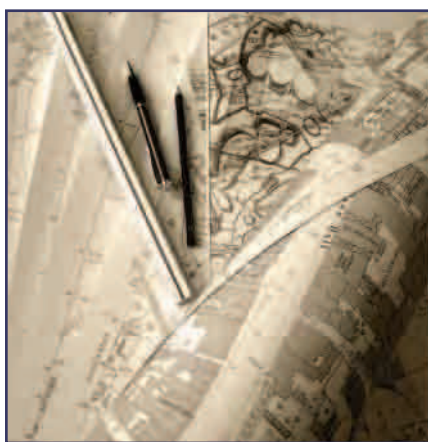


Former CEMEX Cement Works Haslingfield Road Barrington



Desk-Based Assessment



September 2014

**Client: Campbell Reith Hill LLP
on behalf of Cemex UK Properties Ltd**

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Former CEMEX Cement Works, Haslingfield Road, Barrington


Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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Summary

This archaeological desk-based assessment was commissioned by Campbell Reith Hill LLP (CampbellReith) to form a baseline document for a cultural heritage chapter within an Environmental Statement for a proposed redevelopment of the former CEMEX cement works and quarries at Barrington, Cambridgeshire.

The desk-based assessment has demonstrated that the Site lies within a landscape of known above and below ground heritage assets. Previous archaeological investigations (notably RPS 2005; Dickens et al. 2006) listed in the Cambridgeshire Heritage Environment Record (CHER) search have shown that below-ground archaeological remains spanning the prehistoric to post-medieval periods are present within the farmland surrounding the quarry and former CEMEX cement works. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings or other statutory designations within the boundaries of the Site, however there is a surviving earthwork, in the form of a moat of medieval or later date, to the north of Barrington Hall within the Application Site. Information gleaned from historic maps, Listed Buildings and the HER also indicates that there are buildings of historic and/or architectural interest near to the Site, the setting of which may be affected by the Proposed Development.

Within the Application Site three distinct areas or zones have been identified, based on previous and proposed land-use. Given the nature of the Application Site, the survival of archaeological remains across much of the former CEMEX cement works (described as Previously Developed Land (Zone 1)) and the former quarries (Zone 2) is likely to be limited. The assessment has indicated, however, that there is some potential for below-ground archaeological deposits to survive within the northern and south/central parts of Zone 1 where it seems that there has been no previous quarrying or extensive buildings associated with the former CEMEX cement works. The swathe of land forming the south-western edge of the Application Site (adjacent to Zone 2 and within Zone 3) may also have some potential for below ground survival. If present, these may date from the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and/or post-medieval periods, given the nearby presence of a Bronze Age ring-ditch, Roman settlement/boundary features and medieval to post-medieval furrows and ditched boundaries within the adjacent arable fields.

Above-ground remains include the tracks associated with the disused Mineral Railway and a water-filled moat; the presence of the latter may indicate that other remains of medieval or later date (possibly associated with the former landscape gardens of Barrington Hall) may survive within the southern, wooded part of Zone 3. The levels of impact across the three zones will be different depending on the nature of the previous land-use combined with the various design elements of the Proposed Development, which include residential dwellings in addition to formal and informal open spaces. The proposed location for a new car park and access road within Zone 3 close to Haslingfield Road is likely to have an impact on the medieval or later moat, both in terms of below-ground impact and visual setting.

Most, if not all, of the former CEMEX cement works buildings post-date the 1960s and so do not relate to the early industrial use of the Application Site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) have been commissioned by CampbellReith, on behalf of Cemex UK Properties Ltd, to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the former CEMEX cement works, Haslingfield Road, Barrington (Fig. 1; TL39362 50611 (centred)). This report will form a baseline document for a cultural heritage chapter within an Environmental Statement (ES). The outline planning application will be for outline planning permission for the demolition of all existing buildings and structures, and redevelopment to provide up to 220 residential (Class C3) units, formal and informal open space including allotments, car parking for Barrington Primary School, new pedestrian and cycle links to Barrington village and Foxton Station, and associated works - details of vehicular site access arrangements are submitted for approval, with all other matters (Layout, Scale, Appearance and Landscaping) reserved for future approval.
- 1.1.2 The Application Site is located adjacent to known below ground and above ground heritage assets, including archaeological remains spanning the Neolithic/Bronze Age to post-medieval periods. Nearby there are also a number of Listed Buildings, three of which are associated with Barrington Hall located beyond the south-eastern corner of the Application Site.
- 1.1.3 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012, 30) states that where development includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, developers should submit a desk-based assessment and where necessary, a field evaluation.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The Application Site lies on the northern edge of Barrington village, c.9.5km to the south-west of Cambridge within South Cambridgeshire District. It is bounded to the north by the former chalk quarries (including Barrington Chalk Pit SSSI), to the east by Haslingfield Road/Chapel Hill 'B' road, west by agricultural land, and to the south by woodland. A number of villages (Haslingfield, Harlton, Foxton and Shepreth) lie in close proximity; all within a distance of between 1.9km and 2.7km of the Application Site (Jones 2014, 6).
- 1.2.2 Located to the south of Barrington Ridge, which extends along the 65-70m contour from Money Hill tumulus to the north-east to the north of Wilsmere Farm to the west, the Application Site lies on the south-facing slope of the wide, low-lying Cam valley. The River Cam or Rhee flows c.1km to the south, north-eastwards towards Cambridge. Spot heights along the adjacent Haslingfield Road/Chapel Hill road range from 47m OD to the north-east of the Application Site, to 26m OD next to the former CEMEX cement works, falling to 19m OD close to Barrington Hall (see below). Surrounding the Application Site to the north, east and west are predominantly medium to large-scale fields under arable cultivation, bordered by largely managed, mature hedgerows.
- 1.2.3 The geology of Barrington varies from Boulder Clay-capped Chalk on the ridge/upland in the north through Lower Chalk (West Melbury Marly Chalk Formations), Gault Clays and Greensand to river alluvium and gravels to the south (British Geological Survey (BGS) 2001). The Greensand is strongly phosphatic and extensive "coprolite" mining around Barrington in the 19th century attests to this rich resource, while more recently chalk, clunch and lime have been quarried.

- 1.2.4 Covering in total an area of c.34.27ha with 9.88ha comprising Previously Developed Land (PDL), the Application Site incorporates a number of distinct areas or zones, based on their previous and proposed land-use (Fig. 1):
- 1.2.5 **Zone 1:** The north-eastern element comprises an area of Previously Developed Land (PDL) containing 22 buildings and infrastructure associated with the former CEMEX cement works (Jones 2014, 6). This element lies parallel to Haslingfield Road/Chapel Hill, separated by a belt of woodland, and occupies an area of lower-lying ground, which slopes gently from north to south. Although the extant chimney located at the southern end of the zone is part of the former CEMEX cement works, it does not appear within the boundary of the PDL and is therefore effectively within Zone 3. Residential development is proposed within this zone.
- 1.2.6 **Zone 2:** Located to the north-west and west of the PDL are two waterbodies (termed W1 and W2 in the Scoping Report; Jones 2014, 6) occupying the sites of former quarry pits. W1 is known as the 'northern lagoon' or 'North Pit' and covers an area of approximately 2.8ha: this is not included as part of the proposed development. The 'southern lagoon' or 'Gault Pit' (W2) covers an area of approximately 1ha and is a freshwater lake that is to be retained within the current proposed development plan (Fig. 7). The ground surrounding the southern lagoon, which incorporates reinstated land and areas of truncation associated with the former CEMEX cement works, is also included in this zone.
- 1.2.7 **Zone 3:** The third main area lies to the south and south-west of the PDL and waterbodies (Zones 1 and 2) and includes several branches of the former Mineral Railway in addition to open land and areas of fairly dense woodland and screening provided by tree-covered banks. To the south-west this zone is bordered by arable fields that were evaluated in 2005-6 (Dickens *et al.* 2006); in addition there is a part of a footpath and track leading up to Wilsmere Down Farm. On current understanding, much of the woodland and screening, including that adjacent to Haslingfield Road, is to be largely retained within the Proposed Development, while Barrington Hall and its grounds are excluded. This current proposal shows that this area will largely comprise informal wooded spaces with associated footpaths. A small car park is also proposed within this zone with access off Haslingfield Road, to the immediate south-east of a water-filled moat and opposite Barrington Primary school.

1.3 Aims

- 1.3.1 The purpose of the archaeological desk-based assessment is to define the character, extent and significance of any known heritage assets within and close to the Application Site, taking into account any past impacts which may have affected the survival of any archaeology present on the Application Site itself. It identifies any heritage constraints on the Proposed Development and provides an outline assessment of any potential impacts which may result from the proposal.

1.4 Methodology

- 1.4.1 A search of Cambridgeshire's HER over a radius of 2km surrounding the Application Site was commissioned by CampbellReith and the data supplied to OA East. This has formed the base for this assessment, which concentrates on those records with greatest relevance to meeting the aims listed above (Section 1.3). Two previous desk-based studies (Dickens 1999 and RPS 2005) have been prepared for areas immediately adjacent to the Application Site, in addition to a number of non-intrusive and intrusive archaeological investigations (see below). In addition to a HER search, the most recent of the DBAs (RPS 2005) included a summary of the relevant planning policies, the planning background and history of the former CEMEX cement works, a

map regression and aerial photographic assessment; much of which remains pertinent to the current study.

- 1.4.2 This current desk-based assessment draws upon the results of the previous desk studies, with the incorporation of additional or updated information from the HER, secondary historical sources, cartographic evidence, aerial photographs and other relevant reports. Given the scope of the earlier investigations, and that large parts of the Application Site have been quarried, previously developed or are under woodland, it was not felt appropriate to undertake any additional aerial photographic analysis. Information was collated at the Cambridgeshire Collection, the CHER, Cambridgeshire Archives, and OA East's library. A site visit was also undertaken to the Application Site on 26th February 2014, supplemented by a walking survey along footpaths to the south, west and north-west of the Application Site; the eastern side was viewed from the adjacent road.
- 1.4.3 The desk-based assessment has been carried out according to standards set by the Institute for Archaeologists in their guidance paper *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (1994; Revised 2012).

1.5 Previous archaeological works associated with the former CEMEX cement works

- 1.5.1 The land adjacent to the former CEMEX cement works has been subject to extensive archaeological survey over the last 15 years or so, further details of which are given in Section 2.5. These investigations include desktop studies incorporating fieldwalking and aerial photographic interpretation (Dickens 1998; RPS 2005), as well as additional cropmark/aerial photographic surveys (Deegan 2005), geophysical surveys (Elks 2005) and a detailed historic environment desk-study (RPS 2005). In addition there have been a number of small archaeological trench evaluations (Kenny 1999; Cooper 2004) followed by much more extensive landscape-scale archaeological evaluation (Dickens *et al.* 2006). A small area excavation was also undertaken to the north of Wilsmere Down Farm (Collins and Knight 2007), to the immediate west of the quarry. Much of the latter works were undertaken on behalf of Cemex UK Properties Ltd in advance of a proposed extension to the quarry that was never realised.

1.6 Acknowledgements

- 1.6.1 The project was commissioned by CampbellReith on behalf of the client Cemex UK Properties Ltd; particular thanks are extended to Ruth Jones for providing relevant data and answering a number of queries. Sally Croft of Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team is also acknowledged for assistance with the HER data and scanning of the RPS report. Staff at Cambridgeshire Archives and the Cambridgeshire Collection were very helpful in accessing historic maps, photographs and other documents. Particular thanks are due to the former quarry manager, John Drayton MBE, for providing an entertaining and informative tour of the quarry and associated works.
- 1.6.2 The research and walkover survey was carried out by the author and the project was managed by Dr Paul Sperry; report figures were prepared by Gillian Greer.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND SOURCES

This section places the Application Site within its wider archaeological and historical context and is based on the Historic Environment Record (HER), supplemented by historical sources including the Victoria County History (VCH 1973), previous investigations (e.g. RPS 2005) and published overviews (e.g. Taylor 1997). More detailed background information relating to the history and development of Barrington village can be found in previous assessments undertaken for the area surrounding the former CEMEX cement works, notably that by RPS (2005; section 7 & appendix 1)

2.1 The Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 2.1.1 The Historic Environment Record (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. The search was carried out by a Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Officer over a radius of 2km surrounding the Application Site. All records falling within the requested search area of the Application Site were provided in descriptive form with corresponding datasets to provide the exact geographic location of each record.
- 2.1.2 This search identified over 350 records extending across several parishes, many of which (124) are Listed Buildings located within the historic village cores of Barrington Haslingfield, Harslton and Harston. There are no Scheduled Monuments (SMs) or Listed Buildings within the Application Site.
- 2.1.3 The results of the search are provided below, by period and also summarised in the tables in Appendix A. Due to the large number of records, the following sections concentrate on those records and heritage assets that help characterise the archaeological and historical context of the Application Site and are most pertinent to, or most likely to be impacted upon by, the Proposed Development. Figure 2 shows the location, by period, of the records referred to in the text; the full plan of the 2km HER search entries is provided within the Scoping Report currently being prepared by CampbellReith (Jones 2014, fig. 7).

Prehistoric (c. 10,000 BC - c. 700 BC)

- 2.1.4 Despite the presence of numerous findspots and cropmarks of prehistoric or presumed prehistoric date recorded in the vicinity, very little evidence of associated settlement or occupation has been recorded. Neolithic finds, including two polished stone axes, have been recovered from both Orwell and Barrington (Taylor 1997), whilst flints of the same date are recorded from Chapel Hill in Haslingfield (CHER 4340).
- 2.1.5 Six barrows (burial mounds) located c.500m to the east of the Application Site on Money Hill (CHER 04718), overlooking the Cam valley, would have been visible from many parts of the surrounding area and would have formed significant markers. Located at the eastern end of the chalk ridge, they may have been associated with the important ancient routeway known as Mare or Mere Way (CHER 04718a) that followed the chalk ridgeway to the north of the Application Site. Further barrows, represented by ring-ditches (e.g. MCB17420 on the opposite side of Chapel Hill and MCB 17724 to the north-west and possibly MCB17721 and MCB16355 to the north), were identified during the extensive assessment and evaluation programme undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) in 2005-6 (Dickens *et al.* 2006). Two of these were subsequently investigated: one (MCB17404) in the arable field immediately adjacent to

the western edge of the Application Site (Zone 3), and the other (CHER 07990) was on the ridge to the north-west. These features are thought to date to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and were 'a type of monument associated primarily with transient communities' (Dickens *et al* 2006, 158). Associated pits and an enclosure dating to the Middle Bronze Age were also identified close to the ring-ditch (CHER 07990) north-west of Wilsmere Down Farm; while an undated but probably prehistoric shaft was also found nearby (MCB17686). A further ring-ditch with an 18m-wide diameter was also discovered on the summit of Edix Hill during investigation of the Anglo Saxon cemetery to the west of the village (see below; Malim *et al.* 1998). Numerous other finds from Barrington and the surrounding area further attest to activity during the Bronze Age within this wider landscape (Taylor 1997, 65; Dickens *et al.* 2006, 4-5).

Iron Age and Roman (c. 700BC - c. AD410)

- 2.1.6 More extensive evidence for settlement and farming in the area has recently come to light for the Iron Age period. Previously, remains of this date were relatively sparse, comprising stray finds (Late Iron Age gold coins, an iron 'currency' bar and an imported Arretine cup; CHERs 03263; 03170; 03256 (not illustrated)), all found to the south and west of the village. Some settlement, burial and 'ritual' evidence, dating from 500BC to the later 1st century AD, was however identified at Edix Hill (Malim *et al.* 1998). Late Iron Age settlement remains in the form of a large rectilinear enclosure ditch surrounding c.50 storage pits were found during 19th century coprolite digging to the south of Barrington Green (CHER 03263), c.300m to the south-west of the Application Site. Additional remains have been identified further afield in Foxton, Haslingfield and Shepreth, most of which date to the Late Iron Age to Early Roman periods (e.g CHERs MCB 17436; 14638 *etc*; not illustrated).
- 2.1.7 Recent geophysical surveys, aerial photographic assessments (Elks 2005; RPS 2005; Deegan 2005) and subsequent evaluation trenching (Dickens *et al.* 2006), however, have revealed ditches and settlement-related enclosures dating to the Iron Age on farmland around Barrington quarry. Two closely-spaced but discrete paired 'organic-type' settlement compounds (CHER MCBs 17436 and 17437) were identified c.1km to the north-west of the current Application Site boundary, flanking the head of a dry valley that is partially followed by the route of the ancient 'Whole Way'. A series of extended linear boundaries and possible driveways associated with these Late Iron Age (possibly 'Conquest' period) settlements were also recorded (e.g MCB17439).
- 2.1.8 Roman sites are common within the valley of the Cam or Rhee and numerous find spots and cropmarks are recorded in the villages and fields surrounding Barrington. Within and close to Barrington finds include fragments of decorated clunch blocks, from a Roman building of some importance, that had been incorporated within the foundations of a water-mill to the south of the village (CHER 03373). This and a number associated 'ash pits' indicate a Roman villa may lie in the vicinity. Roman villas are also known at Harlton and Haslingfield although none have yet been identified within Barrington, despite the large number of coins and other finds having been found (Dickens *et al.* 2006, 6). At both the Edix Hill and Hopper's Field Anglo-Saxon cemetery sites Roman settlement remains were also present, with that at Edix Hill indicating continuity from the Late Iron Age (Malim *et al* 1998; Fox 1923, 252).
- 2.1.9 The recent assessment and evaluation work in the fields around Barrington Quarry have identified evidence of Roman settlement and associated field systems, some of which is located immediately adjacent and to the north-west/west of the Application Site. Following the evaluation phases, an area to the north of Wilsmere Down Farm was excavated in 2006/7 (CHER MCB 17688/17689; Collins and Knight 2007). This

revealed substantial recut boundary ditches, possibly defining the easterly extent of a small Roman farmstead, the main settlement focus lying to the immediate west of the excavation area. A grave containing two burials was also identified on the edge of the settlement; the occupants (a male and a female) no doubt having lived and worked on the farm. The excavations also defined the northerly edge of a Roman field system (CHER MCB17684) to the west, known to have extended across the floodplains to the south, where it was picked up by evaluation trenches in the arable field to the west of the current Application Site near MCB17404 (Dickens *et al.* 2006). A series of clunch pits lay uphill from the Roman settlement and field system. These may represent the small scale extraction of building materials, associated with the low status rural settlement, or possibly part of a larger programme of stone extraction associated with a higher status site in the vicinity. Evidence for possible timber structures was also identified during the excavation and evaluation stages. A somewhat limited assemblage of finds was recovered from the features, confirming a primarily late 1st century AD date, with some evidence of continuation of activity into the 2nd to late 3rd centuries.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval (c. AD450 - c. AD1500)

- 2.1.10 Barrington is well-known for its two major Anglo-Saxon cemeteries at Edix Hill and Hooper's Field, known as Barrington A and Barrington B respectively. The latter cemetery, which was discovered in 1879 during extensive coprolite mining (MCB5870, CHER 4853; Foster 1881) is located to the west of the village and c.0.5km from the western boundary of the Application Site. Approximately 114 graves were discovered dating to the 5th-7th centuries. The neighbouring Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Edix Hill, further to the west, was excavated between 1989 and 1991 with a total of 149 burials recorded (Malim *et al.* 1998). Several stray Anglo-Saxon finds have also been recovered from Barrington, including pottery, loom weights, studs, bowls and brooches (CHERs 03215 and 03219); however, there is a lack of direct settlement evidence in the immediate area. The surrounding villages have produced similar evidence, with a possible cemetery near Foxton (MCB5097) and Harlton (MCB4241), occasional finds from Haslingfield and Foxton (the latter including a sword; MCB4855), while settlement remains of Early to Middle Saxon date have been found at Harston Mill (MCB14545). No Saxon remains were unearthed during the various investigations undertaken in the fields surrounding the former CEMEX cement works from 1999-2006 by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit.
- 2.1.11 Part of the Wetherley Hundred, Barrington is first documented in the Domesday Survey of 1086, when it was listed as *Barentona* meaning 'Farm of Bara' (personal name) (Reaney 1943, 70). The *vill* was assessed as approximately ten hides; two and a half mills and no woodland was recorded.
- 2.1.12 One of the nearby pre-Conquest landowners was the nunnery at Chatteris, which owned a manor in the village between 1066 and 1538 (Haigh 1988), otherwise the land was held by Norman tenants and sub-tenants after AD1066, with a total population for the parish of about 250. No mention of Barrington is recorded before Domesday but the parishes in the area probably owe their present form, largely, to the period when West Saxon control was established in the 10th century. Charters indicate that the settlement was dispersed/poly-focal in the 13th and 14th century, and not confined to the area around the green (CHER 3192), as it had been immediately before Enclosure (Roberts 1996).
- 2.1.13 Barrington has earthworks surviving from two moated manor sites. The first stands in a pasture field close to the River Cam or Rhee (CHER 01272), to the immediate south of the village, and is known today as Hallyards (VCH, 149). Large quantities of pottery and other domestic refuse were dredged from the adjacent stretch of river, indicating that

the site (possibly the Lancaster manor house) was occupied from the 10th-14th century (Taylor 1997, 16).

- 2.1.14 The second moat is located in the grounds of Barrington Hall (CHER 01114a), within an area of woodland that falls within the Application Site, and is within the former CEMEX cement work's ownership. Only two sides of the water-filled moat (west and north arms) survive and are fed by a ditched stream from the north-west. There is some debate whether this moat is the site of another earlier manor known as Bendyshe manor, that was founded in 1325 by Thomas in the Willows, a successful peasant who bought his freedom (Taylor 1997, 16). More recent inspection of the moat has indicated that it might be an 18th or 19th century landscape feature associated with Barrington Hall as no evidence of south or east arms of the moat could be discerned. Until recently the interior of the moat was occupied by an orchard and kitchen garden but it is now overgrown and does not appear to have been maintained; some fairly recent brick walls are present. The location of the moat, on the opposite side of the road to the 13th century church, might support its interpretation as a manorial site, the earthworks perhaps being re-used in part within the later garden design. If it is entirely post-medieval in origin, it still has some historical value as a remnant of the designed Georgian or Victorian landscape. The later Barrington Hall has been the home of the Bendyshees since the 15th century, although the current hall has a Victorian exterior incorporating a 17th century building.
- 2.1.15 A further manor called Heslerton (originally two sub-manors) which sprang from the Mountfitchet Lordship, has not been attributed to a site within the village (VCH 147-160).
- 2.1.16 The mill to the south of the village was in the hands of Richard de Muntfichet in 1240 and the receipts in kinds and dues from the mill were mostly sent to Stansted Mountfitchet, Essex, to supply the lords household. A licence for a Monday market was granted to the village in 1252, to William de Mohun, and also for a three day fair at Michaelmas. In 1335 Sir Thomas Heslerton was granted a weekly market and an annual fair on his manor in Barrington. The market lasted into the 19th century and the fair into the 20th (Widdowson 1973).
- 2.1.17 The parish church of All Saints (CHER 0357), located to the south-east of the Application Site, is mostly 13th century, but contains elements of an earlier structure, and several 14th century additions. The church underwent major restoration in the 19th century. The oval village green is one of the largest in England and may once have been larger before the church and manor house were built on its eastern end (Taylor 1997, 17). Some encroachment of medieval houses appears to have occurred along the northern edge of the green, although these were subsequently levelled when the grounds to Barrington Hall were extended. The location of a lost building (the Chapel established in 1343 by William Sterne) that once stood on White Hill has not been identified but documents suggest that it was close to the Mare Way, to the immediate north of the current Application Site.
- 2.1.18 Clunch was quarried around the villages (e.g. MCB17718), probably from the 14th century, and is extensively used in village architecture including the church.
- 2.1.19 Evidence of the medieval and later village fields is provided by swathes of ridge and furrow on various alignments extending around Barrington and the surrounding parishes. In some places these had until recently survived as earthworks (e.g. 09984; MCB17422; MCB16354; MCB17403) and here and elsewhere have been mapped as cropmarks on aerial photographs (e.g. CHERs 03299, 08940A, 11216; MCB16353). Much of the latter were recorded as part of the aerial photographic assessment of the

proposed quarry extension (Deegan 2005 in RPS 2005, fig. 2) and show that much of the quarry and the fields around it were covered in ridge and furrow. These, along with former field boundaries (MCB15785), have been investigated by a number of evaluations (Kenny 1999; Cooper 2004; Dickens *et al* 2006) surrounding the Application Site, where generally they have been found to be quite shallow/truncated with little dating evidence recovered (e.g. Area 3B of the 2005 evaluation; Dickens *et al* 2006). Earthworks of medieval lynchets also survive, notably to the north-west of the Application Site at Balk Plantation (CHER 03298), at Hill Plantation to the north-west (RPS 2005, 33) and to the immediate east, beyond Chapel Hill (CHER 03299). Two large fields are documented in Barrington from the 13th century onwards (East and West fields) and a third field was added in 1610 when a three course rotation was established (VCH 1973, 153). The quarry and former CEMEX cement works extended into what was formerly East Field.

- 2.1.20 Barrington was a large village until the 16th century – the Victoria County History (VCH 1973, 148) notes that 54 households were recorded at Domesday (1086) after which the population steadily increased to 107 families in 1279 and 256 adults in 1377. Archaeological evidence of the expanding village has been found near to the Application Site at Challis Green, adjacent to the church. Evaluation in 1996 found evidence for occupation, comprising a medieval courtyard and wall with pits, ditches and dumped deposits of domestic rubbish; remains of ridge and furrow were also identified (CHER 11951). Excavation in 2011 recorded a series of large boundary and enclosure ditches containing domestic refuse in addition to structural remains and pits dating to the 12th-13th and 14th centuries (Bush 2012).
- 2.1.21 There are a number of medieval Listed Buildings within the village, notably All Saint's Church to the east of the Application Site (see above). To the south, around the Green, there is the 15th century Royal Oak public house (a former hall house), a 14th century house on the south side of the green, and the late 15th century Guildhall (CHER 03141; DCB 4926; LB52067). On the opposite side of the road from the quarry, Church Farmhouse on Haslingfield Road is of 14th century origin with later additions and is Grade II listed (CHER 03339). The surrounding villages also contain a number of Listed Buildings, including late medieval houses and various medieval parish churches.

Post-medieval to modern (c. AD1500 - c. AD 2008)

- 2.1.22 Barrington's medieval open fields were enclosed by an Award made in 1796, at which time much of the village's 2,000 acres were allotted to the Bendyshes. Two of the farms in the vicinity of the former CEMEX cement works were probably established at around this time: Wilsmere Down Farm and Fox Hole Down Farm (RPS 2005, 37; MCB17401); the latter since demolished. There are numerous Listed Buildings within and around the village that date to the later post-medieval period, several of which are located in close proximity to the Application Site. Of note are the 17th century and later Barrington Hall and its 19th century lodge and gates (Listed Buildings 52051 52050 and 52052); the gardens/parkland of the hall are also recorded on the CHER (12274). A pear-shaped mound (CHER 01304) located in a field to the west of Barrington Hall is probably a remnant feature associated with the landscape garden. The original grounds are now much reduced and, whilst there are still a number of mature trees, recent landscape design has concentrated on small scale ornamental landscaping. On the opposite side of Haslingfield Road, Rectory Farmhouse and its barn are also listed, as is a dovecote at Church Farmhouse.

Industrial activity

- 2.1.23 Extensive evidence of extraction of minerals and other resources (coprolites, clay, clunch and chalk, with marl and gravel also being exploited in specific locations) has

been recorded around Barrington and the surrounding villages. Coprolites were mined in the area from the 19th century and the industry was at its height between 1850-1890. Originally believed to be the dung of dinosaurs, coprolites are phosphatised clay nodules that were extracted and ground down for use as fertiliser. The location of former mines/quarries have been mapped through cartographic, documentary and aerial photographic analysis, some of which were located close to the Application Site, notably a clunch pit to the immediate north adjacent to Chapel Hill (MCB17419).

- 2.1.24 Brick making is documented in Barrington and was effectively the pre-cursor to the development of the former CEMEX cement works. The development of this important industry in the village is outlined in the Victoria County History (VCH 1973, 154) and is paraphrased here:
- 2.1.25 In 1841 there were four brick-makers in Barrington. By 1876 the Prime family had established a works by the Shepreth road, which in 1891 were producing bricks and glazed tiles and were combined with a cement works north of them capable of producing 300 tons a week of standard Portland cement. The company managing them was liquidated in 1891 and the works were acquired in 1894 by the Barrington Cement Syndicate, in which the Prime family again had an interest. By 1896, however, these works were in the hands of bailiffs and were sold again in 1897, probably to Keeble Bros of Royston. Subsequently they were owned by the Royston Cement Company, which remodelled the brickworks and built a tramway to the railway at Shepreth, but sold the works in 1904. When the land was next for sale in 1909, the cement- and brick-works had both been closed.
- 2.1.26 About 1918 new cement-works (the Application Site; MCB16554) were under construction north of the village next to Haslingfield road, by the Dreadnought Cement Company. In 1920 it obtained leave to build a light railway to join the London-Cambridge line, but was liquidated in 1921, and the works and railway, then completed, were bought by Eastwoods Ltd. The first kiln started operation in 1927.
- 2.1.27 In 1962 Dreadnought were taken over by the Rugby Portland Cement Company, which extended the works substantially in the years 1962-4. In 1968 the works could produce 500,000 tons of cement a year, and employed over 300 people.
- 2.1.28 By 2005 Cemex UK Properties Ltd had taken over the site and were in the process of seeking planning permission for an extension to the quarry, a process which included the archaeological assessments (RPS 2005 *etc*) described elsewhere in this report. Following the downturn in the economy, the site was closed in 2008. The large former lime pit (Barrington Chalk Pit) to the immediate north of the Application Site is now registered as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The SSSI is designated on the basis that it is the only remaining exposure of the Cambridge Greensand, renowned for its large and diverse vertebrate and invertebrate fossil faunas (Jones 2014, 9).

Undated

- 2.1.29 A group of partially formed narrow rectangular enclosures plotted from aerial photographs in the field to the east of Haslingfield Road/Chapel Hill, opposite the former CEMEX cement works, are undated (CHER 08940), but may have been associated with the nearby Mare Way or later activity.

2.2 Cartographic Evidence

- 2.2.1 Historic maps showing the Application Site and spanning the period c.1800 to 1994 were examined at the Cambridgeshire Archives and Cambridgeshire Collection. A detailed analysis of the cartographic sources was undertaken over a much larger area

for the previous DBA (RPS 2005, 37-41) and the following section draws upon this in relation to the current Application Site, with some additions.

2.2.2 The study of maps in conjunction with associated historical sources helps to clarify the archaeological potential as it can elucidate aspects of the medieval and later land-use prior to any modern development as well as identify areas within the Application Site that may have been previously disturbed e.g. by former buildings or quarrying.

2.2.3 No Tithe map was available for Barrington, the earliest map viewed was a copy of the Barrington Enclosure map. Enclosure (or Inclosure) maps were drawn up by surveyors, appointed by enclosure commissioners, to show the approved re-allotment of the open and common fields, and waste. The maps depict, in detail, a post-enclosure plan of the parish with the lines of the new boundary hedges or fences, drains, and roads with their owner/occupier. Occasionally the boundaries of the former open fields and commons are also shown.

Barrington Enclosure map, 1800 (Fig. 3)

2.2.4 The Inclosure of 1799 was mapped in c.1800 and depicts the village and the fields within the parish, within which the Application Site falls. This shows that much of the newly-enclosed land was owned by the Bendyshes, although part of the area now occupied by the former CEMEX cement works is shown as a series of long narrow strip fields aligned north-west to south-east from the Haslingfield/Chapel Hill Road. These are probably remnants of the medieval furlongs and in 1800 were marked 'Edward Prime (see note about brickmakers above) 2nd Copyhold' with smaller strips shown as 'Elizabeth Newling freehold'. Much of the rest of the Application Site currently occupied by the former CEMEX cement works is shown as being owned by Henry Lydell Esquire, while a small field abutting Chapel Hill Road to the north marked 'Duarvy Chalk pit No. 1'. Wilsmere Down Farm is not depicted, suggesting that it had not yet been constructed. Barrington Hall is shown to the south of the Application Site; the moat is not depicted although there is a pond fed by a stream in roughly the right location.

Ordnance Survey Maps (Figs 4 and 5)

2.2.5 The introduction of the Ordnance Survey mapping during the 19th century provided reliable, scaled maps which show unbiased accurate detail of the landscape, depicting buildings, roads, footpaths and relevant boundaries as well as topographical data.

2.2.6 The earliest scaled maps (1:2,500 and c.1:10, 560) available for Barrington date to 1887 and 1890 and show a similar layout of field boundaries and village to that shown on the Enclosure map. The Application Site extends across four sheets of the more detailed 1:2,500 map, on one of these (and on the amended 1903 map; Fig. 4) an 'Old Clunch Pit' and 'Pump' building are shown in the area of the later quarry. Further to the north, two semi-detached buildings labelled 'Chapel Bush' are depicted to the north, adjacent to Chapel Hill; a name presumably referencing the 'lost' medieval chapel next to Mare Way. These had been demolished by the next edition (1937) and Barrington Hill Farm built to the north-west; later maps show this surrounded by orchards. Also by 1937 a house called Glenside had been built to the immediate north of the Application Site adjacent to Chapel Hill and to the south of the Old Clunch pit, which was partially infilled and under orchard (Fig. 5).

2.2.7 By 1937 the quarry was expanding rapidly and the sequence of maps show it extending progressively northwards, eastwards and westwards; the Mineral Railway is first depicted on the 1937 map entering the Application Site from the south-east. Associated expansion of the buildings related to the former CEMEX cement works is evident on the 1975 map, including the addition of the kiln and new chimney in the southern part of the

Application Site and additional tanks to the north-east of the main quarry works. New tracks were added to the mineral railway, cutting through the woodland and gardens adjacent to Barrington Hall. The surrounding farmland shows few changes since the first edition (1887) apart from the removal of some field boundaries. A mound is shown 200m to the east of Barrington Hall, with a possible quarry or landscape feature to the north; a pit appears on the 1903 map but has been infilled by 1938. Barrington Hall was modified and enlarged by 1903, as an extension is shown to the north-east on the map of this date. The L-shaped moat to the north of the Hall is clearly depicted on all of the maps.

- 2.2.8 To the west of the Application Site boundary, Wilsmere Down Farm is first depicted on the 1887 map (entitled Wilmott Down Farm), comprising six buildings including barns. By 1938 new barns had been added to the west side of the farmyard and some of the outbuildings had been demolished by 1975; almost all of the original buildings had been replaced by 1994. Two cottages/buildings shown on the 1887 map have also disappeared by 1994, having been encroached upon by the former CEMEX cement works (railway and tanks). On the 1887 map an old Clunch Pit is shown to the south of the Balk Plantation, which appears to have been finally infilled by 1975.

Former CEMEX cement works (Fig. 6)

- 2.2.9 According to the previous DBA (RPS 2005, 4:10) information provided by the client indicated that initial construction of the former CEMEX cement works did not begin until 1910, explaining why it does not appear on the 1903 Ordnance Survey map. The latter just shows a small group of buildings with a pump, presumably associated with a farm, adjacent to a field boundary with a track leading to it from Chapel Hill. By 1937 this range had presumably been demolished to make way for the quarry to the north and works buildings and railway to the south. Perhaps 'Glenside' was built as a replacement; it has since been demolished. The 1937 map shows the former CEMEX cement works at the apex of the Mineral Railway at a point where it forks to the north and south of the buildings. The more detailed 1:2500 1937 map shows these early works as including three chimneys, two large circular tanks and three smaller tanks, with a tramway linking to the quarry. Cooling ponds are also shown but do not appear on later editions. Although the main range of buildings within the fork of the railway remained largely unchanged between 1937 and the 1960s, some additions in the form of extra tracks (reflecting increased productivity) are shown.
- 2.2.10 By 1975 (see Fig. 6), however major developments are discernible on the site, with the construction of a large industrial unit and conveyor to the south-west of the main works, and a large building added to the north-east. Apart from the two larger circular tanks and a building to the immediate south-west, most if not all of the other original buildings within the fork of the railway appear to have been demolished or undergone significant remodelling and a number of new units have been constructed. An office unit with associated car parking was added to the south of the Works and a linear bank was created parallel to Haslingfield Road, presumably (along with additional tree-planting adjacent to the road to the north) to act as screening for the Works. This layout, apart from an extension to the conveyor belt, appears to have remained largely unchanged to the present day.

2.3 Other Designations

- 2.3.1 There are no designated sites such as Scheduled Monuments, Ancient Woodland or listed buildings within the Application Site. In addition, the Application Site does not lie within any statutory nature conservation designations, however Barrington Chalk Pit Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is located to the north of the Application Site.

The SSSI, at its closest point to the north-west of the Application Site, is located approximately 18m away. Three Listed Buildings associated with Barrington Hall are located beyond dense woodland at the south of the Application Site, with the Hall being c.80m to the south. Barrington Conservation area also lies beyond the dense woodland to the south of the Application Site, and includes Back Lane adjacent to the Green, while land to the east of Haslingfield Road is Green Belt. Although not scheduled, the moat (CHER 01114a; Plate 9) within the woods to the north of Barrington Hall is of some archaeological and historical value and as such will be sensitive to any development in its vicinity.

2.4 Aerial Photographs and Geophysical Survey

2.4.1 No new aerial photographic assessments or geophysical surveys were carried out for this DBA, as extensive assessments have previously been undertaken for the land owned by the former CEMEX cement works (see Deegan 2005; RPS 2005 and Elks 2005). In addition much of the Application Site has been previously quarried, built on or has extensive tree cover, land-use that is generally not conducive to these types of survey. A full list of the photographs utilised for the previous assessments was provided in the RPS desk-based assessment as Appendix 4. Some photographs detailing the development and scale of the quarry and associated works were however viewed for the current DBA at the Cambridgeshire Collection (these are listed in the Appendix), while an aerial photograph taken around 1970 was supplied by the former quarry manager John Drayton (Fig. 6), now Barrington Works Site Coordinator.

2.5 Archaeological Investigations and Surveys

2.5.1 Fifty-four archaeological investigations have been carried out within the 2km Search Area, consisting of watching briefs, evaluations, fieldwalking, geophysical, aerial photographic and building recording surveys, and excavations. Nearly half of these (c.24) were located within Barrington and most relate to Barrington Quarry. These investigations are listed as 'events' on the HER and appear on Table 3 in Appendix A.

Investigations within and adjacent to the quarry

2.5.2 The most pertinent investigations in relation to the Application Site have been mentioned in Sections 1.6 and 2.1 above and comprise the various non-intrusive surveys (field walking, aerial photographic assessment, geophysical survey, desk-based assessment) and intrusive works (evaluation and excavation) undertaken between 1999 and 2007 in the farmland around the quarry. Combined these investigations provide a significant body of work that has enabled the archaeological landscape of Barrington Quarry to be explored and placed within its topographical context:

Desk-based Assessment, fieldwalking survey and aerial photographic (AP) assessment 1999 (ECB1885 & ECB1886; Dickens 1999)

2.5.3 The fieldwalking survey identified broad zones of activity dating to the later Neolithic/Bronze Age, medieval and post-medieval periods. A concentration of burnt flint was located in the northern part of the fieldwalked area. The AP assessment of the quarry area and its immediate environs identified a number of features, including the remains of medieval ridge and furrow, a possible ring-ditch and a rectilinear ditched enclosure.

Trenching evaluation Phase 1 & 2 1999 and 2004 (ECB1887 & ECB1479; Kenny 1999 & Cooper 2004)

- 2.5.4 Phase 1 evaluation comprised five trial trenches to the north of the quarry which revealed a series of shallow linear features on a NE-SW orientation, thought to be remains of medieval ridge and furrow. These had been truncated by post-medieval drainage features. Two boundary ditches of probably medieval date were also identified. A second phase of evaluation was undertaken in 2004, revealing two undated ditches and two medieval/post-medieval field boundaries.

Desk-based Assessment, aerial photographic (AP) assessment and geophysical survey 2005 (ECB2740, RPS 2005; ECB 2447, Deegan 2005; ECB2487, Elks 2005).

- 2.5.5 An Aerial Photographic assessment was conducted by RPS as a part of a desk-based assessment of the proposed extension to the former CEMEX 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.
- 2.5.6 Further detailed Aerial Photographic mapping and interpretation was subsequently undertaken, 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.
- 2.5.7 A trial survey of 20ha of magnetic susceptibility followed by 10ha of detailed magnetic survey was carried out over three areas. Following this a further 156ha 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 also recorded across the area of the proposed quarry extension (and surrounding the current Application Site).

Trench evaluation 2005-6 (ECB2376; Dickens *et al.* 2006)

- 2.5.8 Three hundred and twenty seven evaluation trenches, ranged 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 dating to the Middle Bronze Age; two ring-ditches are probably Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (one adjacent to the Application Site). Two Iron Age settlement sites dating from 50 BC to 70 AD were also 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 was noted, with the exception of poorly preserved ridge and furrow.

Excavation to North of Wilsmere Down Farm 2006-7 (ECB2850; Collins and Knight 2007)

- 2.5.9 Following evaluation two conjoining phases of open area excavation were undertaken in Spring 2006 and Autumn 2007. The excavations, to the west of the Application Site, found that the boundary ditches of a small Romano-British farmstead had been recut several times, and seemed to define the northern and eastern extent of a settlement focus, which lay to the immediate west of the excavation area. A series of clunch pits lying uphill from the settlement were also investigated, and found to retain traces of tool

marks on the quarry faces. A single possible prehistoric pit represented the only non-Roman activity on the site.

Watching Brief on the Whole Way 2008 (ECB3117)

- 2.5.10 Monitoring along the Whole Way, a by-way that runs from TL38018/52340 to TL38273/50568 during repair works due to damage caused by off-roaders, did not reveal or expose any *in-situ* archaeological remains or produce any artefactual material other than modern finds, within the topsoil.

Nearby investigations

Evaluation and excavation at Challis Green 1996 and 2011-12 (ECB859, Roberts 1996; ECB3538, Bush 2012)

- 2.5.11 Evaluation revealed shallow linear features, interpreted as a ridge and furrow field system or property boundaries, in addition to evidence of coprolite quarrying. In the north-western part of the field was a cobbled yard, building materials, pits, ditches and dumps. The bulk of pottery recovered dated to between the mid 13th and late 14th century.
- 2.5.12 An archaeological excavation was subsequently carried out, followed by monitoring and recording on two areas. This revealed features dating to the early medieval period including a series of large boundary and enclosure ditches and pits. The finds recovered from these features indicated a domestic use for the site, with pottery dating from AD1150-1350 along with animal bones and mussel shells. The monitoring and recording revealed a continuation of the large boundary and enclosure ditches.

2.6 Earthworks

- 2.6.1 Known earthworks in the vicinity of, or within, the Application Site include an L-shaped moat of uncertain but possibly medieval date (CHER 01114a; Plate 9) in the woods to the north of Barrington Hall. A pear-shaped mound (CHER 01304) recorded in a field to the west of Barrington Hall (outside the Application Site) is probably a remnant feature associated with the landscape garden of the Hall. In addition, there are some recorded earthworks of ridge and furrow in addition to lynchets in the fields around Barrington, while numerous quarry pits, many of them infilled, are also located around Barrington and surrounding villages. More recent earthworks comprise the screening banks around the former CEMEX cement works and the banks created for the Mineral Railway, many of which still survive although the remains of the tracks themselves (where viewed) are in variable condition.

2.7 Site visit (Plates 1-14)

- 2.7.1 A site visit was undertaken on 26th February 2014 with the aim of assessing the Proposed Development area within the context of its topography, current land-use and relationship with any known and any previously unidentified heritage assets.
- 2.7.2 A landrover-driven tour of the former CEMEX cement works and quarry sites was provided by the former quarry manager (now Barrington Works Site Coordinator) John Drayton. For health and safety reasons no buildings were entered other than the former CEMEX office located at the south of the Works and temporary office accommodation adjacent to the main entrance. In addition to the quarry visit, the woods to the north of Barrington Hall were also accessed from the former CEMEX cement works. The Application Site was also viewed from a footpath running out of the village through farmland to the south, west and north-west, while the eastern and north-eastern approach to the Works was observed from the adjacent Chapel Hill.

2.7.3 The following notes refer to the three main zones of the Application Site outlined in Section 1.2 above.

Zone 1: Previously Developed Land (PDL)

2.7.4 The site visit confirmed the information from the previous DBA (RPS 2005, 55) that no original cement works' buildings from the earlier 20th century survived on the Application Site, with most dating to the 1960s or later. Many of the massive structures have deep foundations and associated below ground services, while other areas have been terraced or previously quarried and infilled (John Drayton pers. comm.).

2.7.5 Possible areas/pockets of previously undeveloped/untruncated land may, however, lie within the PDL, notably in the extreme north-east corner adjacent to Chapel Hill (Plate 1) and in the area of the former offices (Plate 2), and associated car parks to the rear, located towards the south of the zone. Detailed geotechnical and topographical data may provide further indications as to the level of truncation/disturbance in these areas.

2.7.6 The chimney (Plate 4) which stands to the south of the PDL (effectively within Zone 3) at the end of a large kiln structure (now partly demolished) can be seen for some distance from most approaches to Barrington village (e.g Plate 14).

Zone 2: Former quarries/ water bodies

2.7.7 The area of the former quarries, now water-filled, and swathes of land surrounding them (which are heavily rutted; Plate 5) have clearly removed any archaeological remains that may have been present in this area. The largest and most northerly of the two waterbodies is not included within the Application Site and this zone incorporates the southern lagoon and its immediate environs only. It is possible that some areas on the western edge of the Works (e.g. Plate 7) have not been affected (and probably lie within Zone 3), however this would need to be further investigated once detailed geotechnical and topographic information becomes available.

Zone 3: Woodland and open ground to the south of Zones 1 and 2 and north of Barrington Hall

2.7.8 The area of woodland to the south of the PDL (Plate 8) extends into the area formerly occupied by the landscaped gardens and parkland of the 17th century and later Barrington Hall (see Section 2.1 and 2.2 above). Further swathes of woodland that extend to the north adjacent to Haslingfield Road and to the north-west and south-west along field boundaries are likely to be of recent origin, designed to act as screening for the former CEMEX cement works. On current understanding these areas of woodland are largely to be retained within the Proposed Development.

2.7.9 Notable remains within the main area of woodland are the moat and to a lesser extent the banks/tracks of the former Mineral Railway (NB many of the tracks themselves have been removed or are in poor condition). The moat is water-filled and fed from a ditched stream from the north-east. It is very overgrown (Plate 9) and there are remnants of brick structures surviving in its interior. The date of this moat is uncertain but it could be medieval in origin. Although much of this area is to be kept as woodland, accessible via a number of footpaths, the moat in particular and any associated features would be vulnerable to any groundworks, landscaping, tree-clearance *etc* related to the construction of the proposed car park in this location (see Fig. 7).

2.7.10 To the west of the woodland lie arable fields with a footpath running along field boundaries from Back Lane in the village towards Wilsmere Down Farm and up onto the ridge beyond. From this footpath there are views across to Barrington Hall (Plates 10-11) and grounds and to the former CEMEX cement works to the north-east, while the historic village green and associated houses lie to the south-east. Some of the

arable fields adjacent to the Application Site have been demonstrated to contain heritage assets in the form of below ground archaeology and an earthwork. The below ground remains comprise a Bronze Age ring-ditch (MCB17404), Roman field boundaries and traces of medieval furrows (MCB17403) in a field between the footpath and the western edge of the Application Site, while the post-medieval earthwork (which was not observed) is located to the east of the footpath.

- 2.7.11 Wilsmere Down Farm stands adjacent and to the north-west of the Application Site; it has been largely rebuilt since its construction in the 19th century. Beyond the farm the ground rises fairly steeply up onto the ridge to the north. From this viewpoint the former CEMEX cement works and quarries can clearly be seen occupying the lower ground to the south (Plates 12-13). The arable fields in the foreground were subject to archaeological investigation and contain part of a Roman farmstead with associated boundaries, clunch pits, field systems and burials. Much of the southern extent of this archaeological excavation remains 'open' and the major boundary ditch is still visible from the edge of the quarry (Plate 6).
- 2.7.12 The Application Site was also viewed from the road (Chapel Hill; Plate 14), which gave a clear view of the former CEMEX cement works from the north-easterly approach from Haslingfield. This part of the Application Site is close to the ancient Mare Way and possible site of a 'lost' 15th century chapel in addition to a former building (Glenside) of probable early 20th-century date that has since been demolished. Generally the north-eastern part of the Application Site is quite overgrown and a former entrance into the former CEMEX cement works at this end has been fenced off.

3 DEPOSIT MAPPING

3.1 General

3.1.1 This section aims to broadly predict the existence of archaeological remains within the Application Site based on the mapping of the distribution of all known historic assets outlined in the previous sections. Information regarding the depths and likely survival of deposits is not known at present, but may be elucidated by forthcoming reports on the geotechnical and topographical surveys that are currently being compiled.

3.2 Zone 1: Previously Developed Land (PDL)

Prehistoric (c. 10,000 BC - c. 700 BC)

3.2.1 On current knowledge it seems unlikely that any prehistoric remains are present or survive within the area of the former CEMEX cement works (PDL). However, the extreme north-east corner of the PDL area is located closest to the ridge and the Mare Way, with which are associated a number of Bronze Age barrows located on or near Money Hill tumulus, some 900m to the north-east. It should be noted that cropmarks of possible barrows (MCB17420 and 166355) have been identified less than 200m to the north-east and north-west of the northern edge of the PDL, with Neolithic flints being found to the north of these (MCB16356). To the east on the opposite side of Chapel Hill, undated rectangular cropmarks have also been identified (CHER 08940).

Iron Age to Roman (c. 700BC - c. AD410)

3.2.2 On current knowledge it seems unlikely that any Iron Age or Roman remains are present or survive within the area of the former CEMEX cement works. Recent investigations have revealed little evidence of this date in the vicinity of this zone, although undated rectangular cropmarks in the field on the opposite side of Chapel Hill (see above) could conceivably be Iron Age or Roman.

Saxon to medieval (c. AD450 - c. AD1500)

3.2.3 Potential for the survival of Saxon archaeology in this zone is extremely low, given that no remains of this date have been identified by the extensive previous archaeological investigations around the quarry.

3.2.4 It is possible, however that medieval remains survive in any relatively undisturbed areas of the PDL, notably in the north-east corner. Previous assessments and evaluations have indicated the survival of ridge and furrow and possible field boundaries in this area and in the surrounding fields, including to the north (ECB1886), and on the east side of Chapel Hill. It should be noted that no archaeological evidence for the location of the 'lost' 15th century chapel (from which Chapel Hill gets its name), thought to have been located close to Mare Way on the ridge to the north, has yet come to light.

Post-medieval to modern (c. AD1500 - c. AD 2008)

3.2.5 The potential for the survival of above ground and below ground remains of post-medieval and modern date is considered to be very high for this zone and takes the form of buildings and quarry pits associated with the former CEMEX cement works in addition to possible earlier clunch pits. As mentioned above, most if not all of the buildings date to the 1960s or later; it is not certain how much, if any, of the original plant remains on the Application Site. The large chimney (which falls within Zone 3) just beyond the southern edge of the zone is visible from some distance on the approach to the village, and is a visual reminder of both the economic and landscape impact that

the quarry and former CEMEX cement works have had on the village of Barrington over the last century.

- 3.2.6 Associated remains include the Mineral Railway, of which a number of tracks are present in various states of repair within all three zones. Some of this will be reinstated and upgraded to facilitate transportation of material to infill part of the quarry, while one of the former engines and two carriages have been donated to a railway museum (John Drayton pers. comm.). In addition, remains of the demolished building 'Glenside', probably constructed in the early 20th century, may lie in the north-east part of this zone.

3.3 Zone 2: Previous quarries/water bodies

Prehistoric (c. 10,000 BC - c. 700 BC)

- 3.3.1 Potential for the survival of prehistoric archaeology in this zone is extremely low, having been removed (if present) by recent quarrying. It is possible, however, that any areas that have not been quarried, for example close to the western edge/trackway (probably largely within Zone 3) may contain remains of this date as previous archaeological investigations revealed a probable Bronze Age ring-ditch (barrow) within the arable field to the immediate south-west (c.114m away) of the former CEMEX cement works (MCB17404). A further ring-ditch within an enclosure (MCB9627) and a prehistoric shaft (MCB17682) were also identified to the north-west of the Application Site, implying that this was a fairly intensively-utilised prehistoric landscape. During excavations immediately adjacent to the western edge of the quarry a single possible prehistoric pit was also identified (Collins and Knight 2007).

Iron Age to Roman (c. 700BC - c. AD410)

- 3.3.2 Potential for the survival of Iron Age or Roman archaeology in the main part of this zone is extremely low, having been removed (if present) by recent quarrying. Iron Age settlement activity appears to have been concentrated close to a dry valley later utilised by the Whole Way, to the north-west and at some distance from this zone/the Application Site.
- 3.3.3 It is possible, however, that any areas that have not been quarried, for example close to the western edge, may contain remains of Roman date as previous archaeological investigations have demonstrated the presence of part of a small Roman farmstead with associated boundaries, clunch pits, field systems and burials (MCB17688). The field system ditches were also found to continue to the south into an arable field adjacent to the Application Site/Zone 3 (Dickens *et al.* 2006). The excavation area was in a field located to the north-west of the Application Site, adjacent to Wilsmere Down Farm and the southern extent was still partially open at the time of the site visit (Plate 6). The Roman ditches had been re-cut several times demonstrating an enduring boundary that appeared to delineate the northern and easternmost extent of a settlement focus previously identified in 2005. The clunch pits were located uphill and away from the farmstead. The density of archaeological features increased towards the bottom of the slope, coinciding with the extent of hillwash deposits (Collins and Knight 2007).

Saxon and medieval (c. AD450 - c. AD1500)

- 3.3.4 Potential for the survival of Saxon archaeology in this zone is extremely low, given that no remains of this date have been identified by the extensive previous archaeological investigations around the quarry.

- 3.3.5 It is possible that medieval archaeology may survive in any areas that have not been quarried or previously disturbed, for example close to the western edge of the zone (adjacent to Zone 3). If present, this is likely to take the form of remains of ridge and furrow, which has been identified in most of the fields surrounding the quarry and has been shown by aerial photographs to have once continued into the areas that have since been quarried (Deegan 2005).

Post-medieval to modern (c. AD1500 - c. AD 2008)

- 3.3.6 Potential for the survival of post-medieval archaeology in this zone is extremely low, having been removed (if present) by recent quarrying.

3.4 Zone 3: Woodland/open ground to south of Zones 1 & 2, north of Barrington Hall

Prehistoric (c. 10,000 BC - c. 700 BC)

- 3.4.1 Prehistoric remains may survive below ground within the woodland between Barrington Hall and the former CEMEX cement works given the presence of the Bronze Age ring-ditch in the adjacent field (see above). No cropmarks have however been identified in these areas. The eastern part of this zone has been subject to landscaping associated with Barrington Hall, access/screening areas for the quarry and the construction of the Mineral Railway, while the western part has been ploughed for a considerable time.

Iron Age to Roman (c. 700BC - c. AD410)

- 3.4.2 Potential for the survival of Iron Age or Roman archaeology within the woodland between Barrington Hall and the former CEMEX cement works is thought to be low on current information. Identified remains of these dates have been found further to the north and west (see Zone 2), indicating that this southern area was not a focus of activity at this time. It is possible, however, that the Roman boundary or field system ditches (see Zone 2 above) continue from the settlements identified to the north and west (see Zone 2 above) into the swathe of land adjacent to Zone 2/3 and the scrub/open field to the south. No cropmarks have however been identified in these areas. The eastern part of this zone has been subject to landscaping associated with Barrington Hall and the construction of the Mineral Railway, while the western part has been ploughed for a considerable time.

Saxon and medieval (c. AD450 - c. AD1500)

- 3.4.3 Potential for the survival of Saxon archaeology in this zone is low based on current information, given that no remains of this date have been identified by the extensive previous archaeological investigations around the quarry.
- 3.4.4 Medieval remains may be represented by the surviving portion of a moat (CHER 01114a) within the woods to the north of Barrington Hall; the Hall is not included in the Application Site. If this moat is medieval in origin then it may represent the site of the medieval manor or homestead that was superseded by Barrington Hall in the 17th century (see Section 2 above). Its location in proximity to the medieval parish church to the east may support this interpretation, and may indicate that other associated remains of this date may lie in the vicinity. The absence of the two additional 'arms' of the moat and its somewhat odd alignment, may however point to a later origin of this earthwork (see below).
- 3.4.5 In addition, given its identification elsewhere in the Application Site, it is likely that ridge and furrow may survive in this zone, perhaps as earthworks if protected from ploughing

by the extant trees. This area is located closest to the medieval settlement(s) foci around the village green to the south and south-west and the 13th century church and associated occupation at Challis Green (see Bush 2012) on the eastern side of the Haslingfield Road, thus increasing the likelihood of archaeology of this date being present.

Post-medieval to modern (c. AD1500 - c. AD 2008)

- 3.4.6 The area of woodland to the immediate north of Barrington Hall was once part of the parkland and landscaped gardens associated with the Hall, a Listed Building. The moat was either reworked and incorporated into the landscape design or may have been created at this time and as such forms an integral part of the former garden. It once contained an orchard and brick structures survive that may have been associated with its use. It is currently water-filled (fed by a ditch and sluice to the north) and somewhat overgrown. It is possible that other landscape features may also survive in this zone, especially given the presence of a 'pear-shaped' mound thought to be a post-medieval garden feature, in a field to the south-west.
- 3.4.7 Part of the Mineral Railway, surviving as linear banks, also passes through the wooded area, linking to the former CEMEX cement works to the north. The extreme northern part of this zone is occupied by the former CEMEX cement works' chimney, which was once attached to a large kiln building. In addition to the Hall itself, there are numerous Listed Buildings in the vicinity: within the grounds of the Hall, to the east of Haslingfield Road and to the south around the village green.

4 DEGREE OF SURVIVAL

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 This section broadly assesses the degree of likely survival of any archaeological remains across the Application Site. Without information from detailed site investigation reports, which are currently being compiled, it has not been possible to provide a detailed predictive deposit model, therefore the following is intended as a guide only.
- 4.1.2 The past known land-use of much of the Application Site as industrial, including large scale quarrying, indicates that deposits across much of the Application Site will have been truncated and/or removed completely. However, based on analysis of historic mapping and aerial photographs, combined with the site visit it has been possible to identify some areas where archaeological deposits have some potential to survive.

4.2 Zone 1: Previously Developed Land (PDL)

- 4.2.1 Any archaeological deposits or features present across the vast majority of this zone will have been destroyed by previous quarrying and/or demolition and construction, landscaping and earth removal, installation of associated tanks and below ground services *etc* associated with the development of the works over the past hundred years or so. In addition, according to the draft Geoenvironmental & Geotechnical Desk Study (CampbellReith 2014, 11) there are reputed to be a number of voids and underground tunnels within this area, as well as landfill sites and fuel tanks.
- 4.2.2 Following information gained from the site visit and viewing of cartographic and aerial photographic sources, two possible areas where there is a potential for survival of archaeological deposits have tentatively been identified. The first is in the extreme north-east corner of the PDL, adjacent to Chapel Hill, while the other is the area occupied by the former office buildings and associated car parks in the central/southern part of the PDL, also adjacent to the road. The latter may have relatively shallow foundations. Once more detailed geotechnical and topographical data becomes available it may be possible to further define/characterise these (and possibly other) areas. It should be noted, however, that many of the surviving buildings within the Application Site have asbestos in their construction, and it is also possible that this material may be present in rubble form across the PDL. Based on the evidence from the nearby evaluation to the north of the PDL, features comprising furrows and occasional ditches were generally found to be very shallow/truncated and poorly dated.
- 4.2.3 The buildings currently surviving on the Application Site generally all appear to post-date the 1960s and as such are of limited architectural merit apart from representing the industrial and historical record of a late 20th century cement works.

4.3 Zone 2: Previous quarries/water bodies

- 4.3.1 As with Zone 1, any archaeological deposits or features present across the vast majority of this zone will have been destroyed by previous quarrying and associated works. There is some potential for survival of deposits in the narrow strips forming the western and south-western extents of the zone (or within Zone 3), in any areas which have not been quarried. Once more detailed geotechnical and topographical data becomes available it may be possible to further define these areas. Known archaeological deposits and features of Roman date exist to the immediate west of the zone near to Wilsmere Down Farm, some of which were quite deep and/or buried beneath a 0.3m-thick layer of colluvial hillwash (Collins and Knight 2007), indicating that survival of cut features may be good outside the areas of quarrying (albeit largely within Zone 3). Features investigated in the arable field to the south of Wilsmere Down

Farm, however, include a ring-ditch, the cut of which was largely only present within the subsoil with the base only just penetrating into the underlying natural (Dickens *et al.* 2006). This suggests that any surviving remains in areas of arable (or former arable) fields will have been affected by later ploughing.

4.4 Zone 3: Woodland/open ground to south of Zones 1 & 2, north of Barrington Hall

- 4.4.1 Survival of remains within the wooded areas of the Application Site could be very good as this area is less likely to have been ploughed. Much of this zone was once within the gardens of Barrington Hall so will have been subject to some landscaping. However the presence of the moat, albeit of uncertain date, indicates that survival of above (and possibly below) ground remains is good. There is no evidence for quarrying in this area, apart from a small possible quarry pit shown to the north on the 1903 Ordnance Survey map.
- 4.4.2 As with Zone 2, any open areas/arable fields within this zone will have been subject to the effects of ploughing.

5 THE IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT

5.1 The Proposed Development

5.1.1 The outline planning application will be for a residential development comprising up to 220 dwellings (in Zone 1/PDL) following demolition of the existing cement works buildings, with associated formal and informal open space (including allotments), access roads, footpaths and a small car park (Zones 2 and 3; Fig. 7).

5.2 The Potential Impact to Below- and Above-Ground Deposits

5.2.1 Within Zone 1 (PDL) this will involve demolition of the former CEMEX cement works buildings followed by groundworks for footings and service trenches, *etc.* This is most likely to impact upon those areas suggested to have some potential for the survival of archaeological deposits, namely in the north-east of the PDL and in the area around the former offices to the south. Little can be inferred for the depth of any surviving deposits in the former area, without detailed site investigation/geotechnical information, however the second area may have deposits surviving just below the car park surfaces and, depending on the depth of foundations, beneath the office buildings. These would therefore be affected by any deep footings, landscaping or other intrusive works.

5.2.2 Within Zone 2/3, the only area likely to have any surviving remains is along the western edge of the Application Site, which mostly falls within Zone 3. Based on information for the current Proposed Development plan (Fig. 7), the area will be landscaped around the former quarry/southern lagoon (where no archaeological remains are likely to survive), while the strip of land to the south-west of this will be largely open ground with some screening and a number of footpaths/tracks. Any construction, hard landscaping/levelling or associated service trenches (*e.g.* drainage) and plant movement will impact upon any below ground deposits in this latter area. Roman features were found immediately adjacent to the western edge of Zone 2/3, although it should be noted that the southern extent of these was covered by a 0.3m-thick layer of colluvial hillwash, in addition to the topsoil.

5.2.3 According to the Masterplan (Fig. 7), much of Zone 3 will be unaffected by the Proposed Development, with areas of woodland and screening being largely retained to the north and west of Barrington Hall and a number of tracks/footpaths being created through them that appear to follow the previous tracks of the Mineral Railway.

5.2.4 The main impact within Zone 3 will be from a car park with access off Haslingfield Road, which is positioned within the woodland immediately adjacent and to the south-east of the moat (CHER 01114a). The moat, which survives as an L-shaped water-filled ditch to the north of Barrington Hall is likely to be either a medieval homestead moat (site of a manor house) and/or a post-medieval landscape or garden feature. If the moat is of medieval origin then it is of historical and archaeological significance as it may be the site of one of Barrington's three documented manors known as Bendyshe manor, which was founded in 1325 (see page 14). Its proximity to the medieval parish church on the opposite side of the road, and the later Barrington Hall to the immediate south, may lend support to this interpretation.

5.2.5 Although the car park is placed to avoid the surviving L-shaped ditch, it in fact straddles the area where the return 'arm' or corner of the moat may lie (if this was a four-sided moat), as well as the central platform that would have been enclosed by the ditches. If the ditches are the remains of a medieval homestead moat, the platform area would be where the manor house and other occupation features would have been located. This would be an archaeologically sensitive area and any surviving below ground remains

(such as the infilled moat ditches and moat platform with buildings and associated remains) would be impacted upon by the construction of the car park and associated drainage/services.

- 5.2.6 If the moat is a later landscape feature it potentially might be less archaeologically-sensitive because the central island would not have been occupied; until recently the interior of the moat contained an orchard and kitchen garden but it is now overgrown. In addition, the two 'missing' sides of the moat ditches would presumably not have existed, although it should be noted that if this was a landscape feature it may have re-used the existing (medieval) moat. If the moat is entirely post-medieval in origin, it still has some historical value as a remnant of the designed Georgian or Victorian landscape associated with Barrington Hall. The site of the Hall has been the home of the Bendyshes since the 15th century, which again may lend credence to the moat being the location of the original manor house.
- 5.2.7 The area surrounding the moat may also be archaeologically sensitive, with there being some potential here for medieval and/or post-medieval features that would be particularly vulnerable to any tree clearance, dewatering or similar works that might be undertaken.
- 5.2.8 Construction of the car park would certainly affect the setting of the moat and other nearby above ground heritage assets including the nearby parish church, Barrington Hall and other Listed Buildings. The presence of existing woodland and proposed screening, however, is likely to soften this impact considerably.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The desk-based assessment has demonstrated that the Application Site lies within a landscape of known above and below ground heritage assets. Previous archaeological investigations (notably RPS 2005; Dickens *et al.* 2006) listed in the HER have shown that below ground archaeological remains spanning the prehistoric to post-medieval periods are present within the farmland surrounding the quarry and former CEMEX cement works. Information gleaned from historic maps, Listed Buildings and the HER also indicates that there are buildings of historic and/or architectural interest near to the Application Site, the setting of which may be affected by the Proposed Development. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings or other statutory designations within the boundaries of the Application Site, however there is a surviving earthwork, in the form of a moat of medieval or later date, to the north of Barrington Hall which could be directly affected by the Proposed Development.
- 6.1.2 Given the nature of the Application Site the survival of archaeological remains across much of the former CEMEX cement works (PDL/Zone 1) and the quarries (Zone 2) is likely to be limited. The assessment has indicated that there is some potential, however, for below-ground archaeological deposits to survive within the Application Site, notably within the northern, south/central parts of the PDL/Zone 1 where there appears to have been no previous quarrying or extensive buildings associated with the former CEMEX cement works, and the south-western part adjacent to the boundary of Zones 2/3. If present, these may date from the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and/or post-medieval periods, given the nearby presence of a Bronze Age ring-ditch, Roman settlement/boundary features and medieval to post-medieval furrows and ditched boundaries.
- 6.1.3 Depending on the depths of overburden across the Application Site, and the type of Proposed Development, these potential remains may or may not be impacted upon by the Proposed Development. Within Zone 1/PDL most of the groundworks for the Proposed Development will have a direct impact on any areas of surviving below-ground archaeological deposits. Within much of Zone 2 there is likely to be little impact from the Proposed Development while the proposed scheme for Zone 3 may entail the construction of a new car park and access, landscaping, clearance and/or associated works that would have an impact on any surviving above (such as the moat) or below ground heritage assets.
- 6.1.4 Prior to the compilation of the EA heritage chapter, advice should be sought from the Cambridgeshire County Council Heritage Environment Team regarding the potential impacts of the Proposed Development.
- 6.1.5 It should also be noted that a considerable archive of documents, photographs and objects associated with the geology, archaeology, history and development of the quarry and former CEMEX cement works has been amassed by the former quarry manager John Drayton, much of which is currently stored in the former CEMEX cement works office.

APPENDIX A. HER SUMMARY DATA

Monuments (2km radius)

HER No	MON ID	Type	Name	Evidence	Date
01005A	MCB1270	BLD	Haslingfield Manor	EXTANT BUILDING	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
01005b	MCB1271	MON	Haslingfield Manor	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, EARTHWORK, EXTANT BUILDING, STRUCTURE	16th century to 19th century (1501 AD to 1900 AD)
01114a	MCB1416	MON	Possible moat north of Barrington Hall	EARTHWORK	Medieval or 18th century to 19th century (1701 AD to 1900 AD)
03339A	MCB4137	BLD	Dovecote at Church Farm, Barrington	EXTANT BUILDING	18th century (1701 AD to 1800 AD)
03364a	MCB4166	FS	Brick, Shepreth		Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
03364B	MCB4167	MON	Enclosure and ring-ditches, Shepreth	CROPMARK	Undated
03995A	MCB4856	FS	Saxo-Norman pottery, Foxton to Barrington Road		Saxo-Norman (1001 AD to 1150 AD)
03995B	MCB4857	FS	Saxon bronze bowl, Foxton to Barrington Road		Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
04209a	MCB5098	MON	Barrington Road, Foxton (IA remains)	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Iron Age (800 BC to 42 AD)
04209b	MCB5099	FS	Roman pottery, Barrington Road, Foxton		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
04347A	MCB5270	FS	Roman coin, Haslingfield churchyard		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
04363A	MCB5288	FS	Roman pottery, Haslingfield		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
04363B	MCB5289	FS	Prehistoric flint implements, Haslingfield		Prehistoric (500000 BC to 42 AD)
04363C	MCB5290	FS	Clay pipe stems, Haslingfield		Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
04718a	MCB5700	MON	Mare Way (prehistoric trackway), Haslingfield	EARTHWORK	Prehistoric (500000 BC to 42 AD)
04718b	MCB5701	FS	Roman coin, Haslingfield		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)

HER No	MON ID	Type	Name	Evidence	Date
05006A	MCB6066	FS	Post-medieval pottery and clay pipe stems, Haslingfield		Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
08910A	MCB10690	MON	Ridge and furrow, Shepreth	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
08940A	MCB10724	MON	Ridge and furrow, Barrington and Haslingfield	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
10002	MCB11863	MON	Medieval moat, Pates Farmhouse, Haslingfield	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
10003	MCB11864	MON	Ridge, Haslingfield	EARTHWORK	Undated
10004	MCB11865	MON	Pond at All Saints' Church churchyard, Haslingfield	EARTHWORK	Undated
1006	MCB1272	MON	Moat, The Manor, Harston	EARTHWORK	18th century (1701 AD to 1800 AD)
10398	MCB12349	BLD	Dovecote, 4 High Street, Barrington	EXTANT BUILDING	18th century (1701 AD to 1800 AD)
10429	MCB12380	BLD	Dovecote, Harlton	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
10430	MCB12381	BLD	Dovecote, Harlton	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
10431	MCB12382	BLD	The Dove House, Snakes Lane, Harlton	EXTANT BUILDING	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
10432	MCB12383	BLD	C17th dovecote, High Street, Haslingfield	EXTANT BUILDING	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
10433	MCB12384	BLD	C18th dovecote, New Road, Haslingfield	EXTANT BUILDING	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
1113	MCB1414	MON	Moat Orchard, Harlton	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
11216	MCB13199	MON	Ridge and furrow, Barrington	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
11240	MCB13224	MON	Pond, Manor Cottage, Haslingfield	EARTHWORK	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
11241	MCB13225	MON	Sunken area, Haslingfield	EARTHWORK	Undated
11242	MCB13226	MON	Medieval house platform, Back Lane, Haslingfield	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
11324	MCB13322	FS	Roman brooch, Barrington		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
11564	MCB13603	FS	Roman metalwork, Foxton		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)

HER No	MON ID	Type	Name	Evidence	Date
11951	MCB14065	MON	Medieval occupation evidence, Challis Green, Barrington	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
12112	MCB14237	PG	Haslingfield Hall, Haslingfield	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	16th century to 17th century (1550 AD to 1700 AD)
12114	MCB14239	PG	Vicarage gardens, Haslingfield	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	18th century to 19th century (1701 AD to 1900 AD)
12274	MCB14398	PG	Gardens of Barrington Hall	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Undated
1272	MCB1644	MON	Medieval moated site, Barrington	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
3097	MCB3838	FS	Hippo remains, Barrington Pit		Palaeolithic (500000 BC to 10001 BC)
3100	MCB3841	FS	Unidentified object, Barrington		Bronze Age (2500 BC to 701 BC)
3102	MCB3843	FS	Stone axes, Barrington		Neolithic (4000 BC to 2201 BC)
3103	MCB3844	FS	Pottery dredged from river, Barrington		Early Saxon to Medieval (410 AD to 1539 AD)
3104	MCB3845	MON	Pear-shaped mound, Barrington	EARTHWORK	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
3105	MCB3846	FS	Animal remains, Barrington		Palaeolithic (500000 BC to 10001 BC)
3106	MCB3847	MON	Medieval gravestones, Barrington	STRUCTURE	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
3120	MCB3864	BLD	Tower windmill, Barrington	EXTANT BUILDING	19th century (1801 AD to 1900 AD)
3121	MCB3865	FS	Arrowhead find, 10 Orwell Road, Barrington		Bronze Age (2500 BC to 701 BC)
3141	MCB3889	BLD	Guildhall, Barrington	EXTANT BUILDING	15th century (1401 AD to 1500 AD)
3142	MCB3890	BLD	Bulbeck Mill House, Barrington	EXTANT BUILDING	18th century (1701 AD to 1800 AD)
3143	MCB3891	BLD	West Green Farm, Barrington	EXTANT BUILDING	19th century (1801 AD to 1900 AD)

HER No	MON ID	Type	Name	Evidence	Date
3144	MCB3892	BLD	Newlyn Cottage, Barrington	EXTANT BUILDING	14th century to 17th century (1301 AD to 1700 AD)
3145	MCB3893	BLD	Rectory Farm, Barrington	EXTANT BUILDING	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
3146	MCB3894	BLD	Westgate Farm, Barrington	EXTANT BUILDING	18th century (1701 AD to 1800 AD)
3147	MCB3895	BLD	Westgate House, Barrington	EXTANT BUILDING	17th century to 18th century (1601 AD to 1800 AD)
3148	MCB3896	BLD	Royal Oak Inn, Barrington	EXTANT BUILDING	14th century to 19th century (1301 AD to 1900 AD)
3170	MCB3929	FS	Arretine cup, Barrington		Iron Age (800 BC to 42 AD)
3183	MCB3943	BLD	Barrington Hall	EXTANT BUILDING	17th century to 20th century (1601 AD to 2000 AD)
3192	MCB3955	PG	Barrington Village Green		Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
3194	MCB3957	MON	Roman finds, Barrington		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
3215	MCB3979	FS	Saxon finds, Barrington		Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
3219	MCB3983	FS	Saxon brooch, Barrington		Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
3220	MCB3984	FS	Roman crater find, E of Barrington		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
3239	MCB4009	BLD	Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church, Harlton	EXTANT BUILDING	14th century to Modern (1301 AD to 2050 AD)
3247	MCB4020	MON	Barrington Road, Foxton	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Iron Age (800 BC to 42 AD)
3255	MCB4032	FS	Saxon finds, Barrington		Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
3256	MCB4033	FS	Iron Age finds, Barrington		Iron Age (800 BC to 42 AD)
3263	MCB4042	MON	Late Iron Age settlement, Barrington	DESTROYED MONUMENT, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Iron Age (800 BC to 42 AD)

HER No	MON ID	Type	Name	Evidence	Date
3298	MCB4084	MON	Lynchets in Balk Plantation, Barrington	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
3299	MCB4085	MON	Field system remains, Barrington	CROPMARK, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
3339	MCB4136	BLD	Church Farm, Barrington	EXTANT BUILDING	14th century to 19th century (1301 AD to 1900 AD)
3342	MCB4140	BLD	Rectory, Harlton	EXTANT BUILDING	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
3346	MCB4144	BLD	Wilsmere Down Farm, Barrington	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, EXTANT BUILDING	19th century (1801 AD to 1900 AD)
3352	MCB4153	BLD	Manor Farm, Harlton	EXTANT BUILDING	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
3364	MCB4165	MON	Brown Spinney, Shepreth	CROPMARK, FIND, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
3373	MCB4176	MON	Roman wall painting, Lower Mill, Barrington	ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
3438	MCB4241	MON	Saxon gravegoods, Harlton	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE, FIND	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
3514	MCB4319	MON	Ridge and furrow, Harlton	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
3519	MCB4325	MON	Ridge and furrow, Harlton	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
357	MCB470	BLD	All Saints' Church, Barrington	EXTANT BUILDING	Medieval to Modern (1066 AD to 2050 AD)
3943	MCB4799	BLD	All Saints' Church, Haslingfield	EXTANT BUILDING	12th century to Modern (1101 AD to 2050 AD)
3989	MCB4849	MON	Saxon burials, Foxton Station	FIND	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
3991	MCB4851	FS	Perforated stone axe hammer, Foxton		Bronze Age (2500 BC to 701 BC)
3992	MCB4852	FS	Stone axe hammer find, Foxton railway station		Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age (4000 BC to 701 BC)
3993	MCB4853	FS	Neolithic jadeite axehead, Foxton-Barrington border		Neolithic (4000 BC to 2201 BC)
3994	MCB4854	MON	Pits, Barrington Road, Foxton	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Iron Age (800 BC to 42 AD)

HER No	MON ID	Type	Name	Evidence	Date
3995	MCB4855	FS	Saxon sword, Foxton to Barrington Road		Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
3997	MCB4859	FS	Neolithic flint axe, Foxton		Neolithic (4000 BC to 2201 BC)
4042	MCB4905	MON	Enclosure cropmarks, Foxton	CROPMARK, FIND	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman (800 BC to 409 AD)
4181	MCB5063	MON	Roman villa, Hoffers Brook Farm	CROPMARK, FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
4209	MCB5097	MON	Saxon cemetery, 16 Barrington Road, Foxton	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Saxon (410 AD to 650 AD)
4340	MCB5262	FS	Neolithic flints, Chapel Hill, Haslingfield		Neolithic (4000 BC to 2201 BC)
4341	MCB5263	FS	Saxon brooch, Haslingfield		Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
4342	MCB5264	FS	Saxon disc brooches, Haslingfield		Early Saxon (410 AD to 650 AD)
4343	MCB5265	FS	Roman glass vessel, Haslingfield		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
4344	MCB5266	FS	Bronze Age dagger, Haslingfield		Bronze Age (2500 BC to 701 BC)
4345	MCB5267	FS	Iron Age weaving comb, Haslingfield		Iron Age (800 BC to 42 AD)
4346	MCB5268	FS	Finds, Haslingfield		Undated
4347	MCB5269	FS	Bronze Age flint arrowheads, Haslingfield		Bronze Age (2500 BC to 701 BC)
4348	MCB5271	FS	Roman coins, Haslingfield		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
4349	MCB5272	FS	Roman coin and spindle whorls, Haslingfield		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
4351	MCB5274	FS	Mesolithic tranchet axe, Haslingfield		Mesolithic (10000 BC to 4001 BC)
4362	MCB5286	FS	Roman tweezers, Harston Mill		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
4363	MCB5287	MON	Medieval remains, Haslingfield	FIND	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
4364	MCB5291	FS	Medieval pottery scatter, Haslingfield		Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)

HER No	MON ID	Type	Name	Evidence	Date
4365	MCB5292	FS	Medieval pottery scatter, Haslingfield		11th century to Medieval (1001 AD to 1539 AD)
4366	MCB5293	FS	Medieval pottery, Haslingfield		11th century to Medieval (1001 AD to 1539 AD)
4367	MCB5294	FS	Roman coin, River Farm, Haslingfield		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
4368	MCB5295	BLD	River Farm, Haslingfield	EXTANT BUILDING	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
4528	MCB5474	FS	Iron Age remains, Haslingfield		Iron Age (800 BC to 42 AD)
4718	MCB5699	MON	Bronze Age barrow, Money Hill, Haslingfield	CROPMARK, EARTHWORK	Bronze Age (2500 BC to 701 BC)
4719	MCB5702	MON	Round barrow, Haslingfield	CROPMARK	Undated
4720	MCB5703	MON	Round barrow, Haslingfield	CROPMARK	Undated
4721	MCB5704	MON	Round barrow, Haslingfield	CROPMARK	Undated
4722	MCB5705	MON	Round barrow, Haslingfield	CROPMARK	Undated
4723	MCB5706	MON	Round barrow, Haslingfield	CROPMARK	Undated
4853	MCB5870	MON	Barrington B Inhumation Cemetery, Hoopers Field	FIND	Early Saxon to Middle Saxon (410 AD to 700 AD)
4884	MCB5905	BLD	C18th vicarage, Haslingfield	EXTANT BUILDING	18th century to 19th century (1701 AD to 1900 AD)
4909	MCB5933	BLD	Willow Farm, Haslingfield	EXTANT BUILDING	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
4910	MCB5934	BLD	Pate's Farm, Haslingfield	EXTANT BUILDING	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
4916	MCB5940	BLD	Harston Manor House	EXTANT BUILDING	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
5006	MCB6065	FS	Early medieval pottery, Haslingfield		Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
5008	MCB6068	FS	Saxon pottery, Haslingfield		Late Saxon (851 AD to 1065 AD)
7220	MCB8704	MON	Enclosure cropmarks, Shepreth	CROPMARK	Undated

HER No	MON ID	Type	Name	Evidence	Date
7717	MCB9325	FS	Roman bronze objects, Foxton		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
7771	MCB9389	FS	Roman metalwork find, Barrington		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
7990	MCB9627	MON	Bronze Age enclosure and ring-ditch, Barrington	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE, CROPMARK, SUBSURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age (2500 BC to 101 BC)
8324	MCB9983	FS	Commonwealth penny, Foxton		Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
8602	MCB10316	MON	Cropmarks, Foxton	CROPMARK	Undated
8626	MCB10344	MON	Linear features, Foxton	CROPMARK	Undated
8627	MCB10345	MON	Linear ditches, Foxton	CROPMARK	Undated
8628	MCB10346	MON	Ditches, Foxton	CROPMARK	Undated
8629	MCB10347	MON	Double ditched track, Foxton	CROPMARK	Undated
8630	MCB10348	MON	Cropmarks, Foxton	CROPMARK	Undated
8632	MCB10350	MON	Linear ditches, Foxton	CROPMARK	Undated
8635	MCB10353	MON	Cropmarks, Foxton	CROPMARK	Unknown
8636	MCB10354	MON	Cropmarks, Foxton	CROPMARK	Undated
8910	MCB10689	MON	Cropmarks, Shepreth	CROPMARK	Undated
8927	MCB10709	MON	Linear features, Foxton	CROPMARK	Undated
8940	MCB10723	FS	Rectangular enclosures, Barrington and Haslingfield	CROPMARK	Undated
8947	MCB10731	MON	Cropmark enclosure, Barrington	CROPMARK	Undated
9526	MCB11341	MON	Cropmark complex, Harston	CROPMARK	Undated
9602	MCB11424	MON	Cropmarks, Harston	CROPMARK	Undated

HER No	MON ID	Type	Name	Evidence	Date
9651	MCB11476	MON	Settlement system with double ring-ditch, Haslingfield	CROPMARK	Undated
9654	MCB11479	MON	Linear features, Haslingfield	CROPMARK	Undated
9984	MCB11844	MON	Ridge and furrow, Barrington	EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
9985	MCB11845	MON	Miscellaneous earthworks, Barrington	EARTHWORK	Unknown
CB14545	MCB14545	MON	Early to Middle Saxon settlement, Harston Mill, Harston	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
CB14650	MCB14650	MON	Iron Age/Roman linear features, Foxtan Brook	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Iron Age to 19th century (800 BC to 1900 AD)
CB14688	MCB14688	MON	Late Iron Age - Roman features, St. Neots to Duxford gas pipeline Site 10, Shepreth	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Iron Age to 2nd century AD (100 BC to 200 AD)
CB14689	MCB14689	MON	Iron Age features and Romano-British cemetery, St. Neots to Duxford gas pipeline Site 5	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman (800 BC to 409 AD)
CB14690	MCB14690	MON	Neolithic pits, St. Neots to Duxford gas pipeline Site 5, Foxtan	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Neolithic (4000 BC to 2201 BC)
CB14691	MCB14691	MON	Coprolite extraction site, St. Neots to Duxford gas pipeline Site 5	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
CB14880	MCB14880	BLD	All Saints' Church, Harston	EXTANT BUILDING	13th century to Modern (1201 AD to 2050 AD)
CB15256	MCB15256	MON	Bronze Age/Iron Age remains, Harston Mill	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Neolithic to 5th century Roman (3000 BC to 409 AD)
CB15627	MCB15627	FS	Roman and Medieval pottery, 65 New Road, Haslingfield		Roman to Medieval (43 AD to 1539 AD)
MCB15785	MCB15785	MON	Undated and Medieval/Post Medieval field boundaries, Barrington Cement Quarry	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
MCB16178	MCB16178	FS	Flint scatter, Haslingfield		Neolithic (4000 BC to 2201 BC)
MCB16353	MCB16353	MON	Ridge and furrow, Barrington	CROPMARK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
MCB16354	MCB16354	MON	Ridge and furrow, Barrington	CROPMARK, EARTHWORK	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
MCB16355	MCB16355	MON	Possible ring-ditch, Barrington	CROPMARK	Unknown
MCB16356	MCB16356	FS	Fieldwalking finds, Barrington Cement Quarry		Early Neolithic to 19th century (4000 BC to 1900 AD)

HER No	MON ID	Type	Name	Evidence	Date
MCB16357	MCB16357	MON	Medieval and Post-Medieval features, Barrington Cement Quarry	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
MCB16554	MCB16554	MON	Rugby Cement Works, Barrington	STRUCTURE	20th century (1901 AD to 2000 AD)
MCB16578	MCB16578	BLD	Shepreth railway station	EXTANT BUILDING	Undated
MCB16579	MCB16579	MON	Train radio mast, Shepreth	STRUCTURE	Undated
MCB16656	MCB16656	MON	Saxo-Norman and Medieval features, Well House Meadow, Haslingfield	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	11th century to 14th century (1001 AD to 1400 AD)
MCB16952	MCB16952	FS	Medieval pottery, 82 High Street, Harlton		Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
MCB17164	MCB17164	BLD	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Haslingfield	EXTANT BUILDING	19th century to Modern (1801 AD to 2050 AD)
MCB17400	MCB17400	MON	Quarries, Hill Plantation, Barrington	EARTHWORK	Post Medieval to 20th century (1540 AD to 2000 AD)
MCB17401	MCB17401	MON	Farmstead and linear features, Barrington	CROPMARK, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Post Medieval to Modern (1540 AD to 2050 AD)
MCB17402	MCB17402	MON	Chalk pit, Cracknow Hill, Barrington	CROPMARK, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, EARTHWORK	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
MCB17403	MCB17403	MON	Ridge and furrow, Barrington	EARTHWORK	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
MCB17404	MCB17404	MON	ring-ditch, Barrington	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE, CROPMARK, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Bronze Age (2500 BC to 1501 BC)
MCB17418	MCB17418	MON	Ridge and furrow, Harlton	CROPMARK	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
MCB17419	MCB17419	MON	Clunch pit, Barrington	EARTHWORK	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
MCB17420	MCB17420	MON	ring-ditches, Barrington	CROPMARK	Bronze Age (2500 BC to 701 BC)
MCB17421	MCB17421	BLD	Fox Hole Down Farm, Barrington	DEMOLISHED BUILDING	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
MCB17422	MCB17422	MON	Ridge and furrow, Barrington	EARTHWORK	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)

HER No	MON ID	Type	Name	Evidence	Date
					to 1900 AD)
MCB17423	MCB17423	MON	Cropmark enclosures, Barrington	CROPMARK	Unknown
MCB17436	MCB17436	MON	Enclosure complex, Barrington quarry	CROPMARK, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Iron Age to 1st century AD (100 BC to 70 AD)
MCB17437	MCB17437	MON	Enclosure complex, Barrington quarry	CROPMARK, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Iron Age to 1st century AD (100 BC to 70 AD)
MCB17439	MCB17439	MON	Iron Age and undated ditches, Barrington quarry	CROPMARK, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Iron Age (800 BC to 42 AD)
MCB17495	MCB17495	FS	Medieval jetton find, Manor Farm, Harlton	FIND	15th century (1401 AD to 1500 AD)
MCB17682	MCB17682	MON	Undated shaft, Barrington quarry	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age (4000 BC to 701 BC)
MCB17683	MCB17683	MON	Prehistoric and undated features, Barrington quarry	CROPMARK, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Prehistoric (4000 BC to 42 AD)
MCB17684	MCB17684	MON	Roman field system, Barrington	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
MCB17685	MCB17685	MON	Undated features, Barrington	CROPMARK, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Unknown
MCB17686	MCB17686	MON	Undated, Prehistoric, Roman and Post-Medieval features, Barrington	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Neolithic to 19th century (3000 BC to 1900 AD)
MCB17688	MCB17688	MON	Roman settlement activity, Wilsmere Down, Barrington	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
MCB17689	MCB17689	MON	Roman settlement activity, Barrington	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Unknown
MCB17718	MCB17718	MON	Clunch quarries, Haslingfield	EARTHWORK	Medieval to 20th century (1066 AD to 2000 AD)
MCB17721	MCB17721	MON	Possible ring-ditch or pit, Barrington	CROPMARK	Unknown
MCB17722	MCB17722	MON	Possible rectilinear enclosure, Barrington	CROPMARK	Unknown
MCB17724	MCB17724	MON	Possible barrow, Barrington	CROPMARK	Bronze Age (2500 BC to 701 BC)
MCB17731	MCB17731	MON	Clunch feature and medieval floor tile finds, Haslingfield churchyard	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)

HER No	MON ID	Type	Name	Evidence	Date
MCB17759	MCB17759	FS	Medieval pottery, Barrington	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
MCB18068	MCB18068	MON	Milestone, Cambridge Road, Foxton	EXTANT STRUCTURE	18th century to 19th century (1701 AD to 1900 AD)
MCB19109	MCB19109	MON	19th century quarry pits, Barrington	EXCAVATED FEATURE	19th century (1801 AD to 1900 AD)
MCB19399	MCB19399	BLD	Former chapel, Barrington	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, EXTANT BUILDING	18th century to Modern (1701 AD to 2050 AD)
MCB19634	MCB19634	MON	Early medieval ditch at 26 New Road, Haslingfield	EXCAVATED FEATURE	11th century to 12th century (1001 AD to 1200 AD)
MCB19816	MCB19816	MON	Iron Age finds and features at 30 New Road, Haslingfield	EXCAVATED FEATURE	Late Iron Age to 19th century (100 BC to 1900 AD)
MCB19910	MCB19910	MON	Large Pits at 71 New Road, Haslingfield	EXCAVATED FEATURE	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Table 1: HER Monuments

Listed Buildings (2km search)

DesigUID	Type	HER No	Name	Grade
DCB6416	LB	51532	Manor House	II*
DCB6625	LB	51534	Old Vicarage	II
DCB4575	LB	52049		II
DCB6706	LB	52099	Milestone	II
DCB6247	LB	51781	White Hills	II
DCB6297	LB	51797	Green Farmhouse	II
DCB6404	LB	51770	Boundary Wall to Pleasure Garden, at Haslingfield Manor	II
DCB6405	LB	51780	Hillside	II
DCB6629	LB	51768	Haslingfield Manor	II*
DCB6917	LB	51778	Hillview	II
DCB6969	LB	51772	Manor Cottage	II
DCB5845	LB	51785		II
DCB5845	LB	51785		II
DCB5019	LB	51807		II
DCB6064	LB	51787	Pear Tree Cottage	II
DCB4992	LB	51774	Brook Bank	II
DCB4649	LB	51789	Stables at River Farm	II
DCB5341	LB	51799	Pear Tree Cottages	II
DCB5541	LB	51777		II
DCB5744	LB	51809		II
DCB6060	LB	51795		II
DCB6061	LB	51806		II

DesigUID	Type	HER No	Name	Grade
DCB6165	LB	51790	Stable Block at River Farm	II
DCB6166	LB	51803	Norbrook	II
DCB6245	LB	51788	River Farmhouse	II
DCB6494	LB	51796	The White Cottage	II
DCB5541	LB	51777		II
DCB5341	LB	51799	Pear Tree Cottages	II
DCB6061	LB	51806		II
DCB6061	LB	51806		II
DCB6061	LB	51806		II
DCB6061	LB	51806		II
DCB5509	LB	51533	Church of All Saints	II*
DCB6711	LB	52079	Barn at Bulbeck Mill House	II
DCB4578	LB	52057	Church Farmhouse	II
DCB4574	LB	52048		II
DCB4576	LB	52051	Barrington Hall	II
DCB4577	LB	52054	Rectory Farmhouse	II
DCB4579	LB	52062		II
DCB4580	LB	52071	Bulbeck Mill House	II
DCB4888	LB	52401	Telephone Kiosk	II
DCB4923	LB	52061		II
DCB4926	LB	52067	The Guildhall	II
DCB4930	LB	52087		II
DCB5821	LB	52070		II
DCB6791	LB	52063		II
DCB5389	LB	52075		II
DCB5572	LB	52060		II
DCB5573	LB	52066		II
DCB5574	LB	52073		II
DCB5728	LB	52064	Waterpump outside Numbers 18 and 20	II
DCB5935	LB	52059	Dove House	II
DCB6145	LB	52072		II
DCB6257	LB	52056	Barrington Primary School	II
DCB6301	LB	52052	Gates and Gatepiers at Barrington Hall	II
DCB6302	LB	52055	Church of All Saints	I
DCB6388	LB	52045	The Cottage	II
DCB6389	LB	52046		II
DCB6390	LB	52047		II
DCB6391	LB	52050	Lodge at Entrance to Barrington Hall	II
DCB6392	LB	52053	Barn at Rectory Farm	II
DCB6710	LB	52068		II
DCB5537	LB	51740	The Old Rectory	II
DCB5539	LB	51747	The Hare and Hound Public House	II
DCB5540	LB	51750	Combe Cottage	II

DesigUID	Type	HER No	Name	Grade
DCB5927	LB	51749	Sunnyside	II
DCB6167	LB	51805	Spring Cottage	II
DCB6490	LB	51783	The Moorings	II
DCB6807	LB	51751	Elm Cottage	II
DCB6811	LB	51756	Barn at Willow Farm	II
DCB6724	LB	51764		II
DCB4630	LB	51798	Stearns Farmhouse	II
DCB4632	LB	51808	Barn at Number 2 (Hillside Farmhouse)	II
DCB4646	LB	51773	Bridge and adjoining Moat Wall, at Haslingfield Manor	II
DCB4989	LB	51767	Piers and adjoining Wall, South Entry to Haslingfield Manor	II
DCB5019	LB	51807		II
DCB5352	LB	51792	The Dovecote	II
DCB5359	LB	51769	Boundary Wall to Walled Garden, at Haslingfield Manor	II
DCB5360	LB	51771	Well House, at Haslingfield Manor	II
DCB5542	LB	51782	Church of All Saints	I
DCB5557	LB	51793	Glebe Cottage	II
DCB5558	LB	51802	The Orchards	II
DCB5742	LB	51791	Granary, rear of Number 23	II
DCB5743	LB	51800		II
DCB5748	LB	51766	Oak Cottage	II
DCB5845	LB	51785		II
DCB5846	LB	51794	The Maltings	II
DCB5921	LB	51801		II
DCB5925	LB	51765	The Vicarage	II
DCB5978	LB	51786	Church Gate Cottage	II
DCB6879	LB	52058		II
DCB6929	LB	52078	Bulbeck Mill	II
DCB6930	LB	52065		II
DCB6975	LB	52069		II
DCB6977	LB	52088		II
DCB6390	LB	52047		II
DCB6710	LB	52068		II
DCB5574	LB	52073		II
DCB4566	LB	52097	Outbuildings Immediately South West of Number 43 West Green	II
DCB4581	LB	52086	Archer Bridge	II
DCB4582	LB	52090	West Green Farmhouse	II
DCB4583	LB	52091	Outbuilding to Number 20 West Green Farmhouse	II
DCB4929	LB	52083		II

DesigUID	Type	HER No	Name	Grade
DCB4934	LB	52089	Newlyn	II*
DCB4935	LB	52094	West Thatch	II
DCB5727	LB	52095	Royal Oak Inn	II*
DCB6043	LB	52096	Westgate Farmhouse	II
DCB6477	LB	52092		II
DCB6712	LB	52081	Westgate House	II
DCB6793	LB	52080		II
DCB6927	LB	52085	Outbuildings North and West of Number 43 West Green	II
DCB6976	LB	52084		II
DCB6978	LB	52093	Old Webb's	II
DCB4631	LB	51804	Dovecote Cottage	II
DCB4639	LB	51739	Church of St Mary	I
DCB4640	LB	51746	The White House	II
DCB4641	LB	51748	Lyn Cottage	II
DCB4642	LB	51752	The Dove House	II
DCB4644	LB	51757	Willow Farmhouse	II
DCB4645	LB	51759	Pates Farmhouse	II
DCB4648	LB	51784		II
DCB4980	LB	51753	Manor Farmhouse	II
DCB5538	LB	51745	Windy Ridge	II
DCB5746	LB	51741	Dilleys	II

Table 2: Listed Buildings

Events

Event No.	Name	Organisation
ECB1554	AP assessment at Harston Mill, 2000	Air Photo Services Ltd
ECB718	Excavation at Barrington Road Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, 1922	Cambridge Antiquarian Society
ECB209	Evaluation at 65 New Road, Haslingfield, 2000	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
ECB1409	Geophysical survey at Haslingfield Manor, 2003	Oxford Archaeotechnics
ECB1411	Evaluation at Haslingfield Manor, 2003	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
ECB1411	Evaluation at Haslingfield Manor, 2003	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
ECB1479	Phase 2 evaluation at Barrington Cement Quarry, 2004	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
ECB1744	Earthwork survey and field walking near River Farm, Haslingfield	Cambridge Archaeology Field Group
ECB3473	Evaluation at 30 New Road, Haslingfield, 2010-11	Oxford Archaeology East

Event No.	Name	Organisation
ECB3786	Evaluation at 26 New Road, Haslingfield 2012	Archaeological Solutions
ECB3907	Evaluation at 71 New Road, Haslingfield	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
ECB3577	Watching brief at Haslingfield Manor moat clearance, 2011	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
ECB3538	Excavation at Challis Green, Barrington, 2011	Oxford Archaeology East
ECB423	Excavation at Barrington (Edix Hill) A-S Cemetery, 1989	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
ECB3310	Evaluation at Orwell Road, Barrington, 2010	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
ECB3410	Evaluation at 30 New Road, Haslingfield	Archaeological Solutions
ECB3259	Borehole survey, Haslingfield Hall, 2004	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
ECB204	Evaluation at Harston Mill, 2000	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
ECB2487	Geophysical survey, Barrington Quarry, 2005	Stratascan
ECB2487	Geophysical survey, Barrington Quarry, 2005	Stratascan
ECB2376	Evaluation at Barrington quarry, 2005	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
ECB2547	Monitoring visit to developments at All Saints Church, Harston, 2001	Cambridgeshire Archaeology
ECB2541	Fieldwalking at Manor Farm, Harlton, 2006	Cambridge Archaeology Field Group
ECB2634	Excavations at Harston Mill, Harston, 2000	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
ECB2447	AP assessment, Barrington Cement Works extension, 2005	Alison Deegan
ECB2487	Geophysical survey, Barrington Quarry, 2005	Stratascan
ECB860	Excavations at Hoopers Field, Barrington, 1880	
ECB861	Excavation of Barrington B cemetery, 1860	
ECB1722	Archaeological monitoring at Harlton Church, 2004	Tony Baggs
ECB2740	AP assessment, Barrington cement works, 2005	RPS Planning Transport and Environment
ECB2758	Watching brief at Haslingfield church, 2003	Cambridge Archaeology Field Group

Event No.	Name	Organisation
ECB2850	Excavation at Barrington Cement Quarry, 2006-7	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
ECB3117	Watching Brief at Whole Way, Barrington, 2008	Oxford Archaeology East
ECB2376	Evaluation at Barrington quarry, 2005	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
ECB1156	Excavation at Barrington (Edix Hill) A-S Cemetery, 1991	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
ECB1155	Excavation at Barrington (Edix Hill) A-S Cemetery, 1990	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
ECB2376	Evaluation at Barrington quarry, 2005	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
ECB2011	Watching brief on land at Well House Meadow, Haslingfield, 2005	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
ECB1885	Fieldwalking survey at Barrington Cement Quarry, 1998	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
ECB1886	AP assessment at Barrington Cement Quarry, 1998	Air Photo Services (Cambridge)
ECB1887	Evaluation at Barrington Cement Quarry, 1999	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
ECB698	Evaluation at Barrington Primary School, 2002	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
ECB539	St. Neots to Duxford Gas Pipeline Investigations, 1994	Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.
ECB510	Evaluation at Foxton Brook, Shepreth, 1998	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
ECB1612	AP assessment at Challis Green, Barrington, 1996	Air Photo Services (Cambridge)
ECB859	Evaluation at Challis Green, Barrington, 1996	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
ECB1987	AP assessment at Shepreth, 1998	Air Photo Services (Cambridge)
ECB2186	Watching brief at Brown Spinney, Shepreth, 2006	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
ECB2679	AP assessment, Manor Farm, Harston, 1991	Air Photo Services (Cambridge)
ECB2186	Watching brief at Brown Spinney, Shepreth, 2006	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
ECB539	St. Neots to Duxford Gas Pipeline Investigations, 1994	Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.
ECB807	Excavations at Shepreth Roman villa, 1885	
ECB874	Excavation at Shepreth Roman villa, 1968-1972	

Event No.	Name	Organisation
ECB2186	Watching brief at Brown Spinney, Shepreth, 2006	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit

Table 3: Events

APPENDIX B. MAPS AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS CONSULTED

Historic Maps Consulted

(NB see RPS 2005 Appendix 5 for full list of relevant historic maps for Barrington and surrounding villages)

Barrington Inclosure Map (Copy) c.1800 (296/P3)

Ordnance Survey Maps:

Sheet 53, 08 1: 2,500 (c. 25" to 1 mile) 1886

Sheet 53 04 1: 2,500 (c. 25" to 1 mile) 1886

Sheet 53 07 1: 2,500 (c. 25" to 1 mile) 1886

Sheet 53 03 1: 2,500 (c. 25" to 1 mile) 1886-7

Sheet 53, 08 1: 2,500 (c. 25" to 1 mile) 1903

Sheet 53 04 1: 2,500 (c. 25" to 1 mile) 1903

Sheet 53 07 1: 2,500 (c. 25" to 1 mile) 1903

Sheet 53 03 1: 2,500 (c. 25" to 1 mile) 1903

Sheet 53, 08 1: 2,500 (c. 25" to 1 mile) 1937

Sheet 53, 07 1: 2,500 (c. 25" to 1 mile) 1938

Sheet 53 NE c.1, 10, 000 (6" to 1 mile) 1903; re levelled 1925

Sheet 53 NE c.1, 10, 000 (6" to 1 mile) Revision of 1937 with additions in 1938 and 1947

TL3850-3950 1: 2,500 1975

Additional aerial photographs viewed/available at the Cambridgeshire Collection

(NB see RPS 2005 for full list of relevant photographs of the site)

Barrington: aerial survey of village: eleven views; 4.6.1980; Y.BAR.K80

Barrington [aerial view from E]; 1960 (circa)

Barrington [aerial view from W]; 1960 (circa)

Barrington: aerial view looking south across West Green, July 1987

Barrington & Balling don hill in the distance

Barrington: detailed aerial survey of the Ruby Portland Cement Co. works & neighbouring parts of the village: thirteen views. PC.Cem.K83, Y.BAR.K838.3.1983

Barrington: detailed aerial survey of the Rugby Portland Cement Co. works & neighbourhood: 18 views; 12 Feb. 1982; PC.Cem.K82; Y.BAR.K82

Barrington: detailed aerial survey of the Rugby Portland Cement Co. works & neighbourhood: 19 views; 4.6.1980

Barrington: detailed aerial survey of the Ruby Portland Cement Co. works & neighbouring parts of the village: thirteen views; 8.3.1983; PC.Cem.K83

Cement works & chalk-pits, Barrington: aerial photo; Y.BAR.K6

The view to the South from Chapel Hill, Haslingfield, over Barrington church & cement works; 1973; Y.BAR.K72

Additional material viewed at the Cambridgeshire Collection

T. B. Peacock 1989, 'The Barrington Light Railway'. In : "*Great Eastern Journal*", No. 57, January 1989, pp.12-19. c.26.2

D. Steven, 2002 *The Echoing Green. Impressions of Life in the village of Barrington, Cambridgeshire.* The Barrington Society (Cambridge)

APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Bush, L. 2012 *Medieval Occupation at Challis Green, Barrington: Excavation Report*. Oxford Archaeology East Report 1269 Unpublished
- CampbellReith 2014 CEMEX *Barrington Quarry, South Cambridgeshire Geoenvironmental & Geotechnical Desk Study* (Incomplete Draft)
- Collins, M. and Knight, M. 2007, *Barrington Cement Quarry. Excavation at the edge of a Roman Settlement at Wilsmere Down Farm, Cambridgeshire*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 804
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- Malim, T. and Hines, J. 1998. *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Edix Hill (Barrington A), Cambridgeshire*. Council for British Archaeology Research Report 112
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- RPS, 2005, *Barrington Cement Works Extension, Barrington, Cambridgeshire. A Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment on behalf of Cemex UK*. Unpublished report. London: RPS

Taylor, A., 1997 *Archaeology of Cambridgeshire. Vol 1: South west Cambridgeshire.* Cambridgeshire County Council.

Wright, APM, 1973 *The Victoria County History (VCH) of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely* **5**. Oxford University Press, 147-160

Widdowson, E.M., 1973 *Cam or Rhee.* Sindall.

APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text"/>
Project Name	<input type="text"/>
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	<input type="text"/>
Finish	<input type="text"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text"/>
Future Work	<input type="text"/>

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text"/>
HER No.	<input type="text"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input type="text"/>
Development Type	<input type="text"/>

Please select all techniques used:

DBA

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Site Visit)

Monument Types & Period

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Project Location

County	<input type="text"/>	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	<input type="text"/>
District	<input type="text"/>		
Parish	<input type="text"/>		
HER	<input type="text"/>		
Study Area	<input type="text"/>	National Grid Reference	<input type="text"/>

Project Originators

Organisation	<input type="text"/>
Project Brief Originator	<input type="text"/>
Project Design Originator	<input type="text"/>
Project Manager	<input type="text"/>
Supervisor	<input type="text"/>

Project Archives

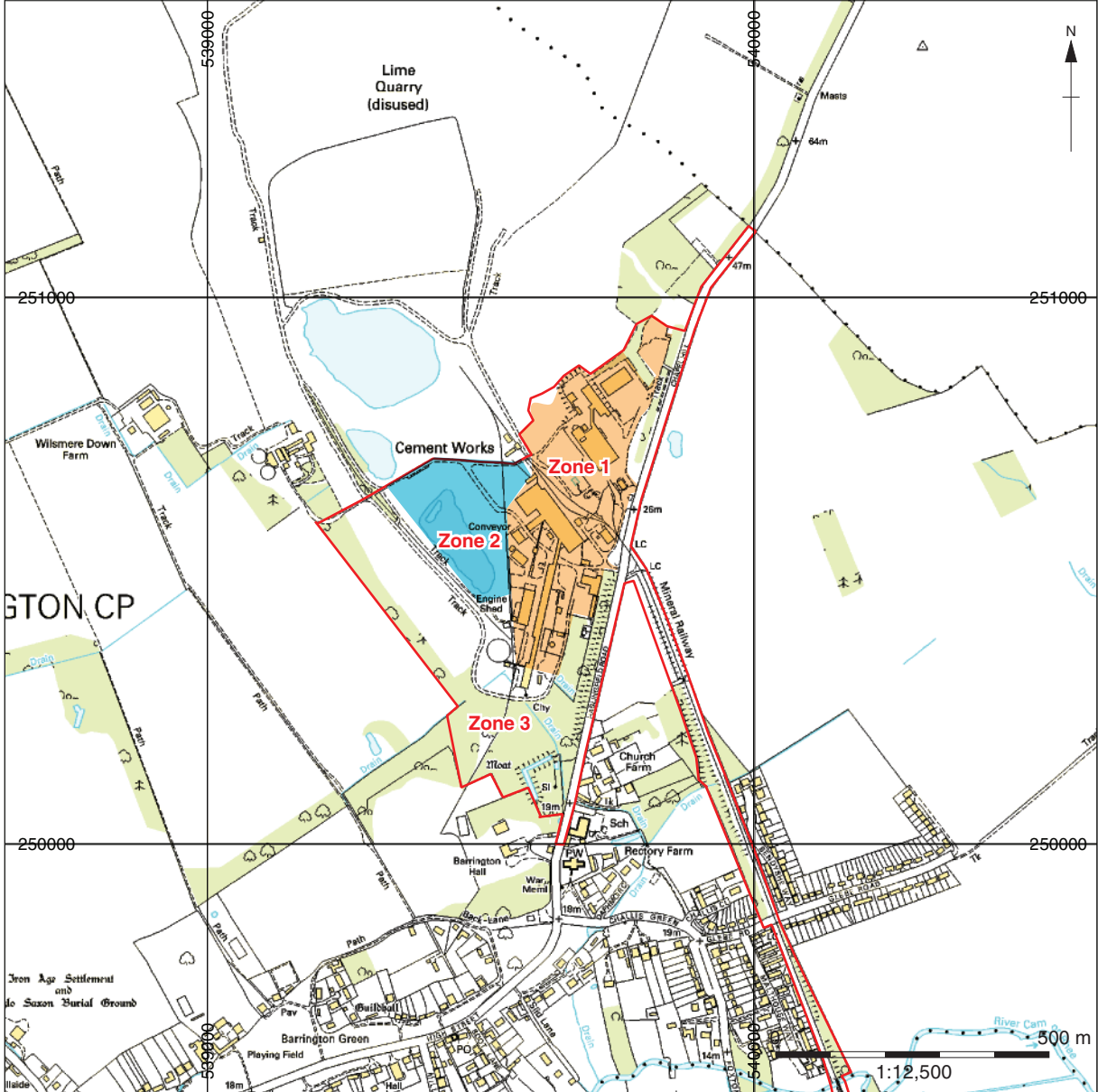
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Archive Contents/Media

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Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
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<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Application Site (red) and identified 'zones' referred to in the text. Scale 1:12500



Figure 3: Extract from copy of Barrington Enclosure map, 1800, with approximate boundary of the Application Site (red)

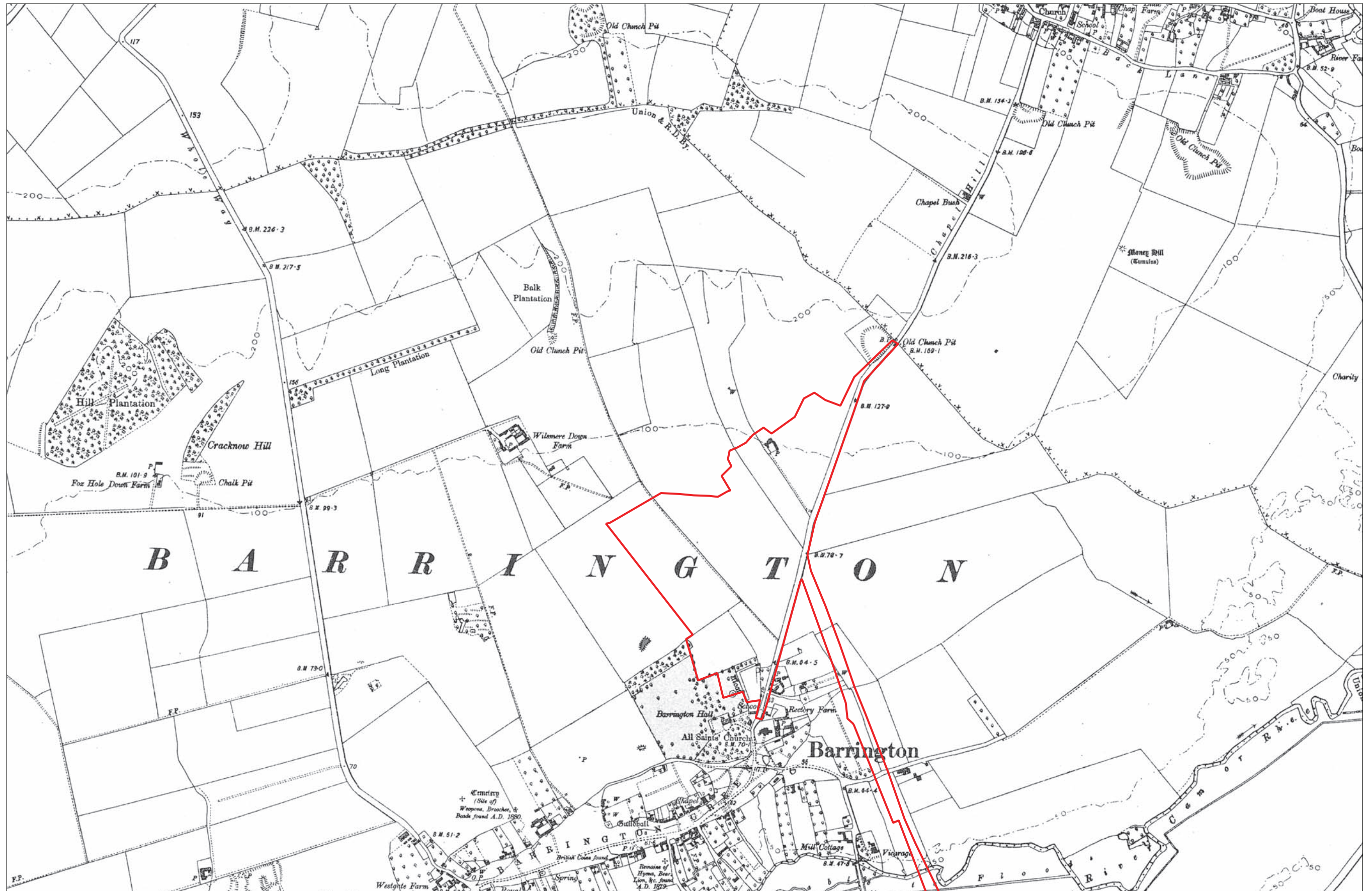


Fig. 4 Ordnance Survey Map 2nd Edition, 6" inch, 1903, with approximate boundary of the Application Site (red)



Fig. 6 Aerial photograph of the former CEMEX cement works taken in c.1970



Figure 7 Proposed Development Plan, supplied by client



←

Plate 1 View from the north-eastern part of Zone 1 (PDL) with Cement Works in background



←

Plate 2 View from eastern part of Zone 1 (PDL) showing office block on left and Cement Works in background



Plate 3 View from west showing a former entrance into the Cement Works from Haslingfield Road, with Railway tracks and screening bank (on right)

↓ Plate 4 View from the south-east (edge of Zone 3), looking towards the chimney and partially demolished kiln





←
Plate 5 View of water-filled quarry (Zone 2) and Cement Works (Zone 1) taken from track leading down from the Old Barrington Chalk Pit



←
Plate 6 View of southern end of CA excavation area from south



←
Plate 7 View of possible undisturbed area on south-western edge of Cement Works (Zone 2.3)



←
Plate 8 View looking south of the track former Railway leading through woodland (Zone 3) from the Cement Works down towards Harrington Hall



←
Plate 9 The water-filled moat (CHER 1114a) within the woodland (Zone 3) to north of Harrington Hall



←
Plate 10 View looking north-east from a footpath towards Zone 3, with arable field in foreground, Harrington Hall to the right and the chimney of the Cement Works beyond the woodland to the centre left



←

Plate 11 View across the arable field containing the Iron Age ring-ditch (C 144) with the Cement Works in the background



←

Plate 12 View of the Cement Works from footpath to the north-west of Wilsmere Down farm, showing the topography of the immediate landscape



←

Plate 13 View from west of the quarry workings, taken from footpath to the north-west of Wilsmere Down arm



←

Plate 14 View of the north-eastern approach to the Cement Works taken from Chapel Hill



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