

Roman and Post-Medieval Quarry Pits at Rectory Farm, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire



Archaeological Evaluation Report



June 2013

Client: Lowden Construction

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**Roman and Post-Medieval Quarry Pits at Rectory Farm,
Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

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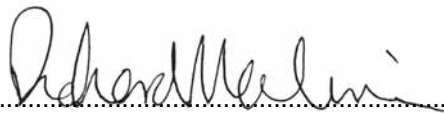
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Summary

Between the 15th and 17th May 2013, Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological evaluation on land at Rectory Farm, Great Shelford in South Cambridgeshire.

The site lies on the western side of the historic village, located between St Mary's Church and the River Cam (Granta).

The evaluation consisted of four machine excavated trenches totalling 75m in length within the footprint of two new buildings and within areas of proposed landscaping and services which may be impacted on by the development.

Trenches 1 and 2 were located within the farmyard area which comprised existing 19th and 20th agricultural buildings the natural geology within this area was chalk. Trench 1 contained a shallow pit or pond from which an early 20th century ceramic jar was recovered and Trench 2 contained layers and demolition rubble associated with a former building represented on the 1903 Ordnance Survey Map. No significant archaeological features were encountered within this area.

Trench 3 was located close to historic Church Street within an area of the site which had considerable undulation in the ground surface. This trench contained a number of features which, given some of their vertical edges, shapes in plan as well as their location within the gravel bands/pockets at the southern end of the trench, have been interpreted as quarry pits. Roman pottery recovered from two of these features has allowed a tentative date for the group as 1st-4th century. Given their similarity in fill type and no other contrary dating evidence, these are all considered to be contemporary in date. Although no direct evidence of any settlement was recorded, the small finds assemblage is domestic in origin and possibly represents occupation or rubbish disposal close by.

Trench 4 was located in the north-east corner of the development area in the position of two proposed new-builds. This trench encountered a large quarry pit up to 1.4m deep. This pit had been partly back-filled with late 19th/early 20th century domestic rubbish including bottles and ceramic jars. Another large gravel quarry pit is depicted on the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps of the site, located less than 30m to the immediate north of the trench.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and Scope of Work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Rectory Farm, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire (TL 45754 51885). The site comprised a range of disused farm buildings and an area of undeveloped land to the immediate east. There was unrestricted access to all parts of the site, which was approached directly from the north side of Church Street (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 Rectory Farm is located approximately 6km (4 miles) south of Cambridge. The site is located in the south-west part of Great Shelford, adjacent to the River Cam (Granta) within the medieval core of the village. The site is approximately 0.77 hectares in size and is bounded by Church Street to the south, and the River Cam to the west. Open farmland lies to the north; residential properties and Great Shelford school lie to the east. Rectory Farm house lies immediately south-west of the site.
- 1.1.3 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in response to a Brief from Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (McConnell 2013), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Fletcher 2013a). The Specification included a proposed trench design which was approved prior to the start of the works.
- 1.1.4 The proposed development by Lowden Developments (Planning Application ref S/1367/12/FL) is for the conversion, refurbishment and extension of a large clunch barn into three private residential dwellings and one private live/work unit and erection of two semi-detached affordable housing dwellings, along with associated hard and soft landscaping, access works and removal of post-1948 agricultural structures. The Brief also requested a phase of historic building recording which was undertaken as a separate piece of work (Fletcher 2013b). Due to the high archaeological potential of the site a condition was placed on planning consent requiring a scheme of archaeological evaluation work to be undertaken.
- 1.1.5 The site archive will be deposited within Cambridgeshire's County Stores along with the archive for the historic building survey under the site code GSHRFB13, once the reports have been approved and any further stages of investigation have taken place.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The solid geology of the study site area is recorded by the BGS as Chalk, overlain by superficial deposits of River Terrace Gravels (www.bgs.ac.uk). Soils around the study site are described by the Soil Survey of England and Wales as permeable calcareous fine loamy soils of the Milton Association (512f), with river alluvium along the valley floors (814a).
- 1.2.2 Great Shelford village is located in the valley of the River Cam/Granta, on a spur of river terrace gravel adjacent to the river. The study site lies in the south-western part of the village, immediately adjacent to the river itself. Ground levels within the site rise slightly from west to east; and from south to north. East of the site, ground levels continue to rise gently away from the river along Church Street.
- 1.2.3 The ground level varied across the site from approximately 14.0mOD in the farmyard (Trenches 1 and 2) to around 16mOD on the eastern side of the development area (Trenches 3 and 4).

1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

Much of the following section has been taken from the Desk-Based Assessment for the site carried out in 2010 (CgMs 2010).

Prehistoric

- 1.3.1 Recorded archaeological evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the study site is limited: two Neolithic flint axes (CHER Monument ref 04813) are reported to have been found in the 1930s in allotments at Shelford, to the east of the study site; no other Bronze Age or earlier finds are recorded from the 1000m search area surrounding the study site. Outside the search area, Neolithic and Bronze Age features are recorded to the north-east of Great Shelford village, on the higher ground overlooking the valley floor; further multi-period settlement of Prehistoric and Roman date is recorded on the north bank of the river to the west of the village (Taylor 1971; Wright ed 1982).

Iron Age and Roman

- 1.3.2 A metal detecting survey in fields of Rectory Farm to the north of the study site produced a small group of Iron Age artefacts (MCB16717), including Late Iron Age coins and a brooch, and appreciable numbers of Roman coins and other metal artefacts. These finds are indicative of some form of continued occupation activity in the area to the north of the study site, although the precise nature and extent of remains is currently unknown.
- 1.3.3 Extensive evidence for probable late prehistoric and Roman settlement and agricultural activity is however recorded within fields either side of the River Cam west and north of Little Shelford (including CHER Monument refs 04496, 08345, 08346, 09635, 09636, 09639 and 04503). Further ring-ditches and possible trackway remains are recorded (CHER 08337, 08350) in the fields north-west of Great Shelford to the north of the study site. Although much of this evidence comes from features visible on aerial photographs and have not been corroborated by ground-based survey or finds collection, they are anticipated to be of late prehistoric and Roman period date, and illustrate an extensive, well-utilised rural landscape. The extent and importance of the surviving remains north of Little Shelford is reflected in the designation of part of the area as a Scheduled Monuments (SM ref CB73); additional settlement remains further north, just outside the 1000m study area, are also designated a Scheduled Monument, SM ref CB58.
- 1.3.4 Test pitting within gardens and open space within Great Shelford in 2006-2008 produced only limited numbers of Iron Age and Roman period finds: single sherds of Iron Age pottery (MCB18279) and Roman pottery (MCB18289 and MCB18291) were recovered from test pits to the east of the study site (no Iron Age/Roman material was identified in test pits to the south of the study site). The CHER includes a further record relating to reports of Roman pottery from Great Shelford (CHER 04739); this identifies a location in the fields west of the village, north of the study site, although no other details were available.

Saxon / Early Medieval

- 1.3.5 Early Saxon activity in the Shelford area is attested by a number of finds and sites identified within the 1000m search area around the study site. Saxon activity in the area is likely to relate to the continued importance of the fording point of the River Cam.
- 1.3.6 An early Saxon cemetery was discovered to the south of the river in the early 1920s (CHER ref 04803). A metal detector survey of farmland north of the study site produced a scatter of artefacts (MCB16717) suggestive of a second Anglo-Saxon cemetery in the

vicinity. No evidence has been found to suggest the precise location of settlement sites associated with these cemeteries.

- 1.3.7 The Church of All Saints Little Shelford incorporates some Saxon material (CHER 04732) and it has been suggested that it may have originated as a 9th century minster church on a royal estate (Oosthuizen 2001). No evidence for contemporary activity is recorded from the area of Great Shelford village.
- 1.3.8 Great Shelford is believed to have developed as a settlement in the late Saxon period, with early settlement forming a small group of houses on a single through street (modern Church Street) on rising ground to the east of the river's crossing point (Taylor 1971).
- 1.3.9 Late Saxon pottery has been recovered in test pits dug at a number of locations within the village (MCB18279, MCB18289, MCB18291, MCB18292, MCB18296, MCB18298, MCB18299, MCB18401). These test pits are clustered on the higher ground to the east of the study site within the medieval settlement core; none of the test pits immediately east or south of the study site produced Late Saxon pottery.

Medieval and Post-medieval

- 1.3.10 The medieval settlement core of Great Shelford focused on the rising gravel to the east of the ford, the early settlement nucleus including the church and the Ely Manor House (The Grange), both located on the slightly higher ground to the east of the study site. By the mid 11th century a second area of settlement had developed 1km to the north-east around the Granhams Manor House on the Cambridge-Chesterford road (Taylor 1971). Through the medieval and post-medieval periods settlement growth out from these two original cores resulted in the gradual coalescence cores. The settlement history through these period is discussed in greater detail in Taylor 1971.
- 1.3.11 Church Street, running north-east from the ford, is recorded as being in existence from the 11th century onwards. The earlier shallow ford across the Cam and adjoining marshy ground had been replaced by the later 14th century by wooden bridges and a causeway; a hermitage is recorded at the western end of the causeway in 1398 (CHER 05144).
- 1.3.12 Rectory Farm house, south-west of the study site, originated in the early/mid 14th century and represents part of the medieval growth of the village out from its original cores; it is likely that the study site lay within the village settlement from this time onwards, forming part of the Rectory Farm lands.
- 1.3.13 This chronology for settlement development in this part of Great Shelford is supported by the results of the 2006-8 village test pitting survey. The test pits south of the study site, close to the river produced very small quantities of medieval pottery from (MCB18297, MCB18403 south of the study site); slightly larger quantities were recorded within the test pits either side of Church Street on the slightly higher ground to the east (MCB18278, MCB18402). In contrast, large quantities of post-medieval pottery were recovered from all of these test pits.
- 1.3.14 Throughout the medieval and post-medieval period the study site area lay on the western, riverside, edge of the village. Originally located within riverside meadow outside the village settlement, from the 14th century onward it has lain within the settled area of the village. The earliest historical map identified in the research which shows detail of the site layout is the Great Shelford Inclosure map dated 1835 (Cambridgeshire Archives document ref Q/RDc 50). The study site is shown with Rectory Farmhouse to the south-west; a roughly triangular plot is shown north of the

farmhouse, on the east bank of the river. To the east of this plot a group of buildings is marked running north from Church Street. The largest north-south building is the large barn still present on the site. A smaller building is shown attached to the north-west corner of this large building. Two further free-standing rectangular buildings are shown in the northern part of the site.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Charles Worthington and Nick Lowden of Lowden Developments who commissioned and funded the work. The site was excavated by Nick Gilmour and the project was managed and surveyed by the author. Thanks are also expressed to Richard Mortimer, Stephen Wadeson, Carole Fletcher and Chris Faine for finds identification and reports, Severine Bezie for creating the plates and illustrations and Rachel Clarke for editing the report text.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 Four trenches were excavated, totalling 75m within the parts of the site to be affected by the proposed development (Figure 2).
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB digger with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil were stored separately and re-instated during back-filling at the end of the evaluation.
- 2.2.3 A Leica GPS 1200 system was used by the author to locate the trenches on the Ordnance Survey grid. The trenches were positioned according to a pre-agreed trench plan.
- 2.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits supplemented by digital photographs using an Olympus M760 7.1mega pixel camera.

2.3 Site Conditions

- 2.3.1 Site conditions were good with almost constant sunshine. Dry conditions preceding the evaluation and during the works meant the ground was firm and no water was encountered in any of the trenches.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Results are presented in the following sections, numerically by trench.
- 3.1.2 Figure 2 shows the location of all trenches and Figure 3 provides a trench plan and section drawings from Trench 3.

3.2 Trench Descriptions

Trench 1

- 3.2.1 This trench was located within the farmyard area, orientated approximately east–west (Figure 2). It measured 10m in length and 1.6m wide with a maximum depth of 0.71m. The natural geology of this trench consisted of chalk (Plate 1).
- 3.2.2 A large depression, possibly representing a pit or back-filled watering hole/pond was recorded within the trench section (Plate 2). Sealed by approximately 0.25m of topsoil, this feature contained a dark brown, loose upper fill with a maximum thickness of 0.26m and a lower fill comprising a mixed chalk and silt with a maximum thickness of 0.20m. Within the lower deposit of this feature, a late 19th/early 20th century stoneware jar from “E.K & H FORDHAM, ASHWELL BREWERY” was recovered.
- 3.2.3 No other archaeological features were present.

Trench 2

- 3.2.4 This trench was located within the farmyard area, orientated approximately north–south (Figure 2). It measured 20m in length and 1.6m wide with a maximum depth of 0.45m. The natural geology of this trench consisted of chalk (Plate 3).
- 3.2.5 Beneath a thin topsoil layer (maximum thickness 0.15m) was a compacted layer of mixed chalk and sand, measuring approximately 0.16m thick and spanning approximately 10m in length in the middle of the trench (Plate 4). Although undated, this layer is thought to be the remnant of a floor surface or construction layer associated with a building known to have been in this location in 1903 when it is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 4). At the northern end of the trench a small deposit of pantiles and bricks were noted which may represent some of the discarded building material from this building. Beneath this layer was a thin deposit of subsoil, approximately 0.13m in thickness which overlay the natural chalk.
- 3.2.6 No other archaeological features were present.

Trench 3

- 3.2.7 This trench was located within the undeveloped land on the eastern side of the farm buildings and was orientated north-south (Figure 2). The trench was located as close as possible to the Church Street frontage in order to pick up on any street-fronting buildings or activity, however large trees with protection orders and wide-spread roots meant it was set back by approximately 20m. It measured 25m in length and 1.6m wide with a maximum depth of 0.44m (0.20m of topsoil and 0.24m of subsoil). The natural geology of this trench consisted of sand and gravel (Plate 5).

- 3.2.8 This trench contained a number of features cut from beneath the subsoil which, given some of their vertical edges, shapes in plan as well as their location within the gravels bands/pockets at the southern end of the trench, have been interpreted mostly as quarry pits. Roman pottery recovered from two of these features has allowed a tentative date for the group as 1st-4th century. Given their similarity in fill type and no other contrary dating evidence, these are all considered to be contemporary in date.
- 3.2.9 The features within this trench as described below (Figure 3):
- Pit **12** was sub-circular in plan, continuing beyond the eastern edge of the trench (Figure 3). This pit measured 1.75m in length and 1m wide with steep sloping edges and a flat base (Figure 3, Section 1). Pit **12** contained a single fill. Fill 11 was a firm mid-dark brown silty sand with frequent gravel stone inclusions (Plate 6). Three sherds of pottery were recovered from this pit, none of which were considered to be closely datable, although two shell-tempered sherds were considered to be similar to a Roman fabric from context 3 (Appendix A).
 - Pit **2** was not fully revealed in plan, continuing beyond the western edge of the trench (Figure 3). It measured at least 2.5m in length and 1m wide with a maximum depth of 0.20m. It had moderate sloping edges and a concave base (Figure 3, Section 1). It contained a single fill. Fill 1 was a firm mid-dark brown silty sand with frequent gravel stone inclusions (Plate 6). A single fragment of sheep tibia was recovered from this deposit.
 - Pit **8** was not fully revealed in plan, continuing beyond the east and west trench edges (Figure 3). Investigated in a single slot (**8**), this pit had moderate sloping edges and a flat base (Figure 3, Section 3). This pit contained a single fill, 7; a compacted dark greyish brown sandy silty with occasional small flint stones and pockets of natural sand (Plate 7). No finds were recovered from this deposit.
 - Pit **6/10** was not fully revealed in plan, continuing beyond the southern end and western side of the trench (Figure 3). Excavated in two slots (**6** and **10**), this feature had a steep, near-vertical edge on the eastern side in slot **6**, where it was excavated to a depth of 0.70m (Figure 3, Section 2) (Plate 8). Here it contained three fills. Primary fill 5 was a moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small stones and a fragment of lava quern. Above this, fill 4 was a loose and crumbly slump of re-deposited natural sand and gravel which did not contain any finds. Upper fill 3 was a compacted dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small flint stones and pockets of natural sand. This deposit contained six sherds of pottery considered to date to the mid 1st to 4th century, a single fragment of animal bone from an unidentified large mammal, a Mid-Late Bronze Age cutter/scrapper (R. Mortimer pers. comm.) as well as a single fragment of lava quern (Appendix A). Slot **10** investigated the northern edge where it had more gradual sloping edges (Figure 3, Section 3) (Plate 7). Here, just one fill was recorded, 9, which was identical to fill 3. No finds were recovered from this deposit.

Trench 4

- 3.2.10 This trench was located within the north-east corner of the development area within the footprint of two proposed new-builds (Figure 2). It was orientated north-south and measured 20m in length and 1.6m wide with a maximum depth of 1.4m. The natural geology of this trench consisted of gravel and sand (Plate 9). Although the agreed trench plan required a 30m trench in this location, the presence of a high pressure sewer main as well as substantial trees meant that this trench was reduced to 20m, this was agreed whilst on site with CCC HET. This decision was further supported by the

discovery of a significantly deep late 19th/early 20th century quarry pit (see below) within this trench.

- 3.2.11 This trench contained a large pit, sealed only by a thin layer of topsoil. The pit appeared to have been back-filled at the southern end with a significant quantity of late 19th and early 20th century broken glass jars and bottles, ceramics jars and fragments of rusted tin and iron (Plate 10). The pit got significantly deeper towards the northern end where the trench measured up to 1.4m at its deepest point (Plate 11), where the fill was a lighter, compacted mixed gravelly soil from which occasional sherds of 19th century blue and white glazed transfer ware pottery were recovered.
- 3.2.12 This large pit is thought to be a quarry pit for the extraction of gravel, most likely dating to the early part of the 20th century when it was partly backfilled with domestic waste /rubbish soon after quarrying was complete. Another large pit labelled “Old Gravel Pit” is marked on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1903 (Figure 4) which is less than 30m to the immediate north of Trench 3. This other gravel pit, also depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (not illustrated but where it may still have been in use), was probably dug in the late 19th century and then back-filled at some point prior to 1903. The pit recorded in Trench 4 may not have been large enough to be depicted on the map, but is considered to be broadly contemporary in date.

3.3 Finds Summary

- 3.3.1 The excavation produced a small assemblage of pottery consisting of nine sherds recovered from two contexts, considered to be mostly Roman in date. Two pieces of animal bone, two small fragments of lava quern and a Mid-Late Bronze Age cutter/scrapper were also recovered. All of these finds were recovered from features in Trench 3 (Appendix A).
- 3.3.2 There were significant quantities of broken late 19th/early 20th century glass and jars recovered from Trench 4. These were photographed as a group on site and then discarded.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Discussion

- 4.1.1 The evaluation at Rectory Farm has revealed the presence of surviving remains, mostly thought to relate to gravel quarrying from the Roman and post-medieval periods.
- 4.1.2 The natural geology of the eastern part of the site clearly lends itself to quarrying with the fine gravels encountered here in comparison to the chalk noted within the trenches in the farmyard where only evidence of a former 19th century agricultural building was encountered.
- 4.1.3 There is known Roman activity in close proximity to the site, including a number of coins and artefacts recovered by metal detectorists in the fields to the north of the farm. Extensive evidence for probable Roman settlement and agricultural activity has also been recorded within fields either side of the River Cam west and north of Little Shelford. Ring-ditches and a possible track-way are recorded in the fields north-west of Great Shelford to the north of the site, although much of this evidence comes from features visible on aerial photographs which illustrate an extensive, well-utilised rural

landscape. Test-pitting surveys have recovered several sherds of Roman pottery within the parish.

- 4.1.4 Although no direct evidence of any settlement was recorded, the small finds assemblage is domestic in origin and possibly represents occupation or rubbish disposal close by.
- 4.1.5 There is also evidence from the 1886 and 1903 ordnance Survey Maps that gravel extraction continued/recommenced on the site during the post-medieval period.
- 4.1.6 The absence of any Saxon or medieval activity within Trench 3 close to the street frontage is of some interest, suggesting this area of land between the river and the church has remained undeveloped. It may be that this land was not suitable for occupation/settlement so close to the course of the river, or that it was part of the former manor house, located 250m to the west of the site and therefore part of an undeveloped parkland/estate. However there seems to be a relatively undeveloped area either side of the Cam between the west side of Great Shelford where the site is located and the next settlement area of Little Shelford to the west (Figure 2).

4.2 Conclusions

- 4.2.1 The evaluation has been successful in achieving the project aims: to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.
- 4.2.2 The only significant activity was recorded in Trench 3 which is within an area which, under the current proposals, will be partly landscaped as part of the access road into the site and is unlikely to be significantly affected by the proposed development. However, any recommendations for further work based on this report will be made by Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team.

APPENDIX A. FINDS REPORTS

A.1 Pottery

by Carole Fletcher and Stephen Wadson

Introduction

- A.1.1 The excavation produced a small pottery assemblage of nine sherds, weighing 0.070kg, recovered from two contexts. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded. The average sherd weight from individual contexts is low at c.8g.

Methodology

- A.1.2 Dating was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described Roman, medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been recorded and dated on a context-by-context basis. The archives are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

- A.1.3 Context 3 produced six sherds of pottery of which two sherds were identified as Roman sandy greyware with a further two sherds identified tentatively as Roman sandy greyware. A single abraded fragment of sandy reduced ware was also recovered alongside a single sherd of shell-tempered ware. The shell-tempered ware is not closely datable being similar to both Roman and Late Saxon St Neots fabrics.
- A.1.4 Context 11 produced three sherds of pottery, two shell-tempered sherds similar to that recovered from context three and not closely datable, and an undiagnostic micaceous sandy greyware sherd. The micaceous fabric is similar in appearance to medieval micaceous sandy wares and as a result is not closely datable.
- A.1.5 The small assemblage contains Roman pottery broadly dated to mid 1st to 4th century and a number of undiagnostic body sherds that cannot be closely dated and may be Roman or medieval.
- A.1.6 Being domestic in origin, these sherds represent occupation or rubbish disposal on the site.

Context	Fabric	Basic Form-description	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range
3	RB Sandy grey ware	Body sherd	1	0.010	Mid 1st-4th century
	RB Sandy grey ware	Base sherd	1	0.014	
	Sandy grey ware	Body sherd	2	0.015	
	Sandy reduced ware	Body sherd	1	0.005	
	Shell tempered ware	Body sherd	1	0.011	
11	Micaceous sandy grey ware	Body sherd	1	0.005	Not closely datable
	Shell tempered ware	Body sherd	2	0.009	

Table A1: Pottery Dating Summary Catalogue

A.2 Stone

by Carole Fletcher

- A.2.1 Two small fragments of lava were recovered from contexts 3 and 5; neither fragment has any diagnostic features. These pieces of Niedermendig lava are fragments from one or more quern stones and are not closely datable although often found in both Roman and Saxon contexts.

Context	Number of Fragments	Weight (kg)
3	1	0.005
5	1	0.003

Table A2: Stone

A.3 Animal Bone

by Chris Faine

Context	Description	Weight (kg)
1	Sheep tibia fragment	0.004
3	Unidentified large mammal	0.025

APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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| McConnell, D. | 2013 | Brief for Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Recording: Rectory Farm, Church Street, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire |
| Oosthuizen, S. | 2001 | Anglo-Saxon minsters in South Cambridgeshire. PCAS 90 |
| Taylor, C.C. (ed) | 1971 | Domesday to Dormitory: A History of the Landscape of Great Shelford. New Shelford website http://www.shelford.org/dd/ |

WEBSITES CONSULTED

www.bgs.ac.uk

APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-151361		
Project Name	Rectory Farm, Great Shelford - Archaeological Evaluation		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	15-05-2013	Finish	16-05-2013
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	GSHRFB13	Planning App. No.	S/1367/12/FL
HER No.	ECB 3963	Related HER/OASIS No.	ECB 3957

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Planning condition
Development Type	Rural Residential

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Quarry Pit	Roman 43 to 410	Pottery	Roman 43 to 410
Rubbish Pit	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	Pottery	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
	Select period...	Glass	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	South Cambridgeshire	Rectory Farm Church Street Great Shelford, Cambs CB22 5EL	
Parish	Great Shelford		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	0.7ha	National Grid Reference	TL 545754 251885

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Cambridgeshire HET
Project Design Originator	Taleyna Fletcher
Project Manager	Taleyna Fletcher
Supervisor	Taleyna Fletcher/Nick Gilmour

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Cambridgeshire Stores	OA East Offices, Bar Hill	Cambridgeshire Stores
GSHRFB13	GSHRFB13	GSHRFB13

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location



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Figure 2: Plan showing trench locations

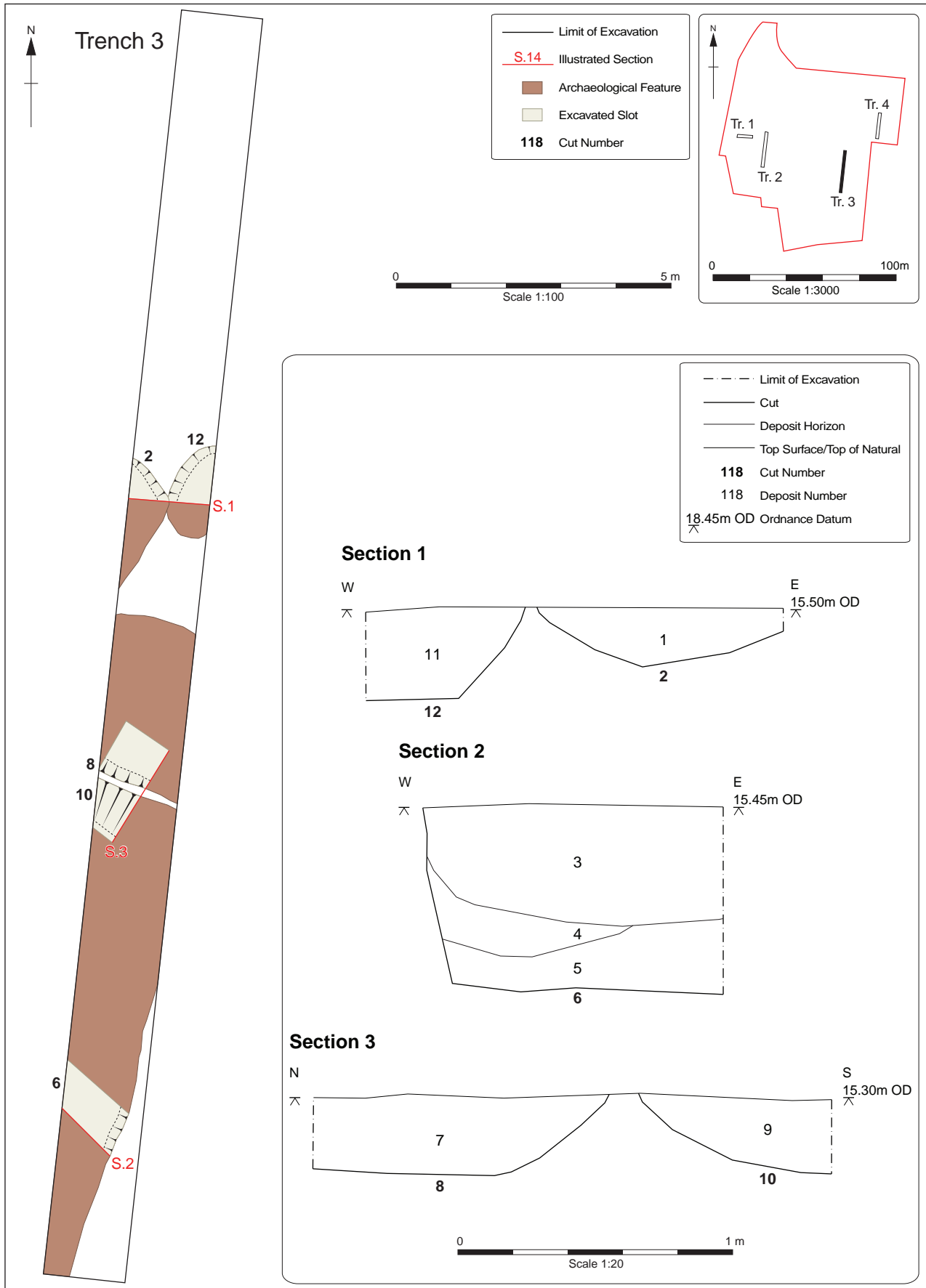


Figure 3: Plan of Trench 3 and sections of excavated features

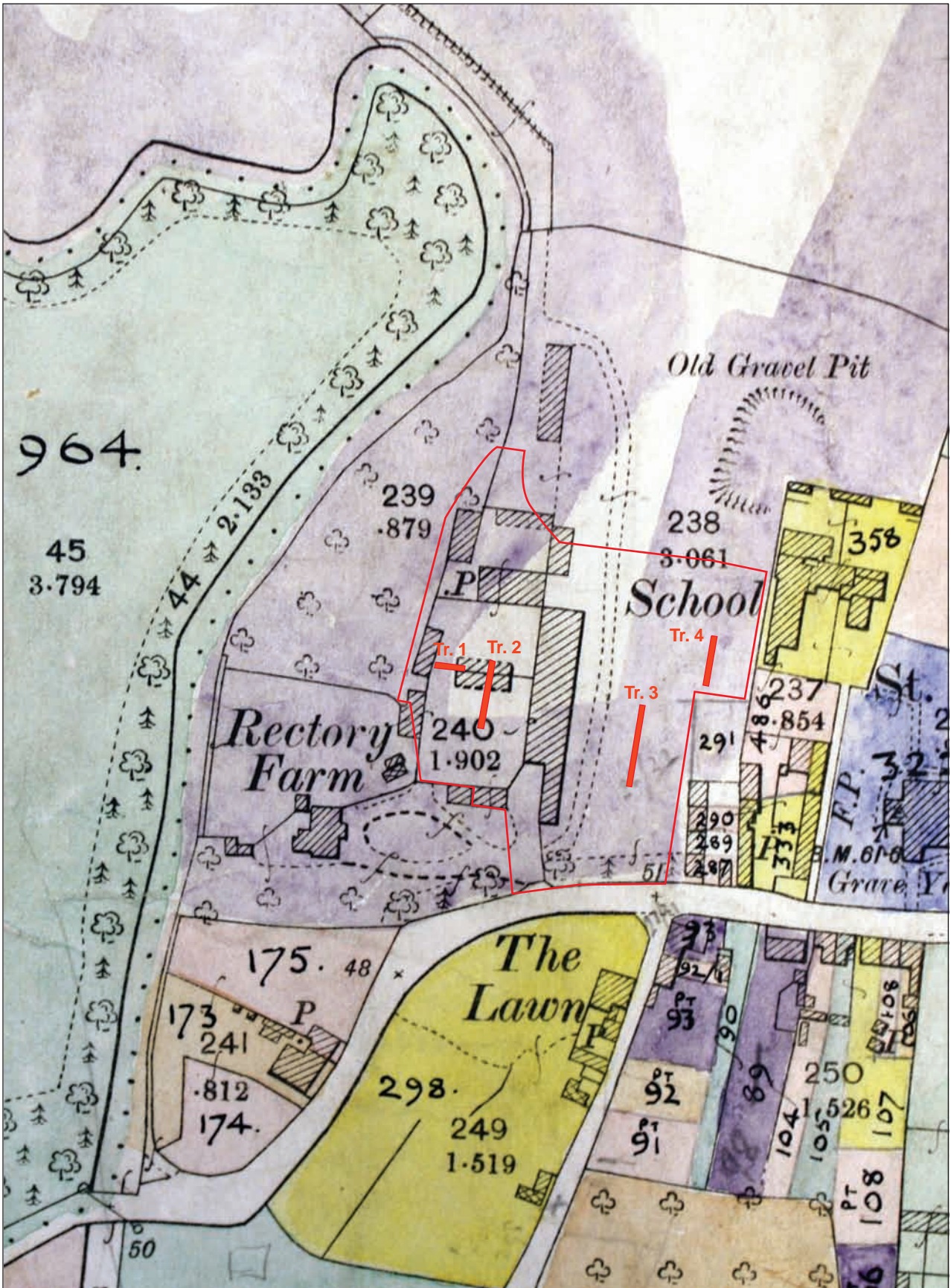


Figure 4: Extract from 1903 Ordnance Survey Map showing location of trenches (red) with the development area (outlined red)



Plate 1: Trench 1, taken from west



Plate 2: Trench 1 south-facing section



Plate 3: Trench 2, taken from north



Plate 4: Trench 2 west-facing section



Plate 5: Trench 3, taken from north



Plate 6: Pits 12 and 02, Trench 3



Plate 7: Pits **08** and **10**, Trench 3

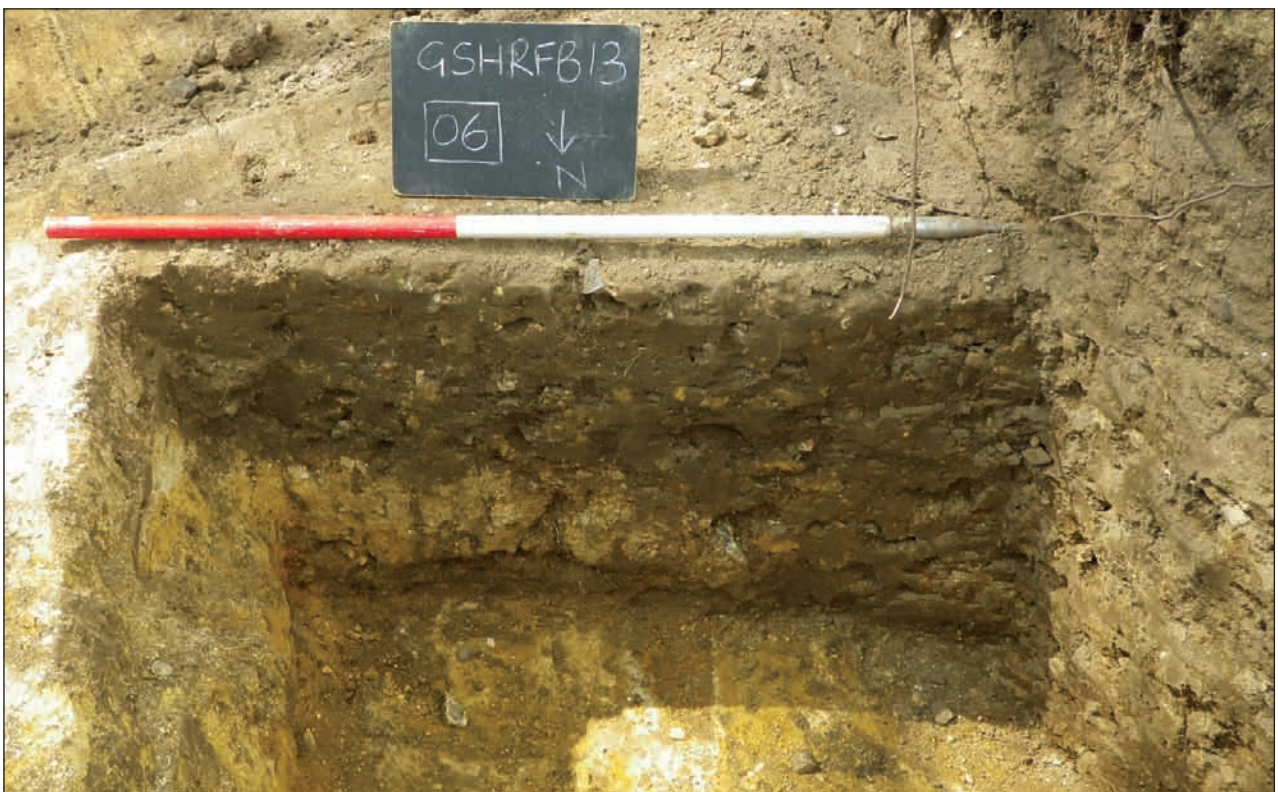


Plate 8: Pit **06**, Trench 3



Plate 9: Trench 4, taken from south



Plate 10: Trench 4, west-facing section



Plate 11: Trench 4, west-facing section, northern end of trench



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