site, was constructed in the early 14th century but is thought to have replaced an earlier church on the same site (4217). Like many medieval village churches it seemed to provide the main focus for settlement and development for this period.
- 5.14 The southern area of the study site is recorded as containing a potential medieval moated site. In the 1970s a series of earthworks were recorded in the southern area of the study site by the RCHME and were interpreted as a series of closes which included a possible moat (within the southern part of the southern area of the study site). In the 1972 this 'moat' consisted of a U shaped, water filled ditch but was largely infilled in 1974 prior to deep ploughing. That infilling led to archaeological investigation by the excavation of a single trench across the former earthworks and further investigation by trenching in 1975. The results of the two investigations were, however, somewhat contradictory. The initial 1974 investigation identified a cobbled area within the moat associated with both modern material and medieval pottery. The cobbled layer overlay an area of redeposited natural (again containing medieval pottery and animal bone) which was interpreted as a platform created by the excavation of the moat. This redeposited layer sealed a number of undated features some of which were interpreted as beam slots and foundation trenches. The 1974 excavations were interpreted as demonstrating early medieval settlement within the site (12th-13th century). However, subsequent excavations undertaken in 1975 (by a different party) concluded that the moat itself was of 19th century date.

- 5.15 The majority of the northern area of the study site is likely to have fallen within the open fields of the village throughout the medieval period, however, the potential for settlement activity along the western portion of the lane which forms the southern boundary of the northern area cannot be completely ruled out. The presence of Victoria Cottage, whilst of post-medieval date, along with the later field pattern in this area, may indicate the survival of an earlier settlement pattern.
- 5.16 The other evidence within the 1km search area gives the impression of an agricultural settlement, with the HER recording possible ridge and furrow as widespread across Hardwick (figure 2). Ridge and furrow is preserved in the closes and fields around the village generally c.400m south west of the site (3437, 9572), but is also recorded in specific areas c.500m north west from the site (9573), c.850m north east from the site (9574), c.900m east from the site (9581), c.900m south east from the site (MCB21427), and although no longer present at c.1km south west from the site (MCB21425).
- 5.17 A number of less securely dated ridge and furrow is also noted around Hardwick recorded from aerial photos, likely relating to the medieval or post medieval periods. Rectilinear enclosures of a medieval to post medieval date are noted to the east of properties on Main Street, c. m from the site (MCB21420) although now levelled. An archaeological evaluation c. from the site recorded ridge and furrow although failed to find any cultural material to date them, a number of ditched were also noted but correspond with known field boundaries from historic mapping (MCB24279).
- 5.18 A large linear bank is visible extending for over 5km close to Hardwick and c.900m south from the site, as it seems not to respect all the modern field boundaries a medieval date is suspected. Furthermore, in several places it appears to have been used as a headland for ridge and furrow, possibly being the remnants of a medieval hundred boundary (MCB25532).
- 5.19 Within the northern area of the study site itself there are some field boundaries visible as earthworks on historical vertical photography, possibly part of a field system of medieval origin as the eastern-most field appears to contain an area of ridge and furrow and is likely contemporary with it. The field boundaries appear to have been levelled on 2008 vertical imagery (MCB25535), no earthworks were noted in the walkover site visit.
- 5.20 During the medieval period the majority of the northern area of the study site seems to have been situated beyond the extent of medieval settlement, however, there is some potential for medieval settlement evidence along the southern edge of the northern area and there is a very high, if not confirmed, potential for medieval settlement to exist within the southern area.

Post-Medieval and Modern Periods (c.1540 to c.1950)

- 5.21 The HER records a number of post-medieval records comprising predominantly structures (many are still upstanding, but a number have been removed) including Victoria Farm within

the northern areas south west boundary (3336). Those which are present within the 1km search area will not be impacted by development on the site and do not add to the understanding of the study sites archaeological potential beyond contributing to the rural agricultural village narrative, so are not considered further.

- 5.22 Victoria Farm Cottages, within the south-western part of the northern area, is believed to be of 17th century date and the potential for other earlier post-medieval settlement to have been located to the east of Victoria Farm Cottage cannot be entirely discounted at this stage.
- 5.23 There appears to be no evidence for the presence of post-medieval settlement within the southern area of the study site. Whilst, as discussed above, there is some question over whether the moated site is medieval or 19th century, the excavations did not record any significant findings of earlier post-medieval date.
- 5.24 One of the earliest maps to show the general area of the site was the 1837 tithe map for the parish of Hardwick (Figure 3), where the northern area of the study site can be seen occupying a portion of some smaller tofts and crofts in the south west corner along with Victoria Farm Cottage but predominantly a larger field labelled as belonging to “The Right Honourable Charles Philip Early of Hardwick” and listed as being used as arable.
- 5.25 The southern area of the study site falls across portions of two enclosed fields (Little Hall Close and Hurley’s Close) and parts of a garden and orchard to the north.
- 5.26 The subsequent Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1891 shows little change within the site itself apart from the combining of the smaller fields in the south western corner of the northern area and some amalgamation of fields in the southern area. The map does, however, mark the moat within the southern extent of the southern area (Figure 4).
- 5.27 Other than the gradual loss of field boundaries, the expansion of Victoria Farm and a short lived plantation on the western edge of the northern area, the run of historic mapping from 1953 through to 1983 show little significant change to either part of the study site (Figure 5-7).
- 5.28 The potential for the presence of significant post-medieval activity within the study site (other than the extant Victoria Farm Cottage) would appear to be confined to the southern edge of the northern area, where there remains some slight potential for localised post-medieval settlement.

6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

- 6.1 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 6.2 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the

significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 190, NPPF 2019) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

Designated heritage assets

- 6.3 The study site one listed building, the grade II Victoria Farm Cottage. There are six designated heritage assets within 1km of the study site. Assessment of these designated heritage assets is beyond the scope of this report and is considered within a separate heritage statement.

Potential sub-surface archaeological remains

- 6.4 Based upon available archaeological evidence from the vicinity the potential for archaeological remains within the study site is considered to comprise potential for small scale Iron Age/Roman farmsteads and/or associated stock enclosures and field systems in the northern area of the study site, a probable medieval moated site within the southern area and medieval to early post medieval settlement along the southern edge of the northern area. Should such archaeological remains be present within the study site their significance would be vested in their evidential value (i.e. what the physical remains can reveal about past human activity). The level of significance will be dependent upon several factors including the date of the remains, whether they represent a single or multiple periods, the nature of the remains and the state of their preservation.
- 6.5 On current understanding remains of Iron Age/Roman farmsteads and associated enclosures/field systems are unlikely to be of more than local significance. There are a large number of such remains known in the region and whilst the investigation of these remains would add to the general corpus of information there is nothing to indicate that they would make any particularly great contribution towards regional research objectives. Similarly, the presence of medieval and/or post medieval settlement within the southern portion of the northern area of the study site would add to the understanding of village development and contraction in the periods but is unlikely to make significant contributions to regional research objectives.
- 6.6 The presence of a potential medieval moated site within the southern area of the study site, depending upon state of preservation, does however, have more potential to add to regional research objectives. This is in part due to the increased potential for palaeoenvironmental remains to be preserved within wet, if not waterlogged, conditions within the moat and beneath upcast from the construction of the moat (as indicated by the 1974 excavations). Given the fact that much of the site was levelled in the 1970s, although a portion of the southern arm of the moat appears to survive on the edge of the study site, there is no indication that the remains would be considered to be of more than regional significance.
- 6.7 There is no evidence to suggest that the study site contains or has the potential to contain any archaeological remains of sufficient importance to preclude or constrain development.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Previous impact

- 7.1 For the most part previous impacts are likely to be confined to plough damage which will have had a low, yet widespread, impact upon the buried archaeological resource. In the case of the moated site within the southern area, it is known that there has been previous archaeological investigation, which will have impacted the integrity of the remains, along with the infilling of the moat and levelling of earthworks with a bulldozer. A waterfilled ditch is present in the location of the southern arm of the moat as mapped by the Ordnance Survey, however, at this stage it has not been possible to ascertain whether this is indeed the feature mapped by the OS or if it has been subsequently modified.

Proposed development

- 7.2 The study site is being promoted for residential development with associated access, infrastructure and open space, the exact proposed layout is yet to be finalised.

Designated heritage assets

- 7.3 The study site one listed building, the grade II Victoria Farm Cottage. There are six designated heritage assets within 1km of the study site. Assessment of these designated heritage assets is beyond the scope of this report and is considered within a separate heritage statement.

Non-designated heritage assets

- 7.4 Based upon available archaeological evidence from the vicinity the potential for archaeological remains within the study site is considered high for Iron Age and Roman of local significance; low to moderate for localised settlement of medieval and/or post medieval settlement of local significance and high for the presence of a medieval moated site of potential regional significance. Development is likely to truncate or completely remove any archaeological remains that may survive within the study site apart from where it would coincide with areas of open space.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of land being promoted for development at Chivers Land, Hardwick, Cambridgeshire. It addresses the information requirements set out in the NPPF and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPPF.
- 8.2 The assessment has established that there is one designated heritage asset within the study site, the grade II listed Victoria Farm Cottage. Assessment of built heritage assets is beyond the scope of this report and is presented within a separate heritage statement.
- 8.3 Based upon available archaeological evidence from the vicinity the potential for archaeological remains within the study site is considered high for Iron Age and Roman of local significance; low to moderate for localised settlement of medieval and/or post medieval settlement of local significance and high for the presence of a medieval moated site of potential regional significance. There is no evidence to suggest that the study site contains any archaeological remains of sufficient importance to preclude or constrain development.
- 8.4 Given the archaeological potential of the study site it is considered that further assessment of the archaeological potential should not be necessary to inform the allocation of the study site for residential development. However, should a planning application be submitted it is likely that some archaeological fieldwork will be required in order to fully formulate an archaeological mitigation strategy.

9 REFERENCES

BGS 2018, *British Geological Survey website*, www.bgs.ac.uk/data/mapViewers/home.html (last accessed 8th October 2019)

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Historical Mapping

1837 Hardwick Tithe map

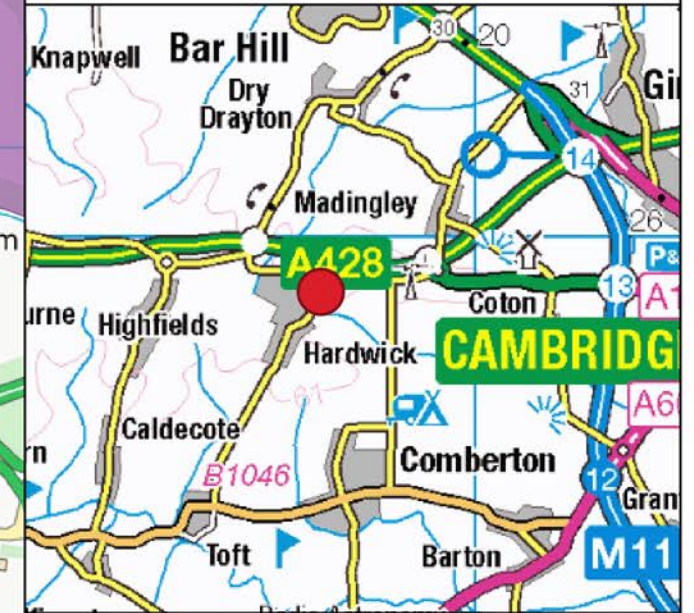
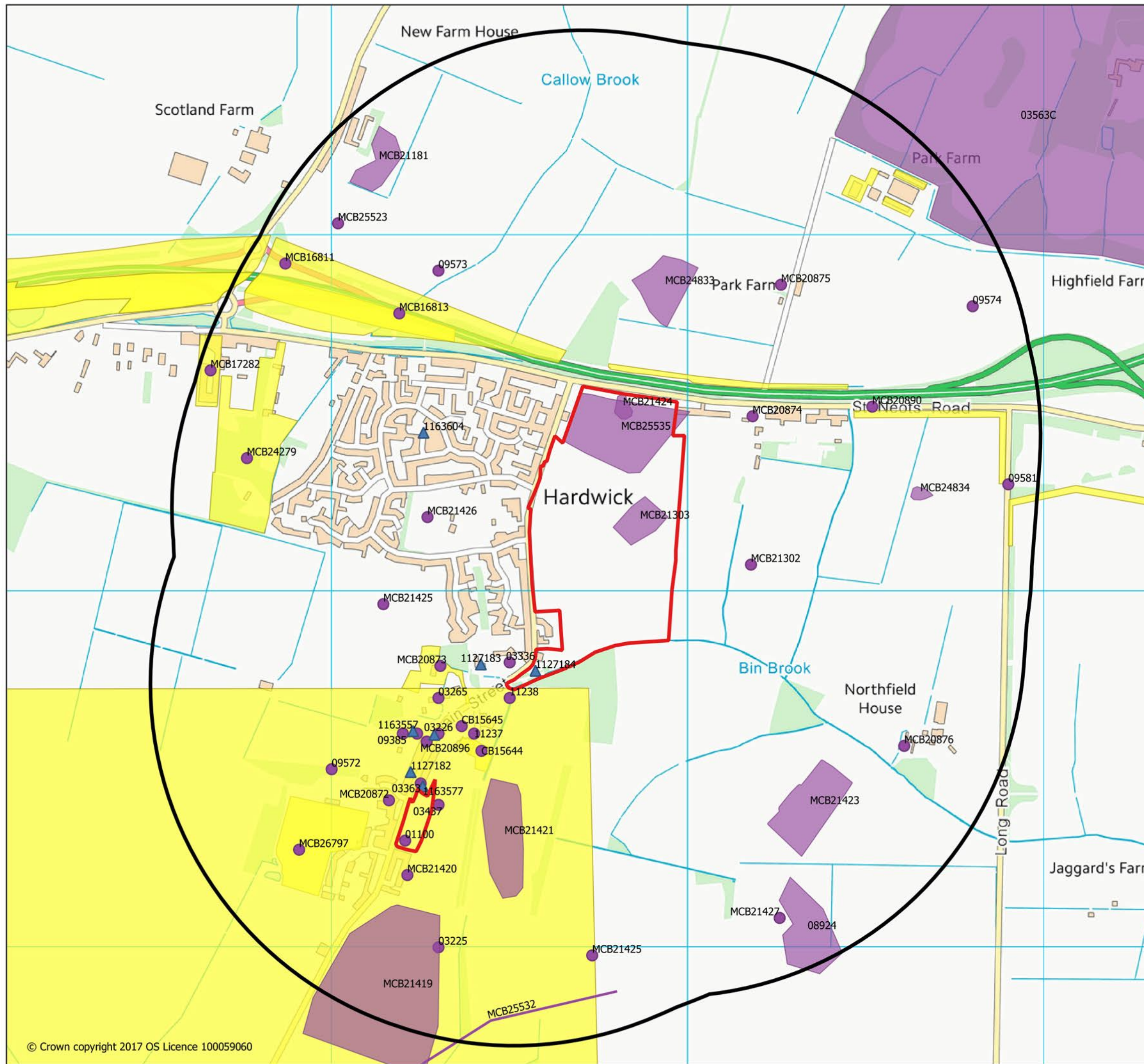
1891 6 inch County Series Ordnance Survey map

1953 6 inch County Series Ordnance Survey map

1977 1:2500 National Grid Ordnance Survey map

1983 1:10000 National Grid Ordnance Survey map

Figures



- Study Site
- Search Area
- ▲ Listed Building
- HER Monument
- HER Event

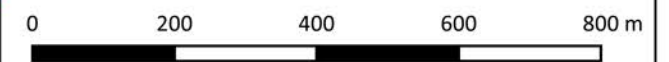
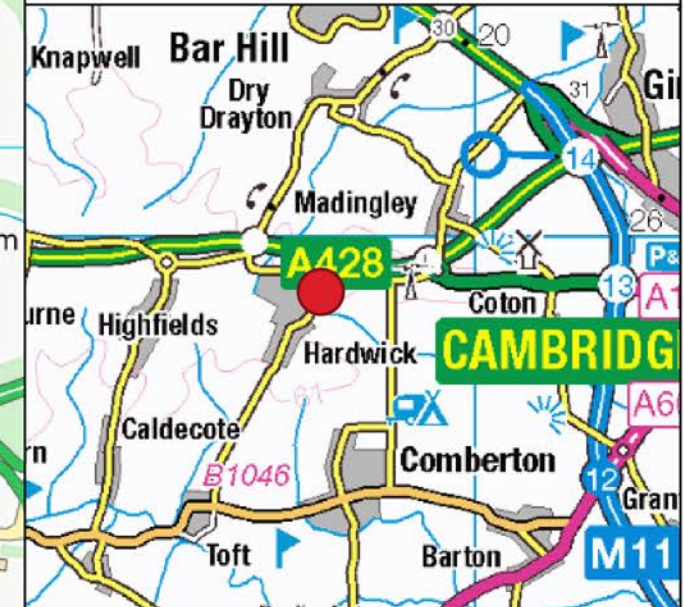
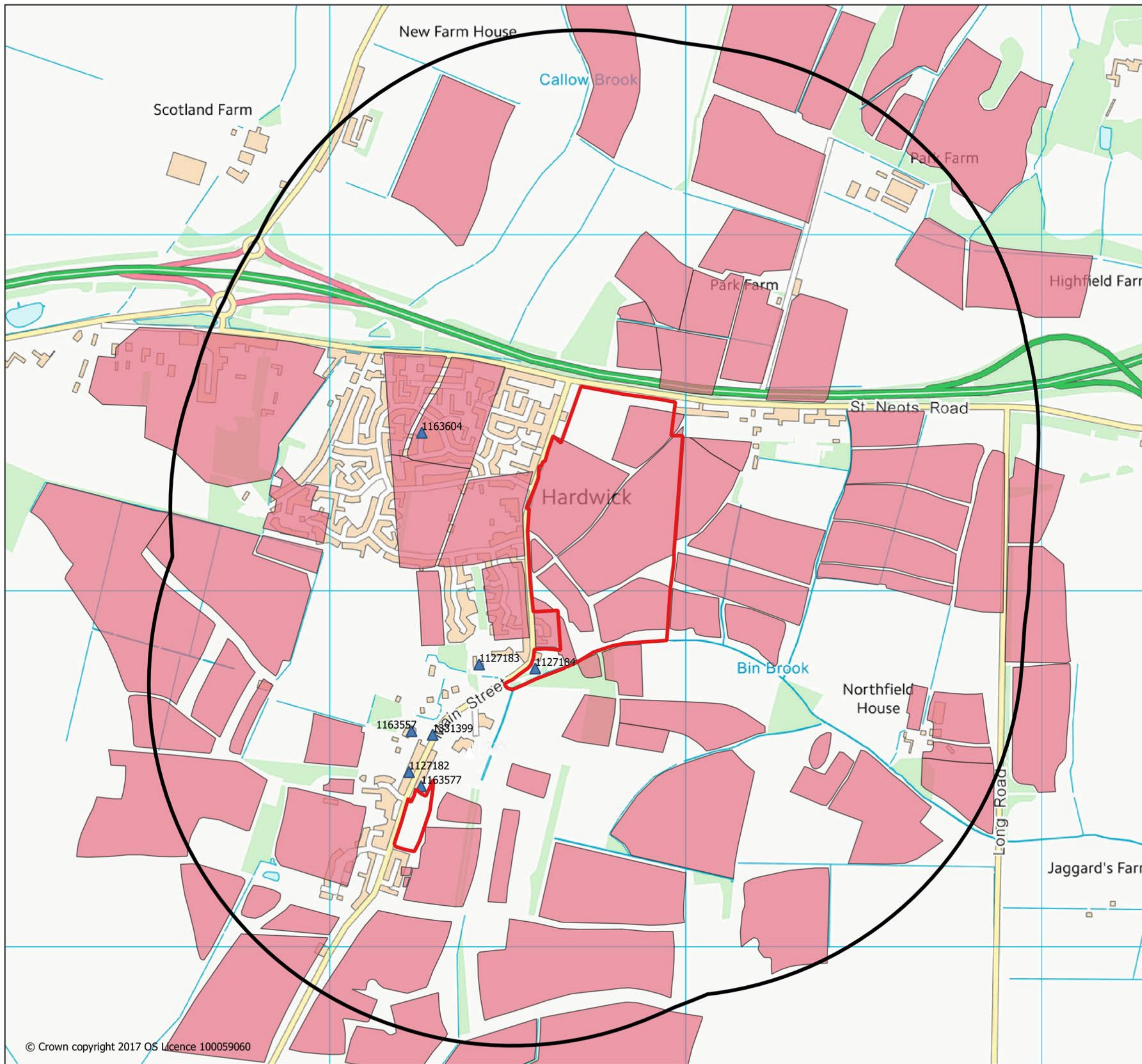


Figure 1. The study site and search area with the location of designated heritage assets, NHLE and HER data



- Study Site
- Search Area
- HER Ridge and Furrow



Figure 2. The study site and search area with the location of HER ridge and furrow

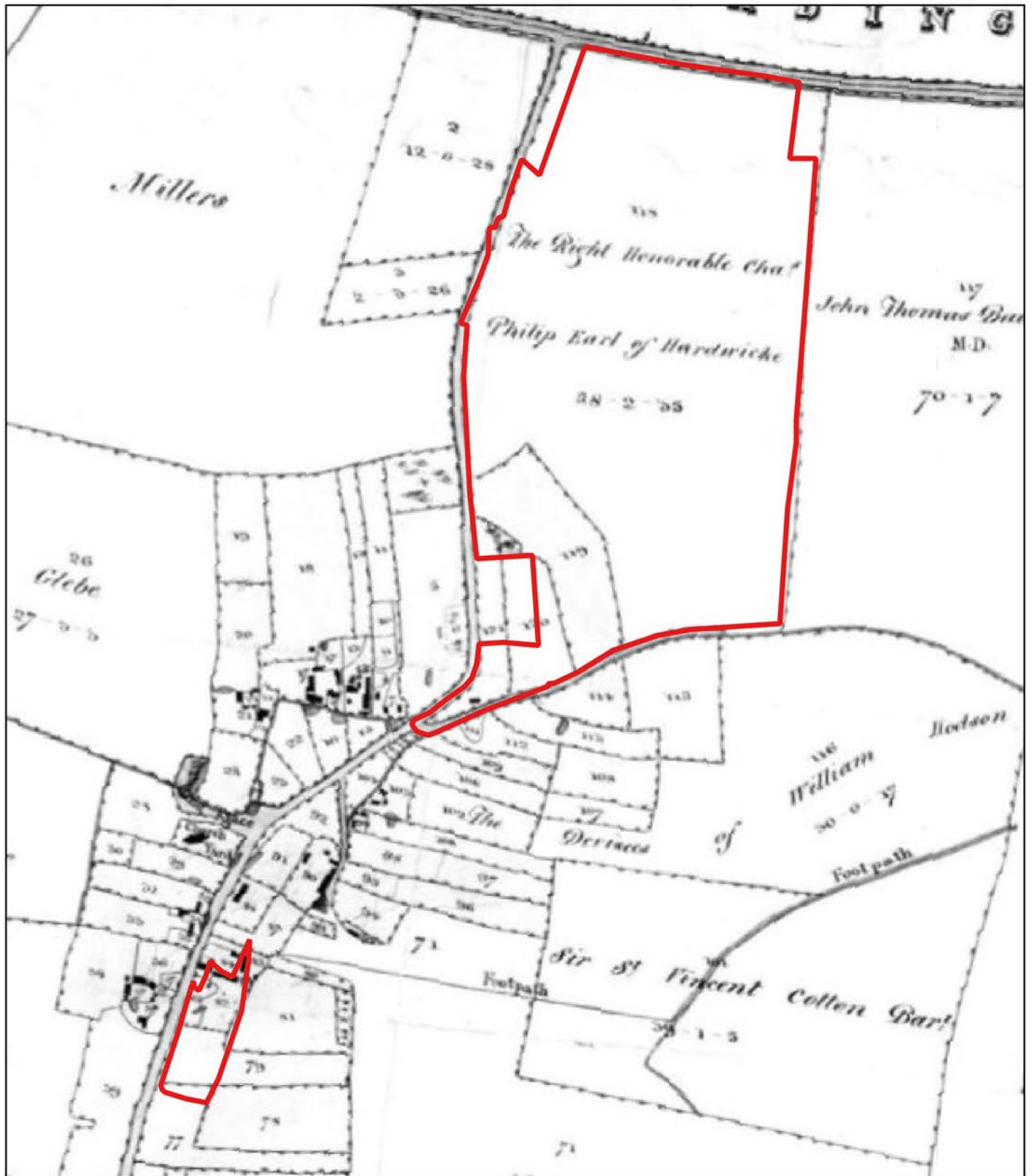


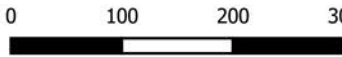



Figure 3. extract from 1837 Hardwick Tithe map

	 Study Site		 <p>Planning + Development Design Studio Archaeology + Heritage</p>
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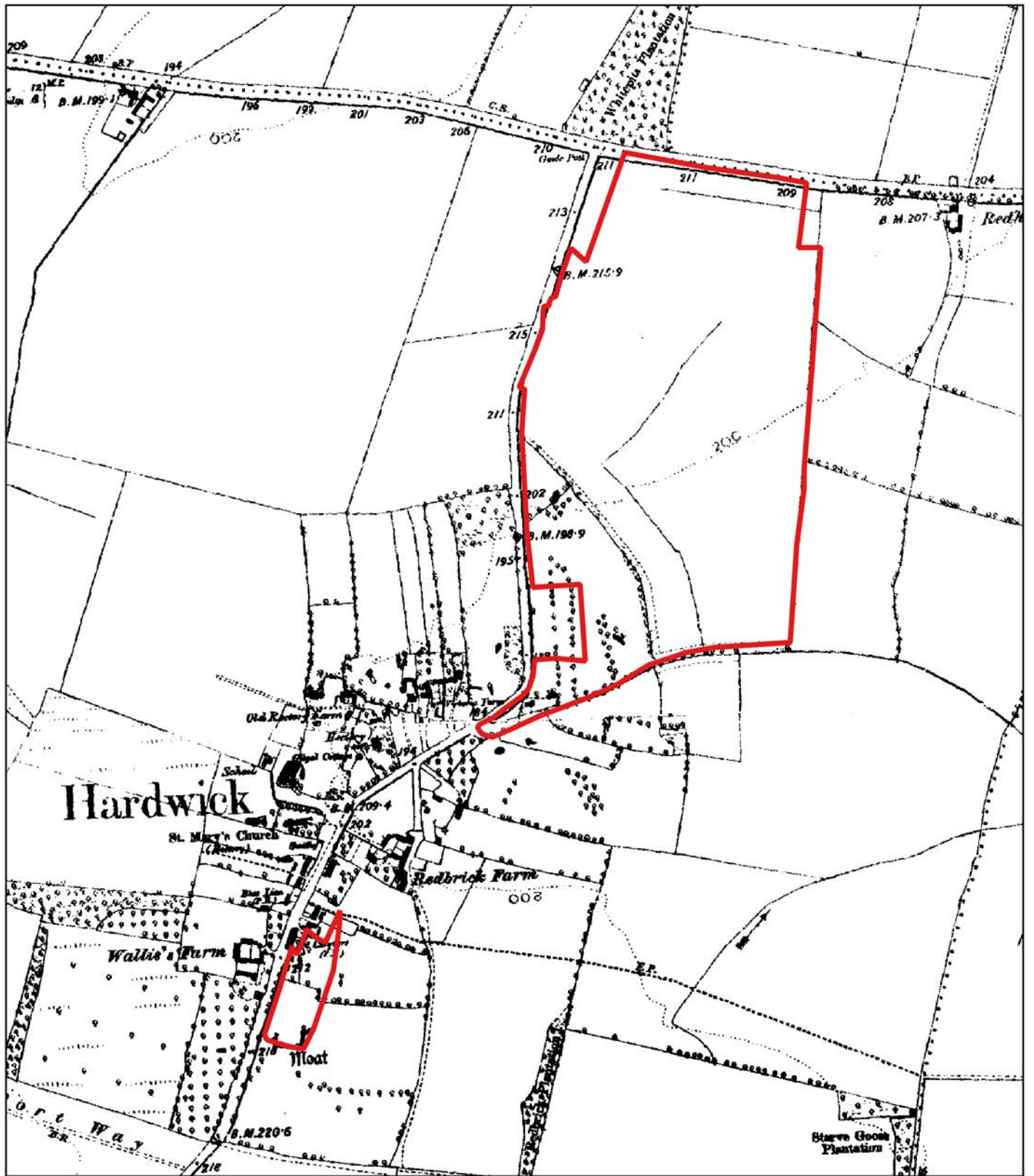


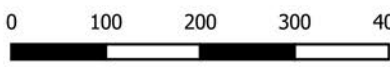



Figure 4. extract from 1891 6 inch County Series Ordnance Survey map

	 Study Site		 <p>Planning + Development Design Studio Archaeology + Heritage</p>
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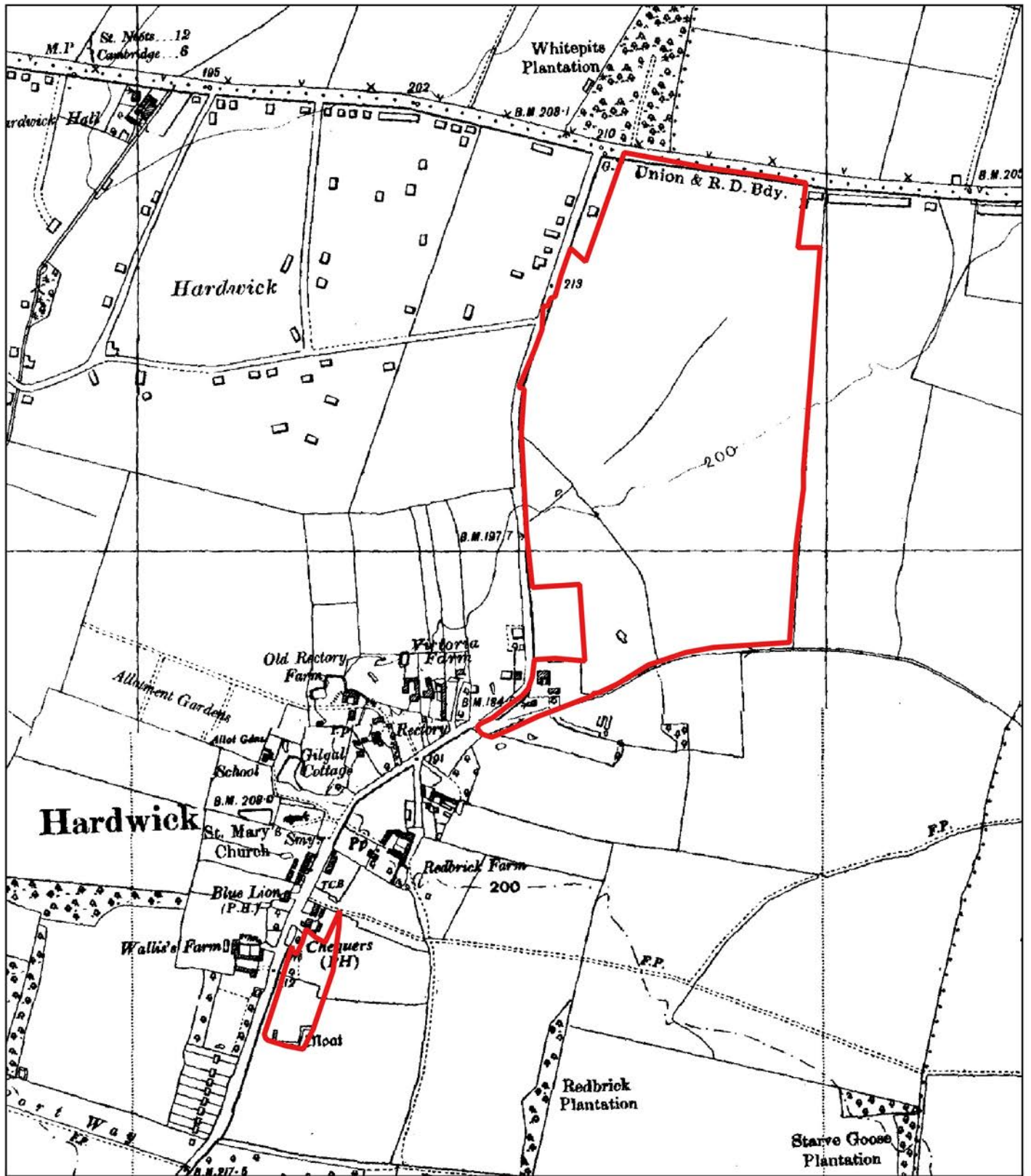
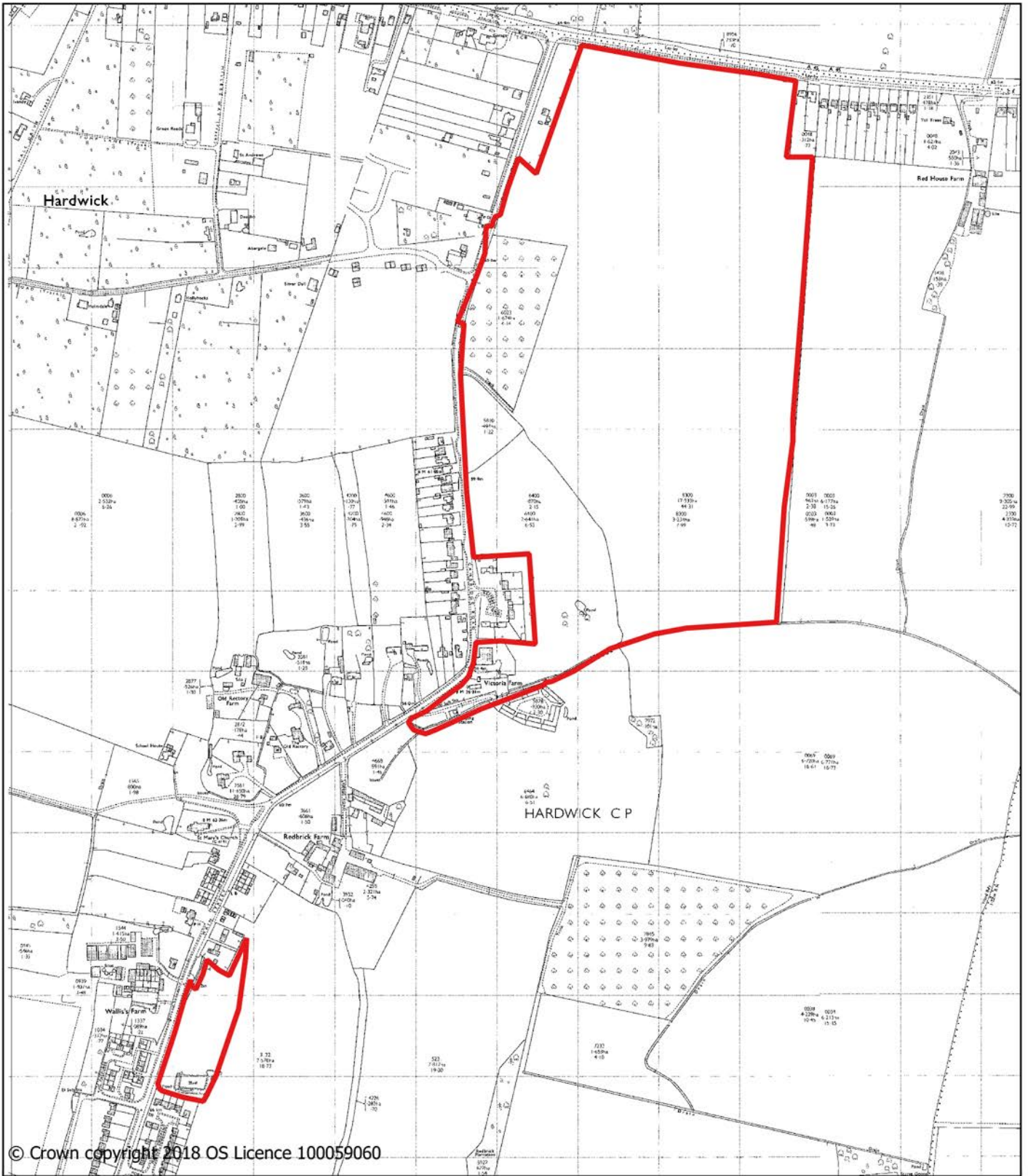


Figure 5. extract from 1953 6 inch County Series Ordnance Survey map

	Study Site		<p>Planning + Development Design Studio Archaeology + Heritage</p>
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Figure 6. extract from 1977 1:2500 National Grid Ordnance Survey map

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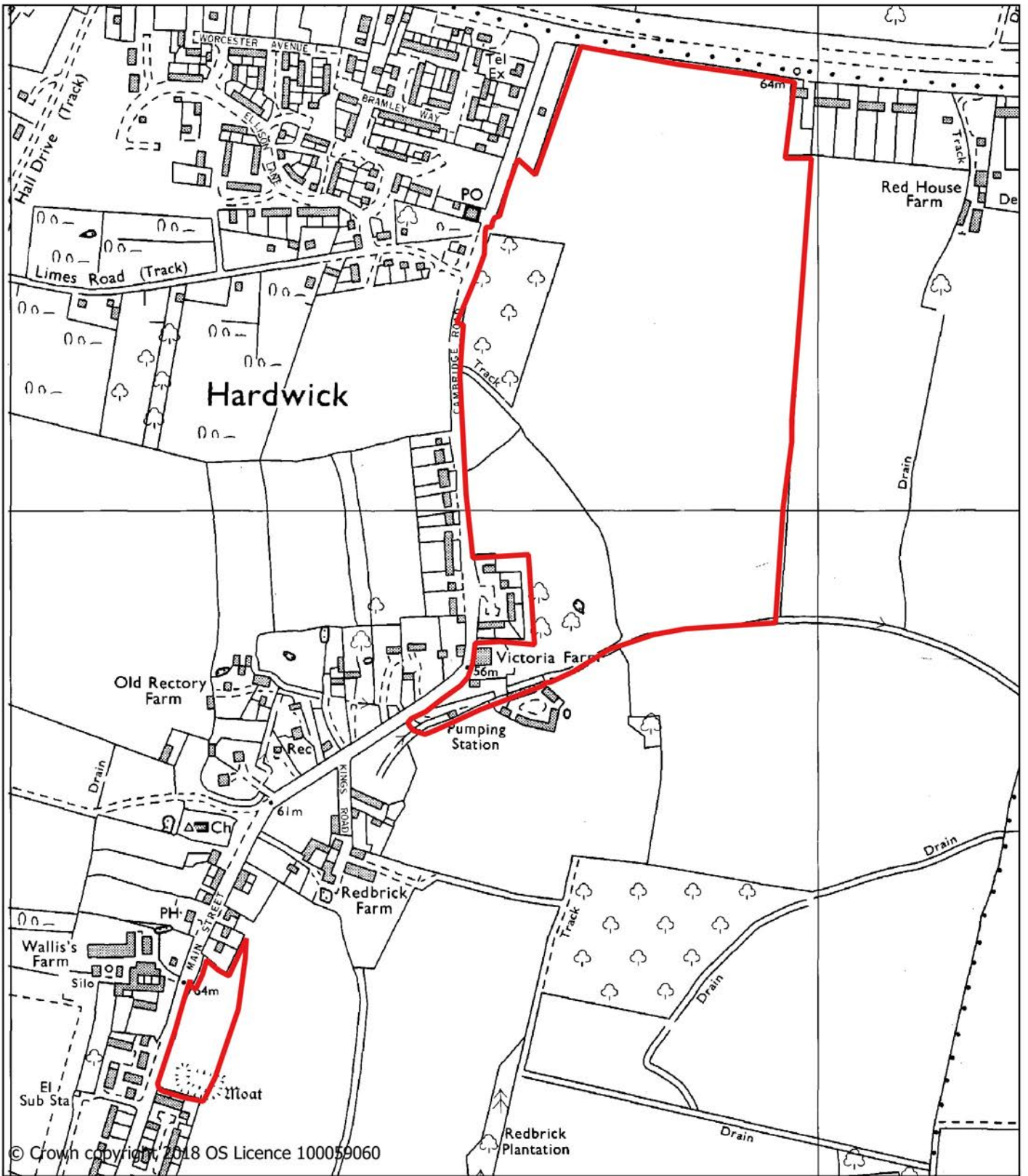


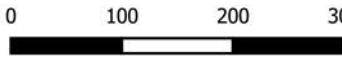



Figure 7. extract from 1983 1:10000 National Grid Ordnance Survey map

	Study Site		<p>Planning + Development Design Studio Archaeology + Heritage</p>
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Figure 8. extract from 2017 aerial photography

	 Study Site	 <p>0 100 200 300 m</p>	 <p>Lanpro</p> <p>Planning + Development Design Studio Archaeology + Heritage</p>
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Plates



Plate 1: view from south west corner of pasture field, looking north



Plate 2: View from centre of the pasture field, looking south west



Plate 3: View from southern boundary of site, looking north



Plate 4: view from south east corner of site, looking west



Plate 5: view from north east corner of site, looking south west



Plate 6: view from centre of eastern site boundary, looking south west



Plate 7. Victoria Farm Cottage (Grade II listed) in south-western corner of northern area



Plate 8. Southern area of study site looking south



Plate 9. Area of Moated site in south of southern area



Plate 9. Area of water filled feature, possible southern arm of former moat



Plate 10. Area of water filled feature, possible southern arm of former moat

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of heritage assets

The following table provides details of heritage assets recorded on the Cambridgeshire HER and on the Historic England National Heritage List for England within 1km of the study site. These have been listed in order of their HER and NHLE references, and their locations are marked on Figure 1.

Ref. No.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation/Event type	Period
HER monument records:					
1100	Moated site, Hardwick	Possibly a mutilated homestead moat. The moat being perimeter/decoration rather than defensive. The site was partially excavated by LM Groube in 1975, for Cambridgeshire Archaeological Committee. A limited excavation of the interior produced no features and the ditch was crossed by a ramp paved with large stones and bricks (after 1850). The absence of this site from the 1837 enclosure map suggests it may not be Med.	TL 372 582		Medieval
3225	Windmill mound, Hardwick	none recorded	TL 372 579		Post Medieval
3226	Earthworks, Hardwick	Closes numbered 90 and 91 appear to follow the line of the earthworks on their NE boundaries.	TL 372 585		Iron Age or Roman
3252	Saxon cross, Hardwick	Inside the chancel of St Mary's Church:- above the paintings on the plaster, crosses marked in stone or plaster, painted (usually in red) before the bishops came to anoint the church.	TL 372 585		Saxon
3265	Public clay pit, Hardwick	Public clay pit N of church marked on 1836 draft Inclosure map.	TL 372 586		Post Medieval
3336 / 1127183	Victoria Farm, Hardwick	Victoria Farm of C16 or C17 origin	TL 374 587	Grade II	Post Medieval
3363 / 1163577	Chequers Inn, Hardwick	Chequers Inn C16 - C17.	TL 3724 5845	Grade II	Post Medieval
3437	Ridge and furrow, Hardwick	Cultivation remains (not on OS). Ridge and furrow is preserved in the closes around the village shown as old enclosures in 1836. The remains are 30yds to 120yds long with ridges of 7yds to 11yds wide and 1ft to 1 1/2ft high and headlands of 5yds to 11yds. The ridge and furrow E of the moated site runs E and W in 2 blocks 170 yds long divided by a ditch, 10ft wide, 9in deep. In 1836 these were called 'Huxley's Close' and 'Great Hall's Close'. 5 other	TL 372 584		Medieval

		former closes to S have no refs though their boundaries are visible as ditch or scarps. There are also remains in Hardwick Wood with curved ridges 200yds to 230yds long and 7yds wide running N and S, indicating that, although a wood in 1836, the area must once have formed part of the open fields. In 1836 the open fields were called 'Brook', 'Comberton' and 'Wood' Fields. Furlongs with reversed-S ridges can be seen on APs as traces to the SE of the village.			
03563C / 1000627	Madingley Park	Park and gardens around Madingley Hall added to English Heritage Register of Historic Parks and Gardens. The gardens lie mainly to the N. and S. of the Hall, with open parkland running up to the E. front courtyard and woodland enclosing the gardens to the W. the main garden faces N. Below this is a small niche holding a statue of Buddha overlooking a semicircular pool of early 20th century origin. The wide balustraded gravel terrace faces onto a croquet lawn enclosed by clipped yew hedges and including an early 20th century octagonal pool at one end. To the W. is a small topiary garden. Beyond the stable court on the S. front lie the walled gardens which are divided into three compartments, two of which are planted as ornamental gardens. The park is all laid to grass surrounded by perimeter plantations but now (1999) with few parkland trees. The walled kitchen gardens lie immediately S. of the stable courtyard entered from there by a small flight of steps.	TL 3904 6055	Registered Park or Garden	Post Medieval
4217 / 1163557	Saint Mary's Church, Hardwick	The church, on a low rectangular platform with slight banks, consists of chancel, unaisled nave and west tower (probably early C14) and is built of field stones with freestone and clunch dressings. The structure is mainly of C14 and C15, but the last window on the south side of the chancel is of early C14 character, implying an earlier stone church on the site. The south porch is C15. The C15 nave and chancel roofs have polygonal queen-posts with bases and capitals. No information on restoration or repairs to the fabric of the church. Some of the fittings have disappeared since the descriptions below were written.	TL 3723 5859	Grade II*	Medieval
04217a	Tomb, St Mary's Church, Hardwick	Monuments in churchyard - tomb chest, William Middleton who died 1613, various C18 headstones and footstones; floor slab in tower, Thomas Barron, 1762.	TL 3723 5859		Post Medieval
8924	Iron Age - Roman settlement site, Hardwick	Iron Age/Roman ditches and enclosures were confirmed by the SW Cambridgeshire NAIS project as cropmarks on air photographs in 2014. The fragmentary remains of a curvilinear enclosure and several rectilinear enclosures can be seen with associated ditches, centred at TL 3832 5804. The lack of control information on the available photography may have decreased the accuracy of the rectification and subsequent mapping.	TL 383 580		Iron Age to Roman
9385	Pound stone, Hardwick	Pound stone marked on award map, originally at the entrance of the village pound, where money was paid to retrieve animals from pound. The parish constable informed Mr. Turner of its location in 1939. There is now a suggestion to use it for a base of the village sign.	TL 372 585		Post Medieval
9572	Ridge and furrow, Hardwick	Ridge and furrow in many fields surrounding Hardwick village and throughout the parish	TL 370 585		Medieval
9573	Dry Drayton (ridge and furrow)	Ridge and furrow indicates medieval agricultural activity in this area.	TL 372 599		Medieval
9574	Ridge and furrow, Madingley	Some scattered areas of ridge and furrow to S of parish.	TL 387 598		Medieval

9581	Ridge and furrow, Comberton	<p>1. Ridge and furrow.</p> <p>2. A discussion of the origins of open fields points out that headlands and furlongs are consistent across the parishes of Toft, Comberton, Barton and Granchester. This is contrary to the theory that each parish developed its own fields independently. The theory presented is that these four parishes formed an individual estate in the 8th or 9th centuries that developed its own field systems, earlier than normally supposed.</p> <p>3. 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. Traces of ridge and furrow and linear features were also identified in the eastern part of the survey area (fields 9 and 10).</p> <p>4-5. A group of field boundaries centred at approximately TL 3888 5910, part of a field system of probable medieval date, separating distinct areas of ridge and furrow,</p>	TL 389 592		Medieval
11237	Earthworks, Hardwick	Irregular earthworks in front gardens of houses west of church, opposite Victoria Farm	TL 374 585		Unknown
11238	Earthworks, E of Redbrick Farm, Hardwick	Irregular earthworks in field east of Redbrick Farm, possibly related to earthworks there (SMR 03326). Include NW-SE drain	TL 374 586		Unknown
11239	Pond, Hardwick	Village pond east side of main street, south of church. Rectangular, partly brick built	TL 372 584		Post Medieval
CB15644	Undated ditch, Redbrick Farm Barns, Hardwick	An evaluation was carried out, revealing one undated ditch terminal containing no artefacts. It is suggested that the low-lying area would have been unattractive for settlement. The existence of significant earthworks in the field immediately NW of the site was noted during the project (monument CB15645).	TL 37420 58551		Unknown
CB15645	Earthworks, Redbrick Farm Barns, Hardwick	An area of earthworks, possibly settlement related, was observed during an evaluation on the adjacent site.	TL 37365 58620		Unknown
MCB16811	Middle Iron Age quarry pits, Dry Drayton	An evaluation was undertaken along the route of the proposed A428 Caxton to Hardwick road corridor, revealing two pits containing late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery. It is possible that these could be associated with the early/middle Iron Age activity identified a short distance to the W.	TL 3687 5991		Iron Age
MCB16813	Undated features, Dry Drayton	An evaluation was undertaken along the route of the proposed A428 Caxton to Hardwick road corridor, revealing a layer of colluvial material containing three patinated flint flakes. Four undated postholes, one ditch and a modern drain were recorded truncating this layer.	TL 3719 5977		Unknown
MCB17282	Undated features, 305 St Neots Road, Hardwick	An evaluation revealed three undated features, consisting of two tree throws and a possible ditch terminus. No finds were recovered.	TL 3665 5962		Unknown
MCB20872	Site of Wallis's Farm, Sadlers Close, Hardwick	Site of Wallis's Farm, as illustrated on the 1st edition OS (1885).	TL 3716 5841		Post Medieval
MCB20873	Site of Old Rectory Farm, now Rectory Farm, Hardwick	Old Rectory Farm, now Rectory Farm, original buildings extant, illustrated on the 1st edition OS (1885).	TL 3730 5879		Post Medieval

MCB20874	Former site of Redhouse Farm, St Neots Road, Hardwick	Former site of Redhouse Farm, illustrated on the 1st edition OS (1885).	TL 3818 5949		Post Medieval
MCB20875	Site of former Park Farm, Park Farm, Madingley	Site of the former Park Farm, all original buildings have been demolished, as illustrated on the 1st edition OS (1885).	TL 3826 5986		Post Medieval
MCB20876	Site of former North Field Farm, Northfield Farm, Comberton	North Field Farm, illustrated on the 1st edition OS (1885). Original buildings have been demolished.	TL 3860 5856		Post Medieval
MCB20890	Former site of a Milepost, St Neots Road, Comberton	Milepost: St Neots 13, Cambridge 5 , illustrated on the 1st edition OS (1885).	TL 3851 5951		Post Medieval
MCB20896	Former site of a Smithy, Main Street, Hardwick	Site of a former smithy, illustrated on the 1st edition OS (1885).	TL 3726 5857		Post Medieval
MCB21181	World War II Searchlight Battery Site, southeast of Dy Drayton Industries	Series of World War II military defence structures recorded on land southeast of Dry Drayton Industries. Site comprises a line of eight now demolished structures within the site of the present industry complex. One large searchlight battery site, a group of three searchlight battery sites with an entrance to the south, a small circular searchlight battery site, a large circular battery with an entrance to the north and two oval shaped searchlight battery sites.	TL 3712 6021		WWII
MCB21302	Former ridge and furrow, south of Red House Farm	Ridge and furrow originally recorded as earthwork features but now only visible as levelled earthworks	TL 3817 5907		Post Medieval
MCB21303	Iron Age to Roman enclosures, 350m southwest of Red House Farm	Traces of several rectilinear enclosures with internal divisions. Enclosure 1 measures 77m long and 51m wide with at least three internal divisions. Enclosure 2 lies immediately southwest of, and adjoins, Enclosure 1. It measures 37m by 57m. Immediately southwest again, there are fainter traces of smaller enclosures and ditches.	TL 3786 5919		Iron Age to Roman
MCB21419	Iron Age to Roman enclosures, 800m north of Asplins Farm, Hardwick	Enclosure complex recorded to the south of Hardwick village. A series of intercutting rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures were identified on 2011 aerial photographs covering an area 400m long on a north-south axis and up to 300m wide. A complex of enclosures and ditches, probably dating to the Iron Age/Roman periods, are visible as cropmarks on air photographs. A complex arrangement of sinuous ditches, indicating a multi-phase site, can be seen centred at TL 3709 5785. Several enclosures are imbedded within the ditches. Three of these (at TL 3703 5786, TL 3715 5778 and TL 3726 5807) are curvilinear in form which may indicate a likely Iron Age origin. A single ring ditch can be seen at TL 3716 5801, measuring 15m in diameter and may represent a round house but could alternatively be an earlier round barrow or medieval windmill mound.	TL 371 578		Iron Age to Roman
MCB21420	Medieval to post medieval settlement earthworks, Hardwick	Rectilinear enclosures of a medieval to post medieval date to the east of properties on Main Street, Hardwick. First noted on 1969 to 1973 aerial photographs as earthworks but now considered to be levelled earthworks. Several circular and sub-circular enclosures or ring ditches were also noted.	TL 372 582		Medieval to Post Medieval
MCB21421	Iron Age to Roman enclosures, 270m south of St Mary's Court, Hardwick	Two large Iron Age curvilinear enclosures are visible as cropmarks on air photographs. The first enclosure, at TL 3748 5840, is defined by an intermittently visible ditch. It is irregular in form, measuring approximately 83m by 95m. The second enclosure lies to the south at TL	TL 374 583		Iron Age to Roman

		3748 5823 and is also irregular in form and defined by a single ditch. It has maximum dimensions of 63m by 62m. A smaller enclosure appended to the southeast			
MCB21423	Roman villa site, 345m west of Binbrook Barn	Potential Roman villa site noted to the west of Binbrook Barn, Complex lies on a northeast-southwest alignment and extends for approximately 230m. At the northeast end, enclosure 1 measures a maximum 91m long on a northeast-south axis and 102m wide on a northwest-southeast axis. There are several internal features that may indicate rooms and corridors Enclosure 2 measures 65m on a northeast-southwest axis and 78m on a northwest-southeast axis. Again there are several internal features that may indicate rooms or structures within a larger enclosure. There is also the suggestion of an overlapping enclosure in the southwest corner of the enclosure. Enclosure 3 at the southwest end measures approximately 38m on a northeast-southwest axis and 87m on a northwest-southeast. There is a single internal feature that may represent subdivision and an isolated curvilinear feature.	TL 3834 5839		Roman
MCB21424	Iron Age to Roman enclosure, 400m west of Red House Farm, Hardwick	Cropmarks of two conjoined enclosures of uncertain date visible at TL3781 5955 on aerial photographs taken in June 2011. The cropmarks are faint, but appear to show a large ring ditch with an incomplete polygonal double-ditched enclosure to the south.	TL 378 595		Iron Age to Roman
MCB21425	Medieval ridge and furrow and associated field boundaries to the east of Hardwick	Medieval ridge and furrow and associated medieval field boundary earthworks recorded on aerial photographs to the area surrounding Hardwick village. Not visible on 2013 aerial photographs	TL 36 58		Medieval to Post Medieval
MCB21427	Medieval ridge and furrow, Starve Goose Plantation	Medieval ridge and furrow recorded on aerial photographs to the east of Hardwick village. Still visible on 2009 aerial photographs	TL 382 580		Medieval to Post Medieval
MCB24279	Post medieval and undated features at South side of St Neots Road, Hardwick	An archaeological evaluation carried in February 2017 identified a series of furrows. The furrows were visible in 23 of the 25 trenches and were all orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment. None of these features contained finds in their fills. Ditches were identified in 7 of the trenches. Several of the ditches were situated on the same alignment as the furrows, while others were on a north-east to south-west orientation. The ditches appear to correspond with those depicted on historic mapping. A long ditch visible in 3 of the trenches corresponds with a long north-east to south-west ditch visible on the 1836 pre-enclosure map. The only finds recovered from the site were sherds of 19th to 20th century pottery from a ditch and fragments of 18th to 19th century field drain from a further ditch.	TL 3676 5937		Medieval to Post Medieval
MCB24833	Iron Age to Roman features, 350m west of Park Farm, Madingley	A series of linear ditches and rectilinear enclosures, of possible Iron Age and/or Roman origin, are visible as cropmarks, centred at approximately TL 3793 5985, on vertical aerial photography. The enclosures appear to be rectilinear in form and are largely orientated on a coaxial alignment, north-west to south-east and south-west to north-east. The rectilinear enclosures appear to overlie a probable earlier curvilinear enclosure complex of later prehistoric and/or Roman date.	TL 3793 5984		Iron Age to Roman
MCB24834	Iron Age to Roman features, 470m east of Red House Farm, Comberton	A circular enclosure and linear ditch, possibly of later prehistoric date and centred at TL 3865 5927, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photography. The circular enclosure is open on its western side and has an internal diameter of approximately 26m. The linear ditch radiates from the enclosure towards the east for at least 19m.	TL 3865 5927		Iron Age to Roman
MCB25523	Possible post-medieval field boundaries southeast of New Farm House, Dry Drayton	Levelled earthwork banks centred at approximately TL 3695 5997, probably field boundaries of post medieval date, are visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photography. The banks	TL 3701 6003		Post Medieval

		appear to form at least two rectangular fields or large enclosures to the south-east of Scotland Farm.			
MCB25532	Boundary bank earthwork, Barton, Comberton and Hardwick	An extensive linear boundary bank of possible early medieval origin is visible as earthworks on 2001 lidar and a 2008 DEM derived from height data, centred at TL 3934 5718. The intermittently visible broad denuded bank extends north-west from the A603, at TL 4162 5615, for over 5km. The boundary bank extends to the north of both Barton and Comberton, arcing towards the south before disappearing at TL 3710 5737. The continued western extension of the bank appears to be fossilised in post medieval field boundaries illustrated on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. These suggest that the western length of the boundary continued south, possibly terminating on the Bourn Brook. Similarly the eastern boundary appears to have extended to at least to Grantchester. The boundary bears no relationship to existing parish boundaries. In places it appears to extend parallel to furlong boundaries, which may suggest a contemporary early medieval origin. However the bank was used in several places as a boundary/headland to medieval ridge and furrow and continued in use as field boundaries into the post medieval period. The feature may be the remnants of a medieval hundred boundary, which then continued in use as field boundaries into the later medieval and post medieval periods.	TL 3927 5704		Saxon to Post Medieval
MCB25535	Medieval field boundaries 220m northeast of Hardwick Primary School, Hardwick	A group of field boundary banks, centred at approximately TL 3781 5944, are visible as earthworks on historical vertical photography, possibly part of a field system of medieval origin. The field boundaries appear to have been levelled on 2008 vertical imagery. The eastern-most field appears to contain an area of ridge and furrow and is likely contemporary with it. The boundaries also appear to overlie the cropmark remains of a polygonal enclosure (MCB21424) of Iron Age/Roman date	TL 3782 5944		Medieval
MCB26797	Middle to Late Iron Age ditches at Wallis Farm, Hardwick	An archaeological evaluation undertaken in January 2017 revealed a series of Middle Late Iron Age features in the central and south-eastern parts of the site. Ditches relating to this activity were found across two trenches and were aligned north-west-south-east and north-east-south-west. These ditches may form a small enclosure, though a definite plan could not be determined and both termini of one of these ditches were located. This ditch measured c.13m with a Middle Iron Age miniature jar in good condition found in the base, close to the terminus of the ditch. Two parallel north-west-south-west ditches were found in were found to the southeast of these features. One sherd of Late Bronze Age to Early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from one of these ditches. These ditches had similar steep profiles and fills to the datable ditches and may be contemporary. Two ditches were identified to the south of the main cluster of Middle Iron Age features. These ditches were both aligned north-west-south-east and were similar in size and profile. It is possible that they may form part of a small enclosure. A prismatic flint blade dating to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic was found in a good condition with the fill of one of the trenches. The lack of finds in these features may indicate that they are not contemporary to the ditches to the north. Medieval furrows aligned north-east-south-west were present in eight trenches. Additional furrows aligned north-west-south-east were also identified in one trench and may indicate the presence of two separate parcels of land. An undated line four postholes on a north-east-south-west alignment were also present in the centre of the site.	TL 3690 5827		Iron Age
1127182	The Blue Lion	Public House. C17, C20 additions.	TL 37219 58498	Grade II	Post Medieval

1127184	Victoria Farm Cottage	Cottage. C17.	TL 37392 58547	Grade II	Post Medieval
1163604	Pump on South East Corner of Small Green	Pump on south-east corner of small green	TL 37258 59445	Grade II	Post Medieval
1331399	Village Pump South East of Parish Church	Pump. Mid C19. Cast iron. Stand with hand wheel rotating a rod with two pipes to the well. Underground cistern with spout at ground level.	TL 37313 58649	Grade II	Post Medieval
Events:					
ECB1718	Trial excavation at the Moated Site at Hardwick, 1974	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	TL 37205 58306	Evaluation	
	Aerial photographic assessment on land at Wallis's	Limited aerial photographic assessment of the immediate area surrounding Wallis's Farm in advance of proposals to develop the site for residential purposes. Potential Iron Age to Roman features were recorded as well as some ridge and furrow.	TL 3689 5819	Photo assessment	
ECB208	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	TL 37293 58765	Evaluation	
ECB1333	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.	TL 37407 58542	Evaluation	
ECB1827	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.	TL 33483 60250	fieldwalking and geophysics	
ECB1874	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	TL 33483 60256	fieldwalking and geophysics	
ECB2087	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	TL 33639 60199	fieldwalking and geophysics	
ECB2117	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.	TL 36655 59619	Evaluation	
ECB3036	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	TL 37194 59512	geophysical survey	

		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).			
ECB5385	Park Farm, Madingley, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological recording of groundworks in 2011	Emergency recording carried out on land at Park Farm, Madingley as work had begun before the archaeological unit was in place. No archaeological finds or features were recovered due to the groundworks already carried out.	TL 3855 6011	emergency recording	
ECB4794	Evaluation at Land at Wallis Farm, Hardwick, 2017	An archaeological evaluation was carried out between the 9th and 17th of January 2017 in response to a planning condition associated with the construction of 98 residential dwellings. Twelve 50m trenches, one 30m trench, one 27m trench and two 20m trenches were excavated. Middle Iron Age activity was identified in the central and south-eastern parts of the site. A possible earlier prehistoric phase comprised of two ditches and a phase of medieval to post-medieval furrows were also identified.	TL 3697 5828	Evaluation	
ECB4730	Evaluation on land to the south of St Neots Road, Hardwick, 2017	An archaeological evaluation was carried out in February 2017 in advance of a proposed construction of up to 160 houses on the site. The archaeological evaluation consisted of 25 trenches measuring 40m by 1.8. A further 15 trenches were unable to be excavated due to access issues and site obstacles. A one-metre square of topsoil and subsoil was bucket sampled and sorted by hand at the end of each of the trenches. Furrows were identified in 23 of the trenches and were consistently orientated north west to south east. Ditches were also visible in several of the trenches and they appear to correspond with those depicted on historic mapping. Post-medieval and modern finds were identified in several of the features	TL 3678 5943	Evaluation	

