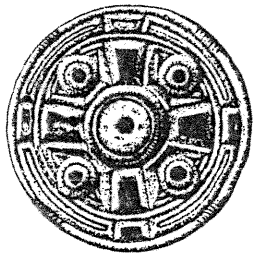


Archaeological Field Unit

Granhams Farm Golf Course
Neolithic to Medieval; the Archaeological Landscape Surrounding Granhams Farm, from Nine Wells to Hinton Way, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire.

An Evaluation

Mark Hinman

December 1999

Cambridgeshire County Council

Report No. 167

Commissioned by RHL Cambridge Ltd.

Granhams Farm Golf Course
Neolithic to Medieval; the Archaeological Landscape Surrounding Granhams Farm, from Nine Wells to Hinton Way, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire.

An Evaluation

TL 465/535

Mark Hinman

1999

Editor Tim Malim
Illustrator Jon Cane

With Contributions by Ian Baxter, Barry Bishop, Jon Last, Chris Montague, Rog Palmer, Paul Sealey and Paul Spoerry,

Report No. 167

Cambridgeshire County Council
Fulbourn Community Centre
Haggis Gap, Fulbourn
Cambridgeshire CB1 5HD
Tel (01223) 881614
Fax (01223) 880946

Arch.Field.Unit@libraries.camcnty.gov.uk
http://www.camcnty.gov.uk/library/afu/index.htm

SUMMARY

Between the 23rd of August and the 8th of October 1999, the Archaeological Field Unit (AFU), of Cambridgeshire County Council undertook evaluation by means of a desk-based study and trial trenching on land surrounding Granhams Farm, Great Shelford, Cambridge. The work was commissioned as a preliminary step in the formulation of an environmental impact statement in advance of a planning application for the development of the site as a new golf course.

The evaluation revealed the presence of archaeological remains from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano - British, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods. Significant discoveries include a Neolithic shaft, Bronze Age ring-ditch, Iron Age roundhouse, late Iron Age cremation with imported pottery vessels from Gaul, a previously unknown late Romano-British settlement of c 3rd-4th century date and well preserved remains of the Medieval settlement associated with and adjacent to Granhams Manor.

In addition a significant pattern of continuity of alignment and layout of ditched boundaries and field systems across the area was indicated

The large scale of this evaluation therefore illustrates the potential of the archaeological remains preserved within the development area to address a number of current reseach issues, in particular the origins and development of the local landscape.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents (cont.)

Table of Contents (cont.)

Appendices

LIST OF FIGURES

Granhams Farm Golf Course
Neolithic to Medieval; the Archaeological Landscape Surrounding Granhams Farm, from Nine Wells to Hinton Way, Great Shelford. Cambridgeshire.

An Evaluation

TL 465/535

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between the 23rd of August and the 8th of October 1999 Mark Hinman of the Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) Archaeological Field Unit (AFU) undertook evaluation by means of desk-based study, air photographic assessment and trial trenching on land surrounding Granhams Farm, Great Shelford, Cambridge. The work was commissioned by Mr D Wood on behalf of RHL Cambridge Ltd as a preliminary step in the formulation of an environmental impact statement in advance of a planning application for the development of the site as a new golf course.

1.2 To date a total of ten separate fields of varying size have been evaluated over an area roughly 1.5km east-west and almost 1km across at it's widest point. As a result of this exercise a range of sites from different periods, with different characteristics and states of preservation have been identified.

1.3 Evaluation has demonstrated the presence of archaeological remains from the Mesolithic (*c* 8000-4000 BC), Neolithic (*c* 4000-2000 BC), Bronze Age (*c* 2000-750 BC), Middle-Late Iron Age (*c* 300 BC-50 AD), Romano-British (*c* 50-410 AD), and the later Medieval - Post-Medieval periods (1350-1550 AD / 1550+).

In addition to, and resulting from the above evaluation programme the quality of surviving earthworks within the southern portion of the area were such that the survey arm of English Heritage (formerly the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England) are producing a detailed plan of the upstanding archaeology.

2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The site is located immediately to the north of Great Shelford and east of the Cambridge-London railway line. The proposed development area extends from Nine Wells in the west to Hinton Way in the east, encompassing the crown of Clarke's Hill, covering an area of approximately 100 hectares (Fig. 1). The site is centred on TL 465/535

2.1 The site is situated primarily on the lower chalk with exposed middle chalk present on the crown of Clarke's Hill. Adjacent to the Cambridge-London

railway line the ground level undulates gently at around 15m OD, rising to *c* 45m OD along the White Hill / Clarke's Hill ridge.

2.2 A number of springs rise from the base of the hills, at Granhams Moat and at Nine Wells, an early water source for the City of Cambridge since the construction of Hobsons Conduit in 1610.

2.3 It has been suggested as a result of recent excavations by the author (*Ritualistic Prehistoric Activity and Inhumations on Land Adjacent to Babraham Road, Cambridge, 1997-1998.* Hinman forthcoming) that the physical definition of space afforded by the local topography held a special significance for the prehistoric inhabitants of the area. The White Hill / Clarke's Hill ridge forms part of a protective crescent around the south western fringe of the Gog Magog hills. The easternmost portion of the space enclosed by these hills seems to have been the setting for a range of distinctly non functional ritual / ceremonial activities dating from the Neolithic period through to the end of the Iron Age, strongly contrasting with cropmark evidence for prolonged agricultural activity across much of the remainder of the immediate area. The presence of springs at Nine Wells at the end of the White Hill / Clarke's Hill ridge may well have played a key role in the perception of the local landscape within the minds of successive prehistoric populations, positioned as they are, topographically, at a natural point of entry / exit from the 'enclosed' space to the north-east.

3 Methodology

In order to provide a context for the evaluation a brief review of currently accessible sources relating to archaeological sites and finds spots within a 1km radius of the subject site was undertaken, including a desk based assessment of old maps and published sources (see section 4).

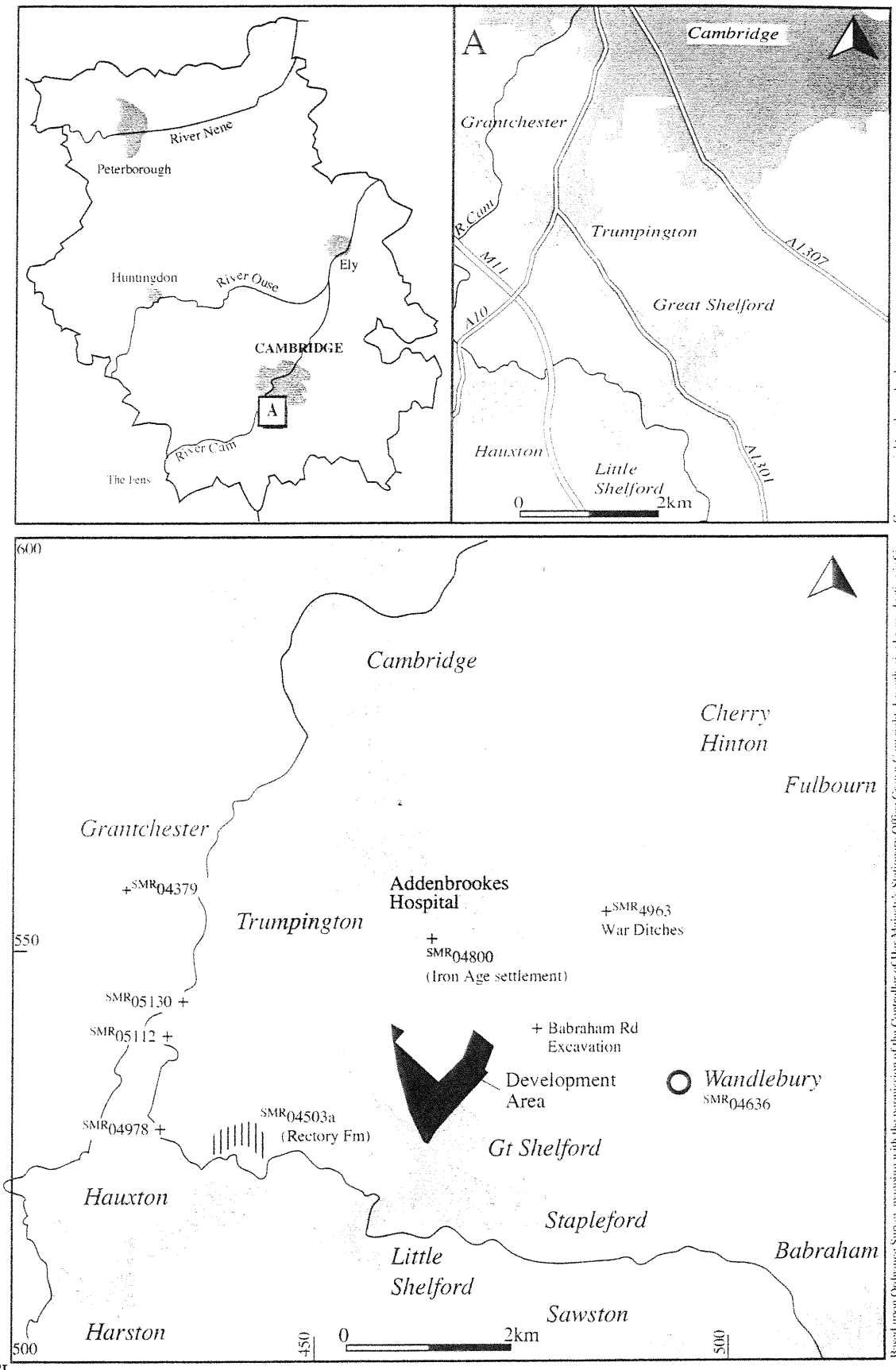


Figure 1 *Site location*

3.1 Aerial Photographic Assessment

Given the known density of archaeological activity within, and immediately adjacent to the subject site Air Photo Services of Cambridge were commissioned to undertake both survey and replotting of available air photo sources (See Appendix IV). Additional data from previous air photo assessments commissioned by the AFU and excavation plans from the Addenbrooke's excavation (Cras'ter, 1969) has been compiled by Jon Cane (Fig. 2).

3.2 Sites and Monuments Record

The known archaeological resource was investigated through Cambridgeshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and resources, including maps and past publications held at the AFU's headquarters in Fulbourn.

3.3 Trial Trenching

Ninety-eight trial trenches (total length 9,521m) were opened to varying depths, the majority using a 360 tracked excavator with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket. Trenches 90-99 were opened using a JCB with a 1.5m toothless ditching bucket. Mis numbering of the initial trench layout plan led to the omission of a trench numbered 68.

The positioning of the trenches was designed to provide a uniform level of cover across the area and to test, where relevant, the validity of Air Photo survey results.

Trench locations were surveyed by Scott Kenny and Steve Kemp using a Ziess Rec Elta 15 Total Station Theodolite whilst the majority of individual trench plans showing feature locations were hand drawn, at a scale of 1:50 prior to incorporation with the surveying data by Jon Cane.

Relative artefact densities across the area were examined through controlled scanning of the spoil heaps generated through trenching.

Targeted excavation of surviving deposits and features was conducted to characterise the nature and extent of the surviving archaeological remains. Photographs were taken and plan and section drawings made where appropriate.

All deposits were recorded using the Archaeology Field Units single context system.

All site records and artefacts are held currently at the AFU headquarters at Fulbourn and stored under the site code SHG GF 99.

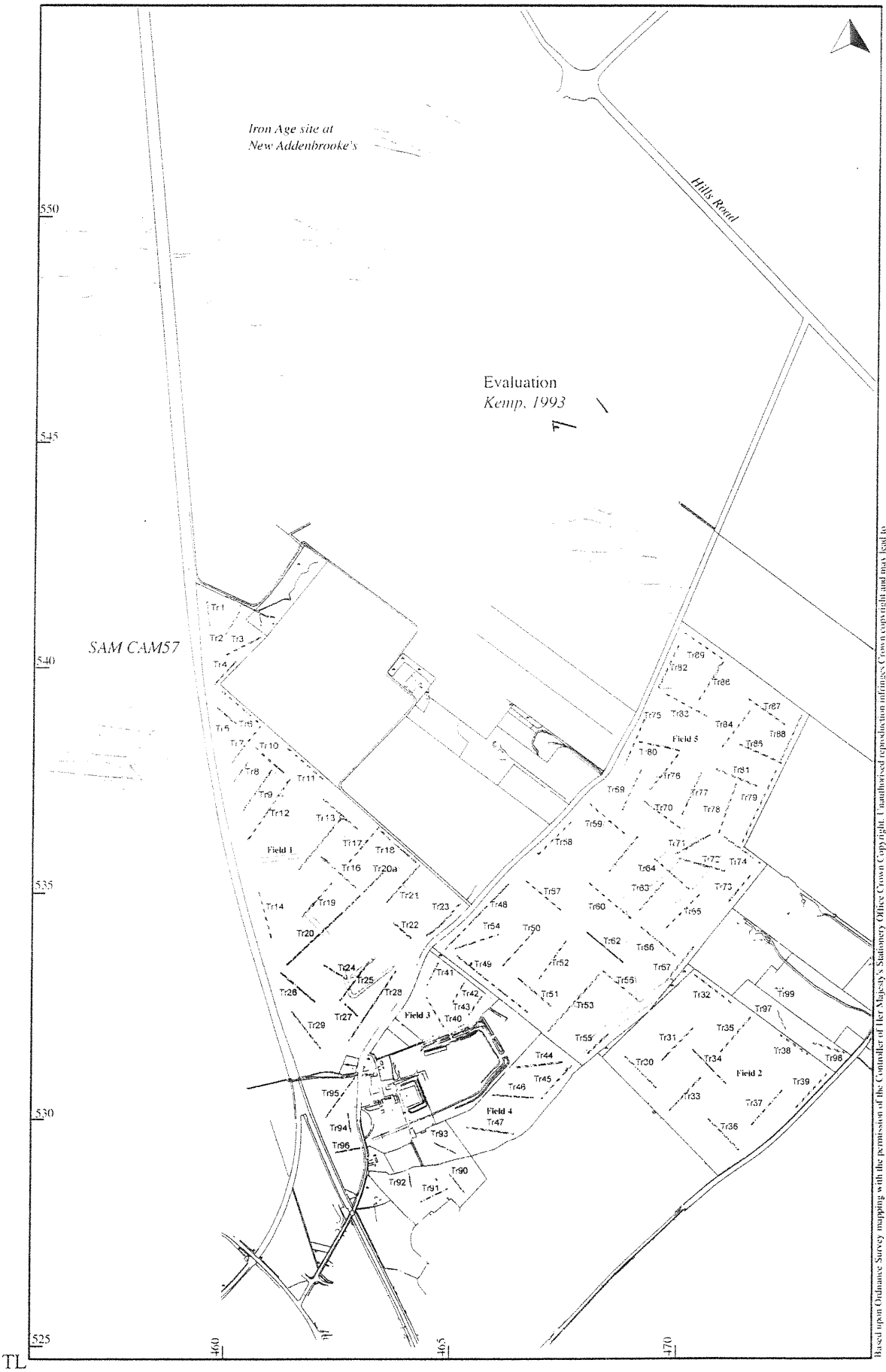


Figure 2 *Topography and cropmarks*

4 Archaeological and Historical background

4.1 General Background

The general historical background of the area encompassing the proposed development has been the subject of a number of studies. Of particular relevance are *The Aldewerke and Minster at Shelford, Cambridgeshire* by Cyril Hart (*Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History 8, 1995.*) and *Domesday to Dormitory, The History of the Landscape of Great Shelford,* a detailed booklet produced by a local history class, under the guidance of the course tutor, C. C. Taylor. Additional elements of this background study included air photo assessment (Appendix IV) and a study of relevant maps (see 4.7).

The area is one of high archaeological potential, containing known findspots of prehistoric tools and Roman pottery in addition to a ring ditch (the remains of a Bronze Age barrow?) visible as a cropmark, substantial upstanding earthworks of uncertain origin and the moat of the medieval Granhams Manor.

4.2 Prehistoric

Evidence of a Neolithic and Bronze Age presence within the subject area is quite considerable. The SMR records the positions of two Neolithic polished stone axes (SMR 461536 and SMR 04886) in addition to numerous finds of prehistoric flintwork (SMR 04891, 04892, 04893). Further collections of flintwork, including tools such as blades and scrapers and cores (one of the key waste products of flint tool manufacture) have been found immediately adjacent to the south eastern limit of the subject site (SMR 04880, 04881, 04882).

A circular cropmark, probably representing the remnants of a Bronze Age barrow has previously been identified at the base of Clarke's Hill (SMR 04894).

Littletrees Hill, 2km east of the development area contains the scheduled remains of a possible Neolithic causwayed camp (SM 24422) and a bowl barrow (SMR 05056)

4.3 Iron Age

Physical evidence for the period within the subject site appears limited. The apparent absence of an Iron Age presence is likely to be potentially misleading. Due to the relatively fragile nature of ceramics from the period and difficulties in identifying a characteristic lithics technology, fieldwalking consistently fails to identify sites of the period within the county.

Immediately to the north of Nine Wells lies an extensive pattern of cropmarks (SMR 08339). Prior to the construction of Addenbrooke's Hospital which

now occupies much of this site, excavation (SMR 04800) revealed that many of these cropmarks represented the remains of a sizeable mid to late Iron Age settlement.

The ring monument of Wandlebury Camp, currently interpreted as an Iron Age hillfort (SMR 24406), lies 2km east of the site, and is a monument of national importance. War Ditches (SMR 4963 A-C) currently considered to be a later Iron Age hillfort lies c 2.5km to the north-east of the subject site. Due south another important hillfort overlooks the Cam at Borough Hill, Sawston (SM 20451).

Extensive cropmarks are known in the vicinity on both sides of the Cam valley including those excavated by Alexander *et al* at Rectory Farm.

4.4 Romano-British

Immediately adjacent to the north western tip of the proposed development area lie the extensive remains, visible as cropmarks, of a villa estate (Scheduled Ancient Monument SAM CAM57) dateable to the Roman period (SMR 4461). The remains of a trackway leading to the centre of this site have been noted, as a result of Air Photo survey, within the north western corner of the development area.

Wort's Causeway, 1km to the north of the subject site defines that part of the parish boundary of Great Shelford, which may be a surviving section of the Roman road to Colchester (SMR 07970, 08229).

Sherds of Romano-British pottery have been recovered from the field at the eastern extreme of the development area (SMR 04791).

The first edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map identifies the upstanding earthworks adjacent to Granhams Farm as the remains of a Roman camp although no real evidence to support this interpretation was forthcoming prior to trial trenching.

4.5 Saxon

The Domesday entry of 1086 makes no distinction between Great and Little Shelford. The name of the settlement however, recorded as Scelford ('a ford through a shallow place') qualifies Shelford for consideration as a potential location of the late Saxon *Sceldfor* mint, the workplace of the moneyer *Gundibertus* during the late 9th to early 10th centuries AD. A detailed account of the development of the settlement during the Saxon period is presented within Anglo-Saxon studies in Archaeology and History 8, *The Aldewerke and Minster at Shelford, Cambridgeshire* by Cyril Hart. Of particular relevance to the current study is the fact that Dr Hart claims that the upstanding earthworks adjacent to Granhams Farm were of Danish construction and signify the location of the Sceldfor Mint. A key link in Dr Hart's argument is that those remains referred to in church records as *The Aldewerke* as early as 1203 are the

same as those remains still visible within the subject site. Within his detailed and highly convincing discussion one of many valid points noted by Dr Hart is the fact that, prior to culverting in 1610, Hobsons Brook, which is fed from springs rising at Granhams Farm and Nine Wells, was known by its medieval name of *Aldewerkdic*.

4.6 Medieval

The remains of a rectangular moat immediately south of Granhams Farm mark the location of one of the two medieval manor houses of Great Shelford (*Shelford Magna*). Granhams Manor belonged to a succession of important historical figures having been held by King Harold prior to the Conquest (Hart, p52). The name of the Manor is thought to be derived from one of its tenants, John Grendon in 1343.

The earthworks adjacent to the moat were described for the Victoria County History (VCH) by CW Phillips. Phillips was of the opinion that the moat and the bank of the outer enclosure were both part of the same scheme, dating from the same period and perhaps 'nothing more than a strongly-fenced paddock belonging to the adjacent manorial site'. This view is supported to a degree by CC Taylor (unpublished) although he notes that alternatively, the earthwork in its current form has strong parallels with a 16th to 17th century garden. Garden earthworks of this type have been increasingly recognised across Britain in recent years. Taylor does note however that the presence of an early earthwork (such as the Aldewerke?) would have influenced the layout of later manorial or garden earthworks.

4.7 Post-Medieval

The layout of the field systems within the development area prior to enclosure is well recorded on the Shelford pre Inclosure Map, *c* 1800 (no date given), the Ordnance Survey of Cambridgeshire, Draft, 1810, the Ordnance Survey of Cambridgeshire, First Edition 2", 1810, and the Shelford Inclosure Map, George Cumming, 1835.

Enclosure of the earlier, medieval field systems within the parish was completed following the presentation of a Bill to parliament by the major landowners of the area in 1834. At this time St John's College who had previously purchased Granhams Farm in 1714 were awarded all of the land currently within the proposed development area including White Field, Beanshill Field and Aldwerke Fen / Sheep Common (*Fig. 3*). The current farmhouse and adjacent cottages were probably constructed shortly after enclosure. The one exception is the Dovecote immediately north of Granhams Farm which is of late 17th / early 18th century date. The Dovecote was converted into a dwelling early in the 19th century.

Following enclosure both Granhams Road (previously known as Hollow Willow Balk, see *Fig. 3*) and Hinton Way were made a standard 30 feet wide and realigned with respect to the A1307.

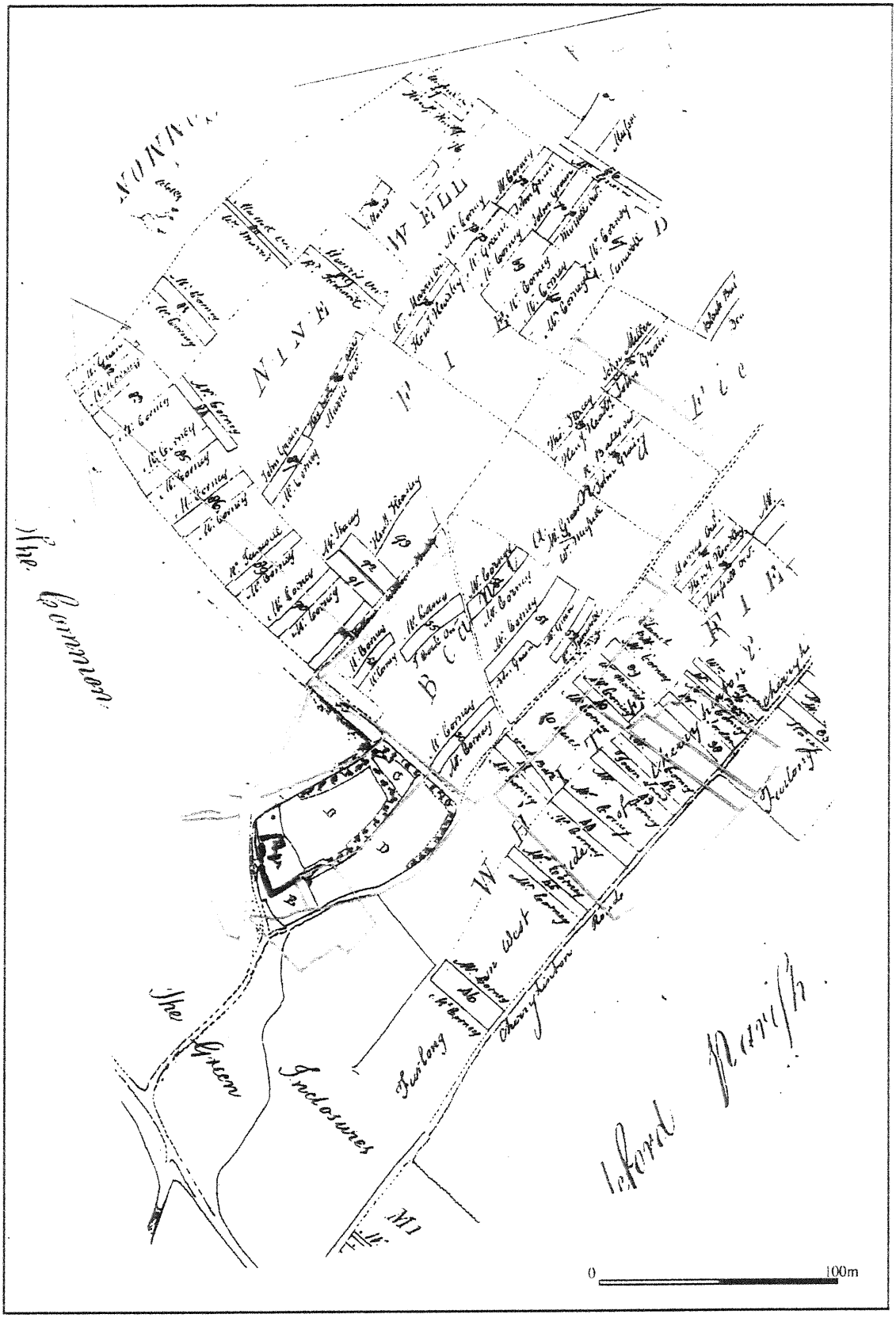


Figure 3 *Modern fields comprising the development area superimposed on the Pre-Enclosure Map of c.1800 (undated).*

5 RESULTS

Ninety-eight trial trenches (total length 9,521m) were opened to varying depths, the majority using a 360 tracked excavator with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket. Trenches 90-99 were opened using a JCB with a 1.5m toothless ditching bucket. (Mis-numbering of the initial trench layout plan led to the omission of a trench numbered 68). *See Figure 4.*

The positioning of the trenches was designed to provide a uniform level of cover across the area and to test, where relevant, the validity of Air Photo survey results.

The depth of modern ploughsoil across the development area as a whole varies on occasion although in general the average depth remains consistent at between 0.20m and 0.30m. The underlying colluvium is more subject to variation. This is primarily attributable to ploughing practices associated with medieval field systems. The majority of the trial trenches were cut to an average depth of 0.40m. Trenches intersecting the medieval headlands identified as a result of the Air Photo Survey occasionally increased in depth to between 0.50m and 1.00m.

A total of twelve separate fields are referred to within this report (*Fig 4*). To date ten of these separate fields (*nos 1-10*) of varying size have been evaluated over an area measuring roughly 1.5km in length (N-S) and almost 1km across (E-W) at it's widest point, identifying a range of sites from different periods, with different characteristics and states of preservation.

Evaluation of Field 11 was suspended at the request of the CAO, due to the presence of well preserved earthworks of uncertain date and interpretation (see 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7).

Field 12, although beyond the limits of the development area is referred to due to its proximity to well preserved Medieval remains and information related by the farmer, R Webster.

Surviving archaeological artefacts indicate a human presence within this landscape spanning almost 10, 000 years, from the Mesolithic to the Post Medieval periods, but has, as yet failed to identify artefactual evidence dateable to the early Iron Age (c 900 - 300 BC), Romano-British activity in the second century AD or the Saxon / early Medieval periods (410 - 1350 AD).

Mesolithic activity is inferred by the residual presence of flint artefacts characteristic of the period surviving within later feature fills and as a result will not be highlighted specifically within Field / Trench / Period descriptions.

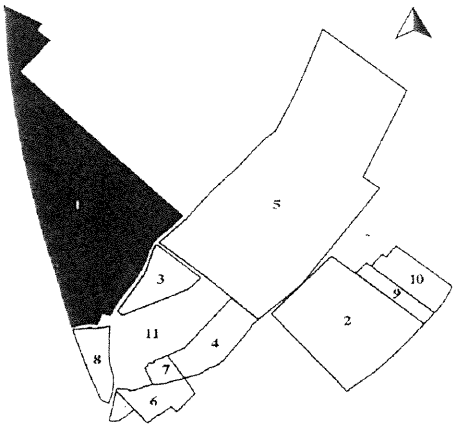
Many types of feature failed to produce diagnostic artefactual assemblages despite targeted sample excavation. In certain cases it is possible to suggest links to other dateable features, phases or periods by virtue of feature / fill

Figure 4 *Archaeological trenches (trenches with detail plans are numbered in bold type)*

type, morphology or alignment. For example, many features with an irregular shape in plan containing highly distinctive fine very dark grey / black silty fills have been considered within the body of this report to date to the Neolithic through association with certain dateable pits of the period within Fields 1 and 5. However, the origins and significance of many of those features listed within the category 'other' remains to be established. A reliance on fill types and / or alignments to attempt to obtain a fuller picture of this landscape, whilst fraught with potential pitfalls, gains a degree of validity only as a result of the large scale of this particular evaluation.

Before discussing individual sites or periods it is necessary to examine the presence / absence of surviving archaeological remains identified through trial trenching within areas defined by the current field boundaries. The following 12 sub-sections of the report are ordered by field as numbered on Figure 4 and by period within each field.

5.1 Field 1



Measuring a maximum 1015m north-south by 504m east - west, Field 1 was located immediately east, and adjacent to, the Cambridge-London railway line and extends northwards from Granhams Road as far as Nine Wells.

A total of 29 separate trenches (no's 1-29) were opened within Field 1. All contained surviving archaeological remains with the exception of Trenches 1, 2 and 14.

5.1.1 *Neolithic* (Trenches 5, 12, 13, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23)

The common characteristic of all of the features in the above trenches, and within other evaluated fields, is their highly distinctive fine very dark grey / black silty fills. P Murphy, the English Heritage Regional Environmental Archaeology co-ordinator suggests that the dark colour and consistency of these fills, the visible presence of phytolithic remains (residues of plant 'skeletons') including algae, and a range of molluscan species, are all consistent with an intermittently waterlogged landscape encouraging the build-up of organically rich 'proto-peat'.

Pit 321 (320), Trench 12, circular, diameter 0.37m, max depth 0.22m produced a small lithic assemblage including a blade-like flake and un-diagnostic prehistoric pottery.

Pit **163** (162), Trench 13, crescent or 'banana' shaped in plan, length 1.60m x width 0.76m x depth 0.41m. Although artefactually sterile, mollusca present within fill 162 indicated an occasionally wet or marshy environment. Morphologically similar features are often interpreted as the scars caused by the up-rooting of trees (Plate I).

Pits or hollows **247** (246), **249** (248), **251** (250), **253** (252) , **255** (254), Trench 16, irregular in plan, maximum depth 0.25m. These artefactually sterile features were probably naturally created depressions which trapped water, becoming marshy pools allowing the build-up of peat to begin. Excavation revealed no evidence of human activity but produced inconclusive results. Mollusca present within the feature fills indicated an occasionally wet or marshy environment.

Cut **570** (571), Trench 21, crescent or 'banana' shaped in plan, width 0.25m x depth 0.10m contained a small assemblage of burnt flint, including a broken Mesolithic blade.

Pit **1502** (556, **557**, 1501), Trench 23, roughly circular, max depth 0.20m produced a small lithic assemblage including a blade and 2 flakes broadly dateable to the period.

5.1.2 Bronze Age (Trenches 5, 6)

A series of postholes (**132**, **134**, **136**, **138**) with visible postpipes present within Trench 6 represent the surviving remains of a prehistoric roundhouse. The postholes describe an arc *c* 6m in diameter which appears to extend into the western limit of excavation (Plate II).

Further postholes (**181**, **183**, **185**) with similar very dark grey fills were present within Trench 5.

No artefactual evidence for the period was recovered from feature fills within the above trenches and colour is the only reason to distinguish these postholes from similar features dateable to the Iron Age within Trenches 13 and 15.

An examination of the general lithic assemblage from Field 1 does however indicate the presence of human activity during the period (See Appendix III).

5.1.3 Iron Age (Trenches 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 25)

Ceramics recovered through excavation within Field 1 fall into two categories, Middle Iron Age (MIA) and Late Pre Roman Iron Age (LPRIA) or 'Belgic' types. Traditionally it has been assumed that the MIA vessels pre-dated the LPRIA types. Information gained through a range of excavations during the 1990's suggests that this distinction within Cambridgeshire is far from being clear cut and that certain MIA forms continue to be made and used through into the early Romano-British period.

Identifiable MIA ceramics were recovered, from trenches 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 25, 27 and 29 whereas M-LIA and LPRIA forms were present in Trench 25 within ditches **651** and **649** respectively.

The majority of the ceramics were recovered from ditch fills and although infrequent were of sufficient quantity to suggest the presence of settlement within the immediate area. A series of postholes containing MIA ceramics (**151-175** inclusive), located at the junction of Trenches 13 and 15, represent the surviving remains of an Iron Age roundhouse providing direct evidence for such a settlement.

Pit 740 (741), Trench 27, sub-rectangular in plan, length 3.10m x width 0.80m x depth 0.55m, with a single light brownish grey chalky clay silt fill containing one sherd of MIA / LIA pottery and a small lithic assemblage including 3 flakes and a blade.

Pit 911 (910), Trench 29, sub-rectangular in plan, length 3.00m, width 1.00m, depth 0.15m, contained a single, light greyish brown silty clay fill containing occasional crude flint flakes, flint chunks, and sherds of MIA pottery.

Ditches would have been cut to perform the dual roles of boundary definition and drainage. The alignment of certain ditches from the period appears to be reflected within the layout of the present day field systems. Although to a degree the layout of both the ancient and modern field systems was driven by the practical considerations of topography and geology the similarities are such that we may be able to suggest continuity of use and that the current landscape owes many of its defining characteristics to the farmers of the mid to late Iron Age.

Ditches **327** and **359** were by far the largest of the ditches present within Field 1 and may well prove to be contemporary elements of the same system. Ditch **327** respects the 16m-17m contour marking the boundary between the low lying (pasture?) to the west and an area of raised but level ground at the base of White's Hill to the east. Ditch **327** is well sealed by soil build-up associated with the medieval furlong boundary which follows the same alignment.

Ditch **359** lies on the 19m contour and may have been cut to define the base of the slope of White's Hill and if contemporary with **327** would have effectively isolated a raised but level parcel of land. It is perhaps significant that to date the only direct evidence for settlement in the form of structural remains have been identified along this plateau. Should further excavation be required along these boundary lines potential evidence for ritual placement or activity should be considered alongside that of domestic deposition. It is probable that the inhabitants of this area may have seen the division of the landscape as a pragmatic solution to their farming and settlement needs but also in symbolic terms.

Ditch **261**, Trench 17, linear in plan, aligned north-west / south-east, width 0.85m x depth 0.34m, with a single light brownish grey chalky clay silt fill

containing occasional LIA pottery similar to material from the Babraham Road excavations (J Last *pers. comm.*).

Ditch **327** (326, 958, 959), Trench 12, linear in plan, aligned north-south, width c 5m x depth in excess of 1.30m, contained a small Bronze Age flint core and a number of MIA pottery sherds within the earliest excavated fill.

Ditches **199** (Trench 9), **243** (Trench 15), **265 / 267** (Trench 17) and **581 / 583** (Trench 21) are thought to represent the continuation of the boundary defined by **327**. Despite excavation no further artefactual dating evidence was recovered from the fills of these ditches to support this interpretation.

Ditch **359** (358), Trench 18, aligned north-south, width c 2.00m x depth in excess of 1.30m (not fully excavated), contained a number of MIA pottery sherds within the earliest excavated fill. The course and extent of this ditch remains, at present, uncertain.

Plotting these ditches between trenches hints at the presence of an extensive and previously unknown field system, complete with trackways. Reference to the air photo survey (Rog Palmer Appendix IV) indicates a direct correlation with the field systems forming part of the estate to the south of the local villa (SAM CAM57) and those ditches revealed through evaluation within Field 1.

Ditch **640** (639), linear in plan, (unexcavated), ditch **649** (648), aligned north-south, width 1.05m x depth 0.34m, ditch **651** (650), aligned east-west, width 1.20m x depth 0.50m, and Ditch **655** (654, 957), linear in plan, aligned north-south, width 0.85m x depth 0.50m, present within Trench 25 appear to form part of a coherent field pattern associated with contemporary ditches **613** and **615** in Trench 24.

The combined ceramic assemblages from fills 648, 650 and 654 were consistently of mid-late date although the presence of quarried tottenhoe stone packing (commonly used within field drains) within the base of ditch 615 may suggest a later date for this feature, despite the uniformity of alignment.

Fill 957 contained a mixture of extremely abraded ceramics. One coarsely grogged sherd is likely to be Early/Middle Bronze Age, while the calcareous fabrics resemble those identified as MIA in 150 (though they could potentially be older J Last *pers. comm.*).

Contained within 957, the earliest in-filling of **655**, were a number of large cobble flint boulders deliberately jammed into the base of the cut and only present extending into the southernmost exposed section of the excavated ditch segment. The placement of these stones may have been intended to provide a crossing point or stepping stone across the ditched boundary.

5.1.4 *Romano-British* (Trenches 4, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 23, 27)

Surprisingly, virtually no artefactual material from the period was noted within Field 1. The only ceramics recovered were from ditch **279**.

Ditch **279** (278), Trench 19, linear in plan, aligned north-west / south-east, width 0.70m x depth 0.12m, with a single light brownish grey chalky clay silt fill containing one sandy Grey Ware sherd.

The virtual absence of artefactual material recovered from this period during evaluation is problematic. This lack may imply a shift or relocation of settlement from the Iron Age as artefactual assemblages are notoriously infrequent within boundary / drainage ditches beyond the infield and farmstead / settlement core. The topography of the local landscape clearly dominates agricultural considerations. The possibility of continuity of use from the pre-Roman to post-Medieval periods cannot be ruled out! Reference to the C19th pre-enclosure map (Fig 3) reveals a series of parcels of land at the base of White's Hill on the same alignment as the Iron Age and Romano-British field systems and trackway to the west. Without further dating evidence it is unfortunately (and frustratingly!) not yet possible to prove conclusively which remnants of the surviving archaeological record relate to the Roman period, although the surviving archaeological record clearly retains the potential to address this issue. On the basis of currently available information it seems that field systems and trackways were established or rather defined during the late Iron Age.

5.1.5 *Medieval* (Trenches 12, 13,17, 21)

A furlong boundary identified through air photo survey survived within the above trenches, signified by a build-up of plough soil. Significantly, ditches dateable to the Iron Age were present below and on the same alignment as the Medieval furlong boundary. Reference to the air photo survey (Rog Palmer Appendix IV) indicates a direct correlation between the furlong boundary and the field systems illustrated on the pre-enclosure map (Fig. 3).

5.1.6 *Post-Medieval* (Trenches 20, 24, 25)

Drainage rather than boundary definition clearly becomes the main priority during the Post Medieval period illustrated by the presence of a number of ditches packed with tottenhoe stone within the above trenches.

5.1.7 *Other* (Trenches 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29)

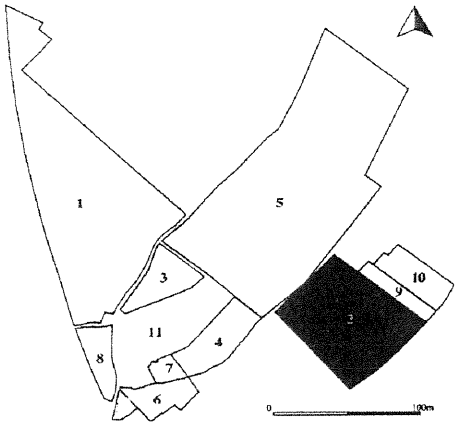
The majority of features across the area remain un-dateable at the present time. Post-excavation analysis of these features suggests that the presence of at least one additional phase of field systems. It appears that certain ditches are aligned with the medieval furlong boundaries identified through Air Photo

Survey within Field 1 and Field 5 although there is a complete absence of artefactual material from this period within Field 1.

Perhaps the most unusual and certainly the most striking group of features are those pits present within the south western quadrant of Field 1, and extending into the north-eastern tip of Field 8. Over 240 discrete pits of unknown purpose or function were identified within this area. The pits fall into three categories based purely on their shape in plan, these being roughly circular, roughly square and sub-rectangular with rounded corners. Despite excavation of a 10% sample of these pits little artefactual evidence was recovered. Pit 740, 741 produced a single sherd of MIA-LIA date. Pit 910, 911 within Trench 29 produced occasional MIA pottery and adjacent pit 909 contained what appeared to be a placed deposit consisting of an articulated pig's leg and the partial lower jaw of a horse (see Appendix II).

Air photo survey highlights the presence of a localised change in the geological make-up roughly co-incident with the area of pitting. Following Enclosure in 1835 a long narrow strip of land extending perpendicular to Granhams Road to the north-east of Granhams Farm was allocated to the villagers for communal use as a clay pit. The pit which lies within this zone is no longer used for clay extraction and is now referred to locally as the Great Shelford nature reserve. It is possible that this pitting has a functional interpretation such as clay extraction although the small scale of individual pit cuts and the variety of cut shapes would not seem to support this idea.

5.2 Field 2



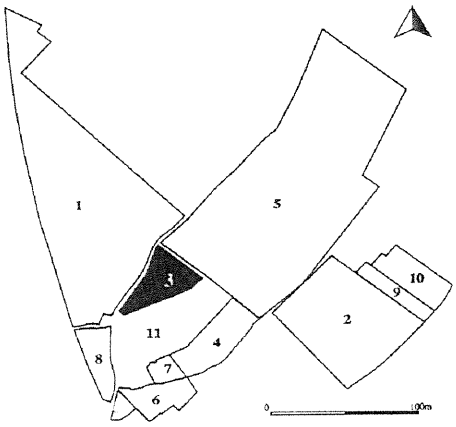
Measuring 400m north-south by 300m east-west, Field 2 was bounded to the south by Hinton Way and to the north by Field 5.

A total of 10 separate trenches (no's 30-39) were opened within Field 1. Of these only Trench 31 contained archaeologically significant remains.

5.2.1 Other (Trench 31)

A significant buried soil horizon thought to pre date the commencement of agricultural activity in the local area was identified towards the western end of Trench 31. Sealed by 0.40m of ancient colluvium and a further 0.60m of more recent (medieval?) build-up, this horizon has a high potential for the study of environmental conditions possibly as early as the Neolithic period.

5.3 Field 3



Measuring 200m north-south by 150m east-west, Field 3 was located approximately 120m east of Granhams Farm adjacent, and to the south of, Granhams Road.

A total of 4 separate trenches (no's 40-43) were opened within Field 3. All contained surviving archaeological remains.

5.3.1 *Neolithic* (Trenches 41, 42)

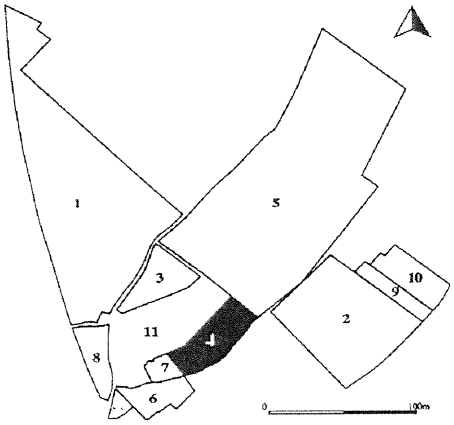
Present towards the eastern end of Trench 41 and within cut **1076** in Trench 42 were a series of artefactually sterile, irregular shaped features with characteristic black silty fills representing surviving traces of 'proto-peat' within naturally formed hollows or stagnant pools..

5.3.2 *Other* (Trenches 40 - 43)

The majority of features within these trenches were ditches, presumably representing surviving elements of out-field systems of unknown date.

Of particular interest is ditch sequence **1070**, **1094**, **1097**, Trench 43, not fully excavated due to health and safety considerations. Tracing the alignment of these features to the south-east suggests that they run adjacent to and parallel with the easternmost of the earthen banks (associated with the spring) visible to the naked eye within Field 11. Further to the south-east within Trench 45 a series of deep, machine excavated ditches with the overall number **1008** were revealed on the same alignment and contour level (Between 15m-16m OD). Ditch sequence **1008** almost certainly represents the continuation southwards of **1070** *et al.* No reliably dateable artefactual material was recovered from any of the feature fills within either Fields 3 or 4 and the relationship between these ditches and the earthworks within Field 11 remains unknown.

5.4 Field 4



Measuring 110m north-south by 300m east-west, Field 4 was located approximately 300m south-east of Granhams Farm.

A total of 4 separate trenches (no's 44-47) were opened within Field 4. All contained surviving archaeological remains.

5.4.1 Romano - British (Trenches 45, 46, 47)

Ditches predominate again in Field 4 with identifiable artefactual material originating exclusively from the 3rd to 4th centuries AD. The ceramic assemblage is varied, and for this period, considerably larger than that from other parts of the evaluation area. The relative densities of both artefacts and features increases from moderate at the northern end, to high towards the southern limit of the field. The presence of pits and at least one curvilinear feature (possibly an eaves-drip gully) are further indicators that a previously unknown late Romano-British settlement lies within the immediate vicinity.

Parallel ditches **1027** and **1029**, Trench 47, produced a variety of late ceramic forms and fabrics included Hadham Red Ware and Colour Coated Ware.

Ditches on the same alignment but lacking dateable artefactual assemblages within Field 4 included **1019**, **1023** and **1025** in Trench 47, **1042**, **1047**, **1050** and **1052** in Trench 46, and **1008** in Trench 45.

Ditches on a perpendicular alignment include **1011** in Trench 47, and **1045** in Trench 46

Whilst the majority of these ditches are almost certainly Roman in origin the date of Ditch **1008** remains uncertain. Many of the above ditches were not excavated due to time constraints. Machine and hand excavation of **1008** to a depth of 1.30m produced only a single sherd of colour coated pottery. The artefact density within those features from the period that were excavated would tend to suggest that this material was residual. Ditch **1008** continues to the north-west within Field 3 as **1070**.

Also present within Trench 47 was curvilinear ditch or possible eaves drip gully **1021**. Two separate segments of the gully were excavated, **1099** (1098) and **1101** (1100)(max depth 0.25m) producing a C4th ceramic assemblage as well as oyster shell and animal bone.

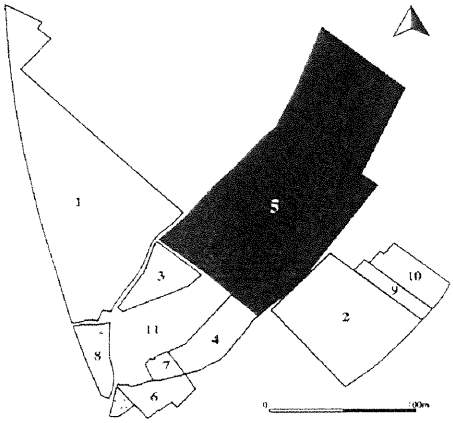
Pits **1040**, Trench 46 and **1054**, Trench 44, provide further evidence for settlement in the immediate vicinity.

5.4.2 Other (Trenches 44, 45, 46, 47)

The alignments of many of the undated ditches within these trenches appear to correspond well with those furlong boundaries identified through air photo survey within Field 5.

Comparison with the results of the English Heritage survey within Fields 6, 7, 11, and 12 is highly desirable and may well allow confirmation of a medieval date for these field systems.

5.5 Field 5



Measuring 420m north-south by 910m east-west Field 5 (Plate III) was located towards the eastern limit of the proposed development area encompassing the crown of Clarke's Hill and bounded to the north by Granhams Road.

A total of 38 separate trenches (no's 48-89, excepting 68) were opened within Field 5. The primary concentration of archaeological remains was present at the base of Clarke's Hill adjacent to the western boundary of the field within trenches 48-53, although additional features were present within trenches 58, 71, 75?, 77? and 86. Geologically significant deposits originating from the Anglian Ice Age (450,000 BP) were identified within Trench 79 (Steve Boreham pers. comm.)

5.5.1 Neolithic (Trenches 48, 49, 51)

Traces of very dark grey or black silt survived within a depression in the chalk at the mid point of Trench 48 and may represent the surviving traces of a buried soil.

Pits or 'natural' depressions **1213** and **1220** within Trench 49 contained dark silty fills considered characteristic of the period.

Trench 51 contained the remains of a large shaft **1261**, set within a depression of presumed natural origin. Circular in plan, diameter 1.20m at the top of the cut, the sides of the shaft tapered inwards slightly before becoming vertical to a depth of 1.40m. In plan the shaft cut was obscured by the presence of a highly distinctive black silty fill contained within a noticeable depression in the landscape, extending at least 5m north and south of the cut. The base of the

shaft was lined with a series of highly distinctive red quartzite riverine boulders. It is highly likely that the depth of the shaft was determined by the level of the aquifer, present at the interface of the middle and lower chalk. It is worth noting that at the time when the shaft was opened the water table would have been appreciably higher than it is today. This meant that the shaft would almost certainly have remained full of water all year round and the spring water contained therein would never have frozen during the winter months (S Boreham *pers. comm.*). The fills of this shaft 1259, 1260, contained late Neolithic plain, flint tempered pottery (although a Late Bronze Age date cannot be ruled out on the basis of these fabrics J Last *pers. comm.)*. The lithic assemblage contained a number of flakes, narrow flakes / blades, a core and a minimally retouched piercer which combined probably indicate that infilling of the shaft occurred during the late Neolithic period (B Bishop, *pers. comm.*)

This shaft represents a rare and highly significant discovery for the period within the Anglia region.

5.5.2 Bronze Age (Trenches 53)

Air photo survey had identified the presence of a circular cropmark within the southern corner of Field 5. Trench 53 was positioned to bisect this feature, thought to represent the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow. Two segments through the ring ditch were excavated (**1242**, **1244**) but both failed to produce any artefactual materials. No burial or other internal features were found between the two excavated ditch segments.

A number of postholes (**965**, **967**, **969**, **1193**, **1205**, **1207**, **1209**, **1211**) within Trench 49 containing mid-dark grey silty fills may be Bronze Age in origin and could indicate potential settlement in the vicinity.

Cut **965** (964), may represent the base of a heavily truncated ditch or possibly a structural feature associated with the above post holes. Both contain similar fills.

A range of late Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork was recovered from feature fills within those trenches adjacent to the western boundary of Field 5. Further surviving evidence of Bronze Age activity including possible settlement is extremely likely within the area defined by Trenches 48-56.

5.5.3 Iron Age (Trenches 58, 71, 75?, 77?, 86)

Features within these trenches were heavily truncated as a result of ploughing in the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods. All features were ditches relating to cropmarks visible to the north-east of the development area, with the exception of postholes within Trench 86. These postholes may represent either a fenceline or structure and are currently considered to be of contemporary origin with the surviving elements of the ditched enclosures. Posthole 1117 (1116) contained sherds of MIA pottery.

5.5.4 *Romano-British* (Trenches 49)

Ditch **1196** (1195), aligned north-west / south-east, width 1.35m x depth 0.41m, contained occasional colour coated pottery and represents the continuation of the Romano-British field systems identified within Field 1 to the north.

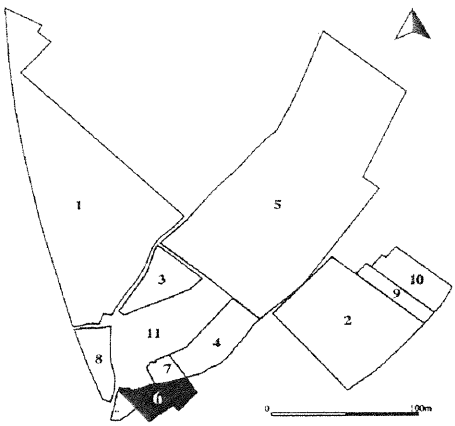
The relationship with ditch **1198** (1197) remains unclear despite additional machining.

5.5.5 *Other* (Trenches 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53)

Undated features consist primarily of ditches many of which undoubtedly relate to the Iron Age, Romano-British and Medieval field systems identified within Field 1 to the north.

The presence, exclusively, of lithics, within many of these features may indicate an earlier, possibly Bronze Age date for some of the ditches although current assemblages are too small to permit positive identification of features from this period of prehistory.

5.6 **Field 6**



Measuring a maximum 150m north-south by 190m east-west, Field 6 was located towards the southern limit of the proposed development area (PlateIV).

A total of 3 separate trenches (no's 90-92) were opened within Field 6. All contained surviving archaeological remains. The relative absence of features dateable to the Romano-British period was surprising given the density of such features within Field 4. The foci of settlements from both the Iron Age and Romano-British periods remains very much open to speculation although the area adjacent to Granhams Manor, including Field 11 seems, at present to represent the most likely location.

5.6.1 *Iron Age* (Trenches 90)

Ditch **1339**, aligned north-south, width 0.90m x depth 0.42m produced MIA pottery.

A large, well preserved oven **1342** situated adjacent to ditch **1339** produced a single sherd of LPRIA date. This feature consisted of two roughly circular

chambers each 1m in diameter, max depth 0.40m, linked by a linear flue of width 0.60m (Plate V). Aligned roughly north-south the southernmost of the two chambers retained clear evidence of a burnt lining consisting of a light orange red chalky clay surrounding the uppermost 0.20m of the cut. No carbonised material was visible within the base of the feature which appeared to have been deliberately backfilled, firstly with a light greyish brown chalky clay silt *c* 0.20m deep (1341) before being packed with heavily compacted chalk 1340. The oven is a clear indicator of settlement within the immediate vicinity.

5.6.2 Romano-British (Trench 92)

Prior to excavation feature **1298** appeared in plan to represent the terminal end of a ditch. Hand cleaning and the subsequent removal of fill 1297 revealed the presence of a substantial posthole **1300**. Although difficult to interpret within the confines of the trial trench it seems likely that cut **1298** may represent a foundation trench or beam-slot 1.02m wide x 0.41m deep, aligned east-west. Set within the terminal end of the trench was posthole 1300, diameter 0.54m and extending 0.39m below the base of the foundation trench.

Combined with associated beamslot **1302**, 1301 these features mark the presence of a substantial timber framed building. The pottery recovered from 1301 is Romano-British in origin but insufficient to provide secure dating and it is important to remember that this building could quite easily date to the later Saxon or Medieval periods and should be a priority target for future excavation within Field 6.

5.6.3 Medieval (Trenches 90, 91, 92)

Prior to excavation a number of upstanding banks and areas of raised ground were visible across the whole extent of Field 6. Closer inspection of the surrounding area revealed these earthworks continuing into Field 7 to the north and Field 12 to the south-west.

Trench 92 was positioned to intersect one of these raised areas and revealed an exceptionally well preserved medieval building sequence. In-situ floors (1359) and an upstanding 'clunch' wall (1352) retaining internal and external rendering were observed. Due to the restrictions of excavating within a trial trench excavation was limited in order to avoid compromising the stratigraphic integrity of the sequence. Construction of the latest phase of building took place between 1350-1550 (Fig. 5).

Field 6 contains archaeological remains of exceptional significance for the study of the development of the medieval village within the region. Preliminary English Heritage survey results indicate that the earthworks visible within this area relate to several different phases of usage.

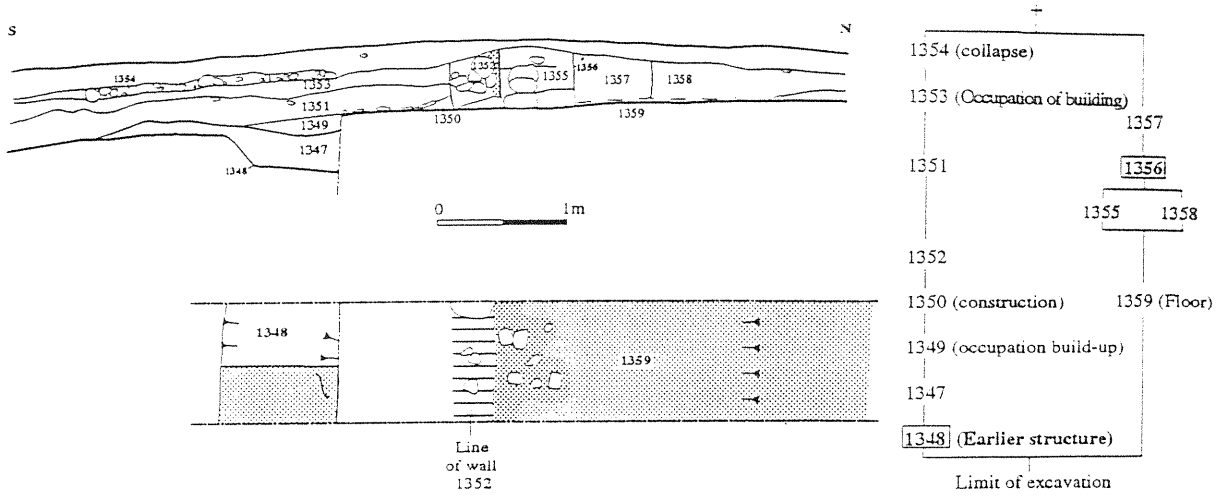


Figure 5 Detail of building within Trench 92

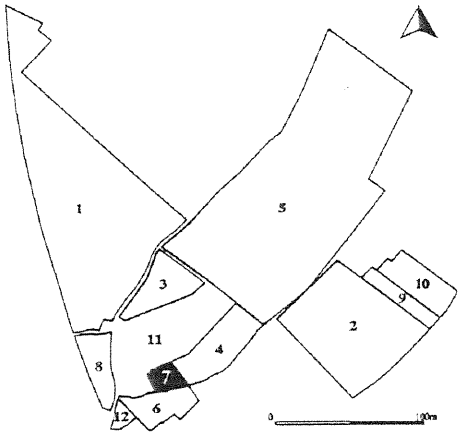
5.6.4 *Post - Medieval* (Trenches 90, 91, 92)

Comparison with the results of the English Heritage survey within Fields 6, 7, 11, and 12 is highly desirable and will permit the identification of specific but as yet undated elements of the Post-Medieval and possibly post enclosure development within this complex area of up-standing and buried archaeological remains.

5.6.5 *Other* (Trenches 90, 91, 92)

As above (5.6.4).

5.7 **Field 7**



Measuring 80m north-south by 170m east-west Field 7 was located approximately 200m south of Granhams Farm, bounded to the east by Field 4.

A single trench (no 93) was opened within Field 7 which contained surviving archaeological remains. Further trenching within this field was halted due to the nature and quality of those remains already encountered within Field 6 with the agreement of Andy Thomas of the CAO.

5.7.1 *Romano-British* (Trench 93)

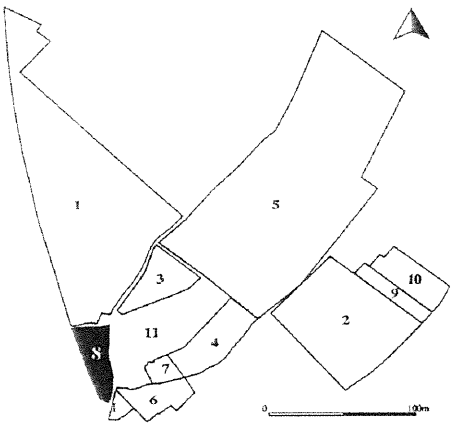
Ditch **1327** (1326, 1364) contained a mixture of LIA / RB ceramics, but with an upper fill containing exclusively C3rd-C4th century material. Together with ditch **1313** (1312) these features indicate the continuation of field systems and settlement identified within Field 4.

5.7.2 *Other* (Trenches 93)

A number of small, roughly circular pits (**1311**, **1315**, **1317**, **1319**, **1321**, **1323**, **1325** and **1329**) of average depth 0.15m were also excavated within this trench. None produced any artefactual materials and the irregularity of the bases of the pits suggests that some of these features may be naturally formed hollows.

Undated ditch **1331** (1330).

5.8 **Field 8**



Measuring a maximum 300m north-south by 120m east-west Field 8 was located at the south-western limit of the proposed development area between the railway line and Granhams Road.

A total of 3 separate trenches (no's 94-96) were opened within Field 8. All contained surviving archaeological remains.

5.8.1 *Iron Age* (Trenches 94, 95)

A number of fairly major boundary / drainage ditches were present in all three trenches. Dateable ceramics were only recovered from these features within Trench 95 and include both MIA and LPRIA material.

Ditch **1382** (1380, 1381) Trench 95, linear in plan, aligned north-west / south-east, width 2.50m x depth 0.90m, contained occasional MIA pottery.

Ditch **1385** (1383, 1384) Trench 95, linear in plan, aligned north-west / south-east, width 2.24m x depth 0.72m, contained occasional MIA pottery in basal fill 1384 and LIA pottery in upper fill 1383.

Ditch **1391** (1390) Trench 95, linear in plan, aligned north-west / south-east, width 2.20m x depth 0.50m, contained no artefactual remains but appeared on the same alignment and as a recut of ditch **1393** (1391) Trench 95, width

1.00m x depth 0.90m, which contained occasional LIA grog tempered 'Belgic' pottery.

The Cremation

Four complete pottery vessels including a rare central Gaulish micaceous ware flagon, a small *terra nigra* platter, a pedastaled urn and a small bowl were present within a rectangular cremation pit **1309** in Trench 94. A discrete pile of burnt human? bone had been placed within the grave prior to the inclusion of the large flagon and adjacent vessels (Plate VI).

All of the vessels were removed from the grave in a crushed state but with their contents intact. Excavation of the flagon revealed an unburnt LPRIA brooch and the head of a copper alloy pin. The brooch is of the *Aucissa* type with a high Arch Bow and an elongated foot with a pronounced knob at the distal end. The name derives from brooches of this style found with Aucissa (the manufacturers name) stamped on the head. These brooches were made in Gaul in the first half of the first century AD and are best known from military sites in this country (C Montague *pers. comm.*).

The range of vessel types combined allow for a tight date for deposition of between AD 10-40 to be given (P Sealey, Appendix I). The vessels within this burial are indicative of a degree of wealth and status which may be reflected in the remains of any adjacent settlement.

5.8.2 *Romano-British* (Trench 94, 96)

A boundary / drainage ditch **1406** (1405), Trench 94, aligned north-east / south-west, width 2.16m x depth 1.00m. The stepped profile of cut 1406 suggests that this ditch had been recut although there was no visible differentiation within mid grey-brown sandy clay fill 1405.

Ditches **1418** (1417) and **1421** (1420), Trench 96, aligned north-south, represent two phases of recutting (relationship unknown) along the same ditch line, total width 2.80m x max depth 1.10m. Although no dating evidence was recovered from either ditch in this sequence it is possible that they may represent the return from ditch **1406** within Trench 94.

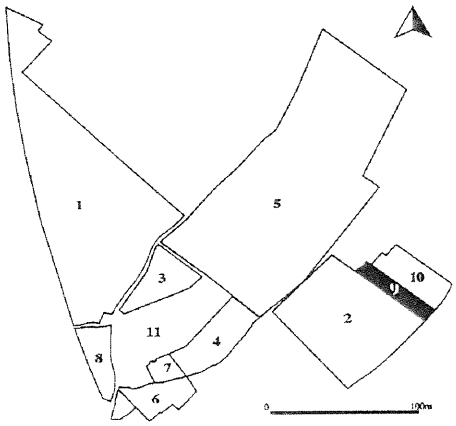
5.8.3 *Other* (Trenches 94, 95, 96)

Despite the cutting of three separate trenches within Field 8 it is difficult to gain an impression of the layout of coherent ditch systems across the field. This field is situated in one of the lowest parts of the development area where the middle chalk has almost entirely given way to the third terrace gravels of the ancient Cam valley. Drainage would undoubtedly have been a priority at any period in the past within this low lying area.

Ditch **1416** (1415), Trench 96, is of particular note. Aligned north-south this ditch was over 10m wide. The sheer size of this ditch suggests a possible

association with the medieval moat (thought to have been constructed by the Le Moynes family in the 13th century), surviving portions of which remain open and water filled, immediately across the road to the east. It is also possible that the open drainage ditch present adjacent to the south-eastern edge of Field 1 once extended further southwards as that feature in its present form is of about the same scale.

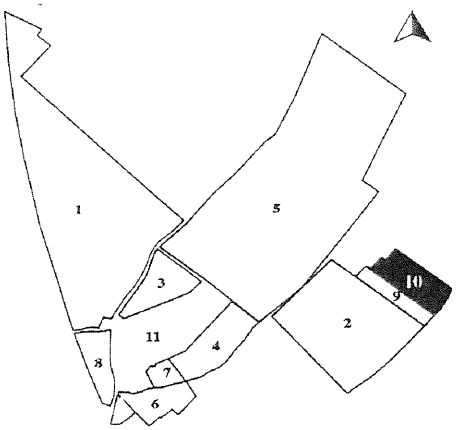
5.9 **Field 9**



Measuring 300m north-south by 45m east-west, Field 9 was bounded to the south by Hinton Way and to the west by Field 2.

A total of 2 separate trenches (no's 97-98) were opened within Field 9. Neither contained any surviving archaeological remains.

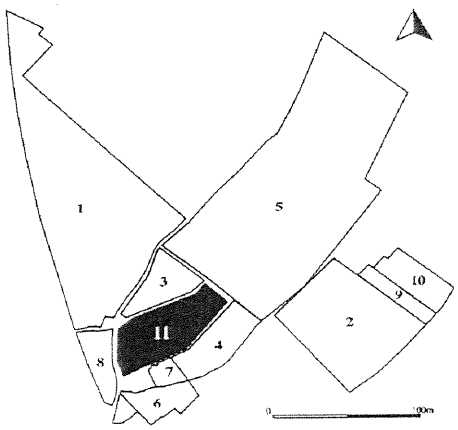
5.10 **Field 10**



An addition to the original scheme, Field 10 is located within the grounds of Uplands house, a proportion of which had previously been evaluated with negative results by the AFU (Kenney 1997).

A single trench (no 99) was opened within Field 10 which contained no surviving archaeological remains.

5.11 **Field 11**



The period of origin of the earthworks within Field 11 remains uncertain at present. In consultation with Simon Kaner and Andy Thomas of the CAO it was agreed that intrusive evaluation through trenching should not be used in the first instance. Given the potential significance of these remains Tim Malim of the AFU contacted English Heritage (formerly the RCHME) with a request to survey the earthworks in this Field. Also included within the survey are Fields 6, 7, and 12, which contained the well preserved and upstanding remains of medieval house platforms and associated features.

Targeted use of geophysical survey techniques may also be worth considering as a non intrusive tool in order to maximise the level of information available prior to any future trenching. Conclusive evidence relating to the likely origins and use of these substantial features can, however, only be gained through archaeological excavation.

5.12 **Field 12**

Although beyond the currently defined limits of the proposed development area Field 12 falls within the area of the English Heritage survey carried out during November 1999. The local farmer Robert Webster highlighted the presence of a well within this field which he discovered a number of years ago by falling into it!

6 Discussion

6.1 Neolithic

A range of features characterised by black or very dark grey brown fine silty fills were present within the proposed development area. The majority of these features were found to be artefactually sterile and many appear to represent 'naturally' formed hollows or depressions. All features attributed to the period were present below the 17m contour within what was seems to have been an intermittently marshy environment prone to flooding.

Activity from the period does not necessarily cluster around specific foci and as a result is often difficult to detect within a 2% trial trench sampling strategy.

Despite this two main areas of particular interest have been highlighted (Fig. 6). The presence of a well preserved buried soil within Field 2 would require sampling for pollen, environmental and artefactual materials if threatened by development. The second area encompasses the south-east corner of Field 1, the eastern half of Field 3 and the north-western corner of Field 5. Pits containing artefactual assemblages from the period were excavated within Field 1 and an important shaft cut to the level of the aquifer was present and remains partially preserved within Field 5. Residual artefactual material from the period was recovered from a number of later features within this area, although surprisingly, scanning of the spoil heaps generated through trenching failed to produce any significant lithic material.

The proximity of the spring within Field 11 may have attracted early peoples to this particular point in the landscape and the presence of further highly significant remains within the immediate area is a strong possibility. It may be desirable to test the effectiveness or otherwise of infra-red photography or Geophysical techniques across this area prior to additional excavation.

6.2 *Bronze Age*

Artefactual material for the period is extremely limited and where exclusively present within feature fills is of insufficient quantity and quality to provide secure dating evidence. This apparent lack of a presence during the period is almost certainly misleading. Since Professor T McKenny Hughes carried out his initial investigations at War Ditches in the 1890's previous excavations in the local area have consistently struggled to define coherent, *in-situ* artefactual assemblages from the period. Recent excavations by the author immediately east of the proposed development area (*Ritualistic Prehistoric Activity and Inhumations on Land Adjacent to Babraham Road, Cambridge, 1997-1998.* Hinman forthcoming) served to illustrate the infrequency of readily identifiable artefactual materials and the methods required to ensure their recovery. A significant presence within the local area has been clearly illustrated most recently through excavation at Babaraham Road *op. cit.* and previously at the Fulbourn Hospital site (Brown, R. and Score, D. 1998), and Cherry Hinton Road (White, L. 1999).

A series of prehistoric routeways run through the general area, west-east from their crossing points on the Cam towards the Icknield Way and the Stour valley beyond, and the north-south Cam-Stort-Lee valley routes between the fens and the Thames. A series of barrows once lined the hills to the south and east of the site although all visible traces of the majority of these monuments and burial mounds have been destroyed by ploughing.

It is against this backdrop that we must consider the physical remains from the Bronze Age and earlier periods of prehistory.

The Bronze Age ring ditch and potential settlement evidence within Field 5 provide the greatest density of remains from the period. Morphology remains our only clue as to the date of the ring ditch and scattered lithics hint at the

Figure 6 *Areas of Neolithic (top) and Bronze Age (below) features. Lighter tones indicate lower feature density. Cropmarks are shown in grey tone*

presence of settlement in the immediate vicinity. This area of activity appears to be roughly co-incident with the main 'concentration' of *Neolithic* features identified through evaluation (Fig. 6).

Structural remains in the form of postholes present within Field 1 may also have a Bronze Age origin although, despite excavation no artefactual materials have yet been recovered from the roundhouse or its environs.

It is quite possible that the formalisation of the local landscape into discrete areas or zones through the physical marking of boundaries by the cutting of features such as pits, and particularly ditches, began during this period of prehistory. Many ditches and field systems within the area of the subject site remain undateable at present.

6.3 Iron Age

Both past excavations and Air Photo survey have revealed the presence of intense activity within the local area during the period. Evaluation has identified what appear to be at least two distinct phases of activity. The presence of LPRIA Gallo-Belgic ceramics is taken as a sign of the second and latest phase of activity. Settlement has been shown to extend from Nine Wells southwards, past Granhams Manor and into Fields 4, 6, 7 and 8 (Fig 7).

The nature of settlement is unknown at present although this is likely to consist of a series of farmsteads set within ditched enclosures encircling the White's Hill / Clarke's Hill ridge. Possible foci for more highly populated settlement include the area surrounding Granhams Manor and beyond the current development area to the south of Field 6.

The discovery of a late Iron Age cremation within Field 8 is likely to indicate the presence of a cemetery. The quality of the imported ceramics and *Aucissa* brooch within the grave suggests a degree of wealth and status that may be reflected within the local settlement.

The plotting of ditch sections identified through trial trenching across the evaluation area revealed the presence of a uniform pattern of field systems extending across Field 1 continuing through the south western corner of Field 5 and into Fields 4, 6 and 7. The alignments of ditches within Field 1 and the intervals between ditch sections correspond well with cropmarks associated with and part of 'villa-complex' SAM CAM 57 immediately north-west of the development area (see figure 2).

The range of drainage and enclosure ditches supports the impression of intensive farming during the period. Whilst the local topography clearly influences farming practices the correlation, in terms of position, between Iron Age and later ditches, particularly within Field 1 strongly suggests that boundaries still visible within the present landscape were defined over 2000 years ago.

Figure 7 *Areas of Iron Age (top) and Romano-British (below) features. Lighter tones indicate lower feature density. Cropmarks are shown in grey tone*

6.4 *Romano-British*

Both the field systems and associated trackway (identified through Air Photo Survey) within Field 1 lead directly towards the area of greatest density of remains for the Romano-British period within Field 4. This may be an indicator of continuity of land usage and routeways from the Iron Age. The density of features and range of artefactual materials present indicate activity associated with settlement within the immediate vicinity of Field 4 (Fig 7).

The location of the core of this newly discovered settlement remains very much open to speculation. Surprisingly for the field team, further trial trenching to the south within Fields 6 and 7 appeared to show a rapid tail-off both in terms of feature and artefact density for the period. Two possibilities therefore remain for the position of the centre of this settlement. The area immediately surrounding Granhams Manor and Farm, including Field 11 has a known history of occupation stretching back at least until the late Saxon period. Undoubtedly the presence of a spring within Field 11 would have been viewed favourably by the local Romano-British population. Equally attractive and equidistant from the spring is the high ground (above the 17m contour) immediately south of Field 4 and east of Field 6. Of course, both areas could be occupied concurrently and only further excavation will resolve this question.

Perhaps the most noticeable characteristic of the artefactual assemblages is the absence of earlier Romano-British materials which appear to be exclusively of late second through to fourth century in origin. This gap is often seen within artefactual collections within the county and is most commonly explained by a and a gradual acceptance of Romanisation combined with a scarcity of Romanised products amongst the local population. Whilst this is very likely to have been the situation within the Fenland region is it correct to apply the same explanation to the Shelford area and south-western Cambridgeshire as a whole?

During the LPRIA the local inhabitants clearly had access to imported goods and the wealth to procure them. Perhaps we should consider alternative explanations during the course of any further excavation. What for example, as Paul Sealey has quite rightly asked, was the effect on the local population of Roman military reprisals following the Boudiccan Rebellion? Can and should the absence of artefactual materials from the early part of the period within south- western Cambridgeshire require re-appraisal?

6.5 *Saxon*

No artefactual or other archaeological remains from the period were revealed during evaluation. This was despite documentary evidence indicating the presence of a manor at the site of the current Granhams Manor since at least late Saxon times, prior to the Norman Conquest. Those areas presenting the highest potential for remains of the period have however yet to be investigated through trial trenching. The current site of Granhams Manor would have been a focus for settlement from Saxon and potentially earlier periods and Field 11

remains an unknown quantity at present. Christopher Taylor (Domesday to Dormitory, 1971) interpreting the Domesday entry for Shelford in 1086, estimated that a population of between 45 and 55 people lived within this northern part of the village, which would indicate the presence of about 11 houses. The Medieval structure identified within Field 6 was built upon earlier features and deposits of uncertain date or function, which given their proximity to the Manor means that this area must remain a strong candidate for the location of any associated Saxon settlement.

6.6 *Medieval*

Evaluation has successfully identified the presence of a well preserved portion of the northerly part of Great Shelford dateable to the period. Due to the quality of preservation, including deeply stratified remains, excavation within trial trenches and the cutting of trenches were both restricted. Nevertheless this represents a highly significant discovery, present within the fields to the south and east of the Manor. Whether the building present within Trench 92 was a domestic dwelling or performed some other function remains unknown. The presence of a number of similar raised mounds or platforms within Field 6

Figure 8 *Areas of medieval features. Lighter tones indicate lower feature density. Cropmarks are shown in grey tone*

is taken as evidence for further well preserved structural remains. Whilst it is clear that construction of the latest phase of building takes place at some time between 1350-1550 the earliest phases of this sequence remain unexcavated. The partially excavated structure appears to have been abandoned and left to decay rather than being demolished, although this remains uncertain at present, as does the reason for abandonment.

Furlong boundaries present within fields 1 and 5 are visible remnants of the Medieval / Post-Medieval strip cultivation system recorded prior to enclosure (Fig.3). Preliminary results of the English Heritage survey indicates the partial survival of ridge and furrow strips within fields 6, 7, and 11.

6.7 Post-Medieval

Surprisingly, evaluation produced virtually no artefactual material from the period. However many ditches across the area remain undated and certain of these features will prove to have been associated with drainage and boundary definition during the period. Elements of the up-standing earthworks within the fields surrounding Granhams Manor may also be dateable to this period.

7 Summary of Results in Terms of Local, Regional and National Importance

A considerable quantity and range of archaeologically significant remains have been revealed as a result of the recent archaeological evaluation at Granhams Farm, Great Shelford. The results can be summarised as follows:

7.1 National importance

Synthesis of information gained as a result of this evaluation with existing data would present us with the opportunity to make significant advances in our current understanding and interpretation of the development of the local landscape for all periods and should be seen as an important research priority.

7.2 Regional importance

Neolithic shaft **1261** within Trench 51

New evidence for the origins of the formalisation of the local landscape stemming from the Iron Age. Evidence from ditches present in Field 1 in particular but also Fields 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Well preserved remains of the Medieval village of Great Shelford adjacent to Granhams Manor, present within Fields 6, 7, (11?) and 12.

7.3 Local / Regional importance

Bronze-Age ring ditch and potential settlement evidence within Field 5.

Bronze-Age settlement indicated by the presence of a roundhouse within Trench 6, Field 1.

Iron Age cremation indicating the presence of a cemetery and, potentially, high status settlement within the development area present within Field 8.

Confirmation or otherwise of the presence of settlement remains suggested by the presence of postholes within Trench 86 towards the eastern limit of Field 5.

Iron Age settlement indicated by the presence of oven **1342** within Field 6.

Iron Age settlement indicated by the presence of a roundhouse within Trench 13, Field 1.

Extensive Romano-British field systems present within Field 1 linking the cropmarks of the Romano-British 'villa' SAM CAM57 (Fig. 2) to a newly discovered 3rd to 4th century settlement within and adjacent to Field 4.

Identification of Medieval field systems associated with previously visible furlong boundaries present within trenches 1 and 5.

Dating of the extensive pit group present within the south-western quadrant of Field 1 and the northern fringe of Field 8.

8 Conclusions

The recent evaluation of the proposed development area on land surrounding Granhams Farm clearly demonstrates the presence of archaeologically significant deposits from a wide rang of differing periods.

These remains are concentrated along the base of the hills from Nine Wells to Hinton way and include the earthworks in the immediate vicinity of Granhams Farm.

The potential impact of any proposals for future work within the subject site will require careful consideration for the range of prehistoric and historic periods represented therein.

The surviving archaeological remains from the Granhams Farm site clearly represent an important resource for the continuing study of the origins of the local landscape. Many of the sites revealed through evaluation extend across the field boundaries as they are currently defined and a greater understanding

as to the perceived limits of individual sites or zones of activity may be desirable as an aid to the discussion of any mitigation strategies relating to specific areas earmarked for development. The significance of discrete areas of activity have been identified and the potential regional importance of the surviving remains of field systems in terms of landscape study have been suggested. Unfortunately no further light can be shed on the date and function of the enigmatic earthwork enclosure at Granhams Farm at present and the English Heritage survey serves to highlight the need for excavation as a means to address this issue.

Sites of different periods often require differing techniques of excavation and recording if they are to be successfully preserved by record. One recurrent theme within the Granhams Farm evaluation has been the level of uncertainty regarding the phasing of significant portions of the archaeological record due to a lack of dateable artefactual materials within feature fills. This highlights the necessity to ensure that a suitable level of sampling is discussed and agreed, where appropriate, in consultation with the CAO, prior to further excavation.

Any further archaeological work within the subject site will be development led and the formulation of recording and research strategies is currently dependant on the clear definition as to the nature, scale and location of any proposed works.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank Mr G Rafael and Mr D Wood for commissioning this project, and to Glenn Bailey, Owen Cambridge, Graeme Clarke, Spencer Cooper, Chris Montague, Steve Ouditt, Daryl Stump, Diane Wall, David Crawford-White, Dave Curry, Rachel Fosberry, Phil Church, and Dave Mc Ewan Cox and the students of St Andrews, Cambridge, for their assistance with the excavation and recording of the Trial Trenches. Additional thanks are due to Rog Palmer for the Air-Photo Survey, Peter Murphy for advice on environmental sampling, Christopher Taylor for sharing his background knowledge, Steve Boreham for his specialist knowledge of the geology, Scott Kenney and Steve Kemp for the TST survey, Carole Fletcher for the finds, Chris Montague for metalwork identification and environmental processing, Barry Bishop for the lithic analysis, Ian Baxter for examining the faunal remains, Paul Sealey, Jon Last and Paul Spoerry for examining the ceramics, David McOrmish and Cathy Tuck from English Heritage (survey) and to J Cane for producing the illustrations.

The project was monitored by Andy Thomas of the CAO and devised and managed by Tim Malim.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/REFERENCES

Alexander, J, Legge, A, Trump, D. *Cambridge Rectory Farm, Great Shelford*, Interim Report, 1975. Board of extra Mural Studies Cambridge, Board of extra Mural Studies, London.

Alexander, J, Legge, A, Trump, D. *Cambridge Rectory Farm, Great Shelford*, Interim Report, 1975 - 6. Board of extra Mural Studies Cambridge, Board of extra Mural Studies, London.

Alexander, J, Legge, A, Trump, D. *Cambridge Rectory Farm, Great Shelford*, Interim Report, 1978. Board of extra Mural Studies Cambridge, Board of extra Mural Studies, London.

Brown, J. (1999). *In Pursuit of Paradise*. Harper Collins.

Cambridgeshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

Cambs. Archaeology Section Parish Files

English Heritage (1997). *English Heritage Archaeology Division Research Agenda*. Draft.

The Five Counties Committee, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, Research Agenda and Strategy*, Draft, April, 1999.

French CAI and Gdaniec K. *Wandlebury Hillfort, Cambridgeshire, 1995: The Training Excavation of the University of Cambridge. Summary Report 2.* Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Department of Archaeology, Cambridge, May 1996.

Fox, C. (1923). *The Archaeology of the Cambridgeshire Region.* University Press Cambridge.

Glazebrook, J. ed (1997). *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource assessment.* EAA Occ. Paper No. 3.

Hart C. (1995). *The Aldewerke and Minster at Shelford, Cambridgeshire*, in Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History 8. Oxford University Committee for Archaeology.

Hinman M. (1999). *Ritualistic Prehistoric Activity and Inhumations on Land Adjacent to Babraham Road, Cambridge.* Post Excavation Assessment of Evaluation and Excavation 1997-1998. Field Archaeological Unit Report No. PXA 10.

Kenney S. (1997). *Whitefields, Hinton Way, Gt Shelford, An Archaeological Evaluation.* Field Archaeological Unit Report No. B12.

Kemp S. (1993) *Cambridge Southern Relief Road, Archaeological Field Evaluation.* Field Archaeological Unit Report No. 85.

Taylor, C. (1973). *The Cambridgeshire Landscape.* Hodder & Stoughton.

Taylor C. (1971). Domesday to Dormitory.

White L. (1998). *Archaeological Excavation at Cherry Hinton Ring Ditches, Fulbourn Road, Cambridge.* Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 247.

Proceedings of Cambs. Antiquarian Society (PCAS)

Brown R. & Score D. *et al* (1999). *A Bronze Age Enclosure at Fulbourn Hospital, Cambridgeshire.* Vol LXXXVII pp 31-43.

Cra'ster M D. *New Addenbrooke's Iron Age Site, Long Road, Cambridge.* Vol LXII (1969).

Davidson I and Curtis G J. *An Iron Age Site on the Land of the Plant Breeding Institute, Trumpington.* Vol LXIV (1973).

Hartley, B R. *The Wandlebury Iron Age Hill - Fort, Excavations of 1955 - 6.* Vol L (1957).

Hughes, T. *The War Ditches, near Cherryhinton, Cambridge.* Vol IV (1898 - 1903)

Lethbridge, T C. *Further Excavations at the War Ditches, Cherry Hinton,* 1939.

White, D A. *Excavations at thWar Ditches, Cherry Hinton,* 1961 - 1962. Vol LVI - LVII (1963 - 1964).

Maps Consulted

Shelford pre Inclosure Map, c 1800 (no date given).

Ordnance Survey of Cambridgeshire, Draft, 1810

Ordnance Survey of Cambridgeshire, First Edition 2", 1810

Shelford Inclosure Map, George Cumming, 1835.

APPENDICES

I POTTERY SPOT DATING

Due to the range of periods represented within the assemblage it has proven necessary to involve three separate specialists for the identification of the ceramics: J Last, prehistoric, P Sealey Late Iron Age / Romano-British and Paul Spoerry, Medieval.

Elements of the Prehistoric Pottery Assemblage

Jonathan Last

Context	Feature	Comments
127	Ditch	Group of shell-tempered sherds with part ox ext, generally unox int & core. Apparently HM, though possible wheelmarks on 1 rim. 2 rims include 1 jar with short upright neck, 1 with everted rim. **Suggested date: ?LIA**
150	Roundhouse posthole	1 with ox ext, unox core and int, calc temper; 2 ox with sand & some veg. **Suggested date: MIA**
160	Roundhouse posthole	1 flat base with part ox ext, unox core and int, calc & veg; 1 with ox ext, unox core & int, sand. **Suggested date: MIA**
260	Ditch	Group of thin-walled, part ox WM sandy sherds. **Suggested date: LIA**
740	Pit	Frags of HM simple everted jar rim, ox int & ext, unox core, ?scoring on ext, sand & veg. **Suggested date: MIA/LIA**
957	Ditch	2 generally unox with calc, sand & ?veg. Abraded. 1 with part ox int & ext, unox core, common vc grey grog. Abraded. **Suggested date:?EBA (grog), ?MIA (calc)**
1116	Posthole in fence line	1 with ox ext, unox int & core, flint, sand & ?veg. **Suggested date: MIA**
1260	Well/shaft	1 with ox ext, unox int & core, mod c/vc flint & sand. **Suggested date: Neo**
1262	Well/shaft	5 frags as 1260 (probably 2 sherds) 1 ox with m/c flint 1 with ox surfs, unox core, shell 2 ox with sand & c/vc flint (1 everted ?jar rim) 1 simple upright rim, unox with c/vc flint & sand. **Suggested date: Neo**

Abbreviations:
HM - handmade; WM - wheelmade; (un)ox - (un)oxidised
int - interior; ext - exterior; calc - calcareous mineral (not shell); veg - vegetable matter (probably grass)
c/vc - coarse/very coarse (>1mm); m/c - medium/coarse (<1mm)

Discussion

The material from shaft **1261** is probably Neolithic, though a Late Bronze Age date cannot be ruled out on the basis of these fabrics (the rims are not really diagnostic). The shell-tempered sherd is not necessarily a problem for a Neolithic date, since similar fabrics occur at Fengate. It would be wrong to say they are Late Neolithic, however - the lack of decoration and simple rim forms would be just as likely to indicate an Early/Middle Neolithic date. The depth of the feature is within the range of Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age pits, such as those with Beaker pottery excavated at Peterborough in the early part of the century. In contrast, later Bronze Age/Iron Age shafts associated with Celtic rituals can be up to 30m deep. The best comparison for Neolithic shafts in East Anglia is the excavations at Eaton Heath, Norfolk (Wainwright, G.J. 1973. Prehistoric and Romano-British settlements at Eaton Heath, Norwich. *Archaeological Journal* 130: 1-43).

The Middle Iron Age sherds from 150 and 160 do not seem problematic, although these types may endure into the 1st century AD (as at e.g. Wendens Ambo, Essex). The material from 127 and 740 may well lie in this uncertain MIA/LIA/Romanising area, though the latter assemblage is definitely not Roman. 127 is more difficult. On balance it should be LIA/early Roman, perhaps 1st century AD, but these shelly fabrics are still quite poorly known and a late Roman date cannot be ruled out. The sherds from 260 look like the Late Iron Age 'Belgic' wares from Babraham Road; again, they are not likely to be Roman.

Finally, 957 may have a mixture of periods. All the sherds are extremely abraded and could be residual. The coarsely grogged sherd is likely to be Early/Middle Bronze Age, while the calcareous fabrics resemble those identified as MIA in 150 (though they could potentially be older).

Iron Age and Romano-British Ceramics.

By Paul R Sealey

The material includes:

A small Neolithic assemblage (see J Last above.)

2: A mid-late Iron Age group of hand-made sand tempered sherds often stratified with Belgic pottery. The Belgic late Iron age pottery includes vessels not only tempered with grog but also some sand tempered wares. The last includes a copy of an imported butt-beaker.

The cremation

Date *c* AD 10-40 but not early Roman.

Flagon: central Gaulish micaceous ware N.B. mica not very apparent.

Platter: Terra Nigra (Gallo-Belgic ware, Cam form 8 variant) platter or native copy thereof *c* AD 10 / 25 to 65.

3: An early Roman sand tempered group from context 1326, seemingly C1 AD but with no residual Iron Age component. My guess is that it is a post Boudiccan assemblage.

4. A late Roman group of C3 and C4 date. There seems to be a real gap between the earliest and latest Roman material. There is no samian or black burnished ware 1. The late Roman group includes flanged bowls (c AD 260-400+) and other late Roman ware such as late shell tempered and Hadham red ware.

Context	Period	Description
127	LIA	Or possibly shell tempered sherds may be late Roman C4AD ??
150	MIA	
154	MIA	
160	MIA	
260	LIA	Shell tempered and corrugated beaker / bowl
278	ROM	Sandy Roman grey ware
320		
326	PMED	? PMR 1600-1900
358	MIA	
544	ROM	1 sherd
648	LIA	Mainly Belgic grog tempered ware with a few MIA sandy ware sherds.
650	LIA	Predominantly MIA but with several LIA grog- tempered sherds.
650	MIA	
654	MIA	Sandy ware
740	M-LIA	
910	MIA	
957	MIA	Contains possible EBA ceramics
959	MIA	
1008	ROM	Colour-coated C3-C4.
1020	ROM	3 sherds, including a fine grey ware flanged bowl c AD 260-400+.
1026	ROM	Late Roman assemblage including Hadham Red Ware, late Shell Tempered and Colour Coated Ware C4AD.
1028	ROM	1 late Roman Hadham red ware flanged bowl c AD 260-400+.
1039	ROM	C3-C4AD
1053	ROM	
1098	ROM	C4AD
1100	ROM	Fine Roman Grey Wares
1116	MIA	
1195	ROM	Colour-coated C3-C4.
1208		
1260	NEO	
1262	NEO	
1301	ROM	
1303	MED	Late Medieval (soft OSW) jug / pitcher 1350-1550
1303		
1312	ROM	
1326	ROM	Early Roman? sandy Grey Ware (c AD 75-100)
1326	ROM	Late Roman flanged dish c AD 260-400.
1338	MIA	
1340	LIA	Native copy of an imported butt-beaker c AD 1-50.
1350	MED	Hard OSW with clear glaze and a little mica, Essex Redware. 1350-1550
1364	ROM	Mixture of Roman sandy Grey Ware and some LIA sherds.
1380	MIA	
1383	LIA	Sand tempered Belgic bowl with cordons.
1384	MIA	
1392	LIA	Grog tempered Belgic.
1405	ROM	

III Lithics Quantification

By Barry J Bishop

A wide range of technology and raw material types are present indicating activity from the later Mesolithic through to the Mid-Late Bronze Age. There are however very few diagnostic types.

Ditch 1229 (1228) within Trench 49 contained a range of Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age material and shaft 1261 contained a lithic assemblage of probable later Neolithic date.

Broadly speaking within the terms of this brief study blades could be considered Mesolithic in origin, narrow flakes Neolithic, Flakes Neolithic - Bronze Age and crude flakes Mid-Late Bronze Age.

Context	Chunks	Flakes	Blades	Other	Core	Comments
5		1				narrow, broken
13		1				Large narrow blade like flake
23		1				narrow, broken
26		2				Crude
127	1	1				1 narrow flake, 1 burnt chunk
241		3				Narrow flakes (1 burnt)
276		2				
320		3				1 blade-like flake, 2 crude flakes
358	1					Burnt
512	4	3				3 broad flakes, 1 struck chunk, 1 burnt chunk
570	2		1			2 burnt chunks, 1 burnt broken blade
654		1				Crude
740	1	3	1			1 burnt chunk
910	3	5				Crude flakes, burnt chunks
930		1				
949		2				
951		3				Crude, Bronze Age
957		1				Preparation flake
959					1	unsystematically reduced small core, Bronze Age
962				1		Short end scraper (Neo / EBA)
1008		1				
1197		1				Preparation flake
1208		1				narrow, broken flake / blade
1228		14			1	8 similar flakes, 6 burnt, 1 partially keeled core, (L Neo / EBA)
1230	2					Burnt
1234		3				Broken
1236	2	6				1 core rejuvenation flake, blade like flake, 4 flakes, 2 burnt chunks
1259			1			broken
1262		11	3	1	1	3 preparation flakes, 3 flakes (4 burnt), 3 narrow flakes/ blades, 1 retouched piercer, 1 small unsystematic core
1272		2				1 narrow flake, 1 crude flake
1312		1				Crude
1332		3				2 crude, 1 narrow, broken
1334		1				Crude
1420	5	7				5 abraded narrow flakes, 2 crude flakes, 5 burnt chunks
1502		2	1			

II Animal Bone

Ian L. Baxter BA (Hons) MIFA

Introduction

A total of 5kg of animal bone was recovered from 22 out of the 98 trial trenches. Of this total 82 fragments can be identified to species and a further 6 fragments identified in more general terms as Large Mammal or Medium Mammal. Indeterminate fragments have not been quantified. The Number of Identifiable fragments of bones of each Species (NISP) and the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) for the features in each Trench are presented in Table 1. Bone preservation across the evaluation area varies from excellent to fair, with bone from Neolithic deposits more affected by alkalinity due to these features being dug into the chalk substrate.

Methodology

Bone was identified by comparison with reference material in the collection of the author and with published descriptions (in particular Schmid 1972, Sisson and Grossman 1953, Cohen and Serjeantson 1986). Tooth and mandible wear stages for cattle, sheep/goat and pig were recorded based on the system of Grant (1982). The ages of horse teeth are based on Levine (1982), withers heights for horse on Kiesewalter (1888) and cattle on Matolcsi (1970). The bone measurements taken are based on von den Driesch (1976).

Trench 12
A sheep/goat tibia shaft fragment was recovered from ditch **327** (959) dated to the Middle Iron Age.

A sheep/goat mandible with M_1-M_3 was found in ditch **327** (326). This has a mandible wear stage (MWS) of 23 and came from an animal between one and two years old.

Trench 15
A cattle metatarsus shaft fragment and phalanx I were found in pit **241** (240). This feature is undated.

Trench 17
A cattle incisor and mandible coronoid were found in ditch **261** (260). This feature is LIA.

Trench 18
An unstratified cattle proximal radius fragment was found in this trench "70m from S. End". The condition of the bone surface suggests that this is prehistoric, probably Neolithic.

Trench 20
A sheep/goat M^3 fragment was found in undated pit **513** (512).

Trench 23
Four cattle fragments were found in undated post hole **1504** (1503). These comprise a left M^3 together with scapula, proximal radius and proximal metacarpus fragments. Indeterminate bone fragments were also present.

Trench 25
Four cattle teeth from a single individual, P_2-M_1, were recovered from ditch **651** (650). The M_1 has tws l and the mandible came from an old adult. This feature also contained Middle-Late Iron Age pottery.

Trench 26
An unstratified cattle distal humerus was found in this trench.

Trench 28
Indeterminate animal bone fragments were found in MIA ditch **655** (957) and 2 Large Mammal long bone shaft fragments in undated pit **771** (770).

Trench 29
An interesting assemblage was recovered from undated pit **909** (955) consisting of the posterior mandible of a horse containing the M^3 and the complete right hind leg of a pig. Based on the M_3 crown height the horse was approximately 6 years old at time of death (Levine 1982). The pig was sub-adult and aged over one year and under two years (Silver 1969).

Trench 44
Undated ditch **1068** (1067) contained the distal tibia diaphysis of a sheep/goat with epiphysis unfused, aged under two years (Silver 1969); a proximal humerus fragment of duck, either domestic or mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); and a distal humerus fragment of crow or rook (*Corvus corone/frugilegus*).

Trench 45
Undated ditch **1003** (1002) contained indeterminate fragments.

Trench 46
Pit **1040** (1039) dating from the C3rd-C4th AD, contained a complete horse metacarpal III (Ll 211.0 mm), a mandible fragment from a calf aged under 5 months, proximal radius+ulna and tibia fragments belonging to older cattle, three Large Mammal rib fragments, and a sheep/goat distal humerus fragment. The horse stood approximately 135.0 cm at the shoulder or 13 hands (Kiesewalter 1888).

Trench 47
A complete cattle metatarsus III+IV found in C4th ditch **1099** (1098) (GL 226.0 mm) came from a beast approximately 123.0 cm high at the shoulder (Matlocsi 1970). Romano-British ditch **1101** (1100) produced a horse proximal radius fragment, a cattle astragalus fragment, a neonatal calf radius fragment and a goose proximal carpometacarpus fragment. Indeterminate fragments were also recovered.

Trench 48
From ditch **1027** (1026), dating from the C3rd-C4th AD, were recovered a cattle pubis fragment and a Medium Mammal rib fragment.

Trench 49
A slightly worn but incomplete horse P_4 was found in C3rd-C4th ditch **1196** (1195).

Trench 51
Neolithic shaft **1261** (1259) contained four cattle teeth probably derived from the same animal. M_3 was unerupted and the beast was under two years old (Silver 1969). Indeterminate fragments were recovered from the same feature. Some of these fragments were recovered from the spoil heap following machining.

Trench 90
In undated ditch **1335** (1334) were found eight fragments from the wing and leg of a single jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*) or magpie (*Pica pica*) and a Large Mammal rib fragment.

Trench 92
Indeterminate fragments were found in undated ditch **1298** (1297) and Romano-British (?) ditch **1302** (1301). Layer (1349), predating a Medieval wall dated to 1350-1550 AD, contained two leg bones from an immature small corvid, probably jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*), and four bones of rock dove or more probably domestic pigeon (*Columba livia*).

Trench 93
Indeterminate fragments were found in Late Iron Age/Romano-British ditch **1327** (1364) and fill (1326) produced a horse M^2 from an animal approximately 19 years old (Levine 1982) and a proximal cattle metatarsus III+IV fragment.

Trench 94
In Romano-British (?) ditch **1406** (1405) were found a cattle mandible from a mature beast with MWS 45 (kkk), an isolated M_2 from a second elderly beast (tws j) and indeterminate fragments. Indeterminate fragments were also found in undated ditch **1410** (1409).

Trench 95
Cattle fragments originating from at least two individuals, including a young calf, were found in Late Iron Age ditch **1385** (1383) along with indeterminate fragments. Earlier fill (1384) produced a canine fragment of dog and indeterminate fragments. Indeterminate fragments were also found in Late Iron Age ditch **1393** (1392).

SHG GF 99 Granhams Farm, Great Shelford, Cambridge.

Table 1. Number of Identifiable fragments of bones of each Species (NISP) and Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) for the features in each Trench.

Trench	Cut	Contex	Type	Date	Taxon	NISP	MNI
12	327	326	Ditch	Post-Medieval 1600-1800 AD	Sheep/Goat (*Ovis Capra* f. domestic)	1	1
12	327	959	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	cf. Sheep/Goat (*Ovis Capra* f. domestic)	1	1
15	241	240	Pit	undated	Cattle (*Bos* f. domestic)	2	1
17	261	260	Ditch	Romano-British C4th	Cattle (*Bos* f. domestic)	2	1
18	-	-	-	unstratified (Neolithic?)	Cattle (*Bos* f. domestic)	1	1
20	513	512	Pit	undated	Sheep/Goat (*Ovis Capra* f. domestic)	1	1
23	1504	1503	Post hole	undated	Cattle (*Bos* f. domestic)	4	1
25	651	650	Ditch	Middle/Late Iron Age	Cattle (*Bos* f. domestic)	1	1
25	655	654	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Cattle (*Bos* f. domestic)	1	1
26	-	-	-	unstratified	Cattle (*Bos* f. domestic)	1	1
28	655	957	Ditch	Neolithic	Indeterminate	-	-
28	771	770	Pit	undated	Large Mammal	2	1
29	909	955	Pit	undated	Horse (*Equus caballus* L.)	1	1
					Pig (*Sus* f. domestic)	23	1
44	1068	1067	Ditch	undated	Sheep/Goat (*Ovis Capra* f. domestic)	1	1
					Domestic Duck/Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos* L.)	1	1
					Crow/Rook (*Corvus corone frugilegus*)	1	1
45	1003	1002	Ditch	undated	Indeterminate	-	-
46	1040	1039	Pit	Romano-British C3rd-C4th AD	Horse (*Equus caballus* L.)	1	1
					Cattle (*Bos* f. domestic)	3	2
					Sheep/Goat (*Ovis Capra* f. domestic)	1	1
					Large Mammal	3	-
47	1099	1098	Ditch	Romano-British C4th	Cattle	1	1
47	1101	1100	Ditch	Romano-British	Horse (*Equus caballus* L.)	1	1

					Cattle (*Bos* f. domestic)	2	2
					Domestic Goose/Greylag (*Anser anser* L.)	1	1
48	1027	1026	Ditch	Romano-British C3rd-C4th AD	Cattle (*Bos* f. domestic)	1	1
					Medium Mammal	1	1
49	1196	1195	Ditch	Romano-British C3rd-C4th AD	Horse (*Equus caballus* L.)	1	1
51	1261	1259	Shaft	Neolithic	Cattle (*Bos* f. domestic)	4	1
90	1335	1334	Ditch	undated	Jackdaw/Magpie (*Corvus monedula Pica pica*)	8	1
					Large Mammal	1	1
92	1298	1297	Ditch	undated	Indeterminate	-	-
92	1302	1301	Ditch	?Romano-British	Indeterminate	-	-
92	-	1349	Layer	Medieval c.1350-1550 AD	Small Corvid -immature – (*C. monedula* or *P.pica*)	2	1
					Rock Dove/Domestic Pigeon (*Columba livia* L.)	4	1
93	1327	1364	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Romano-British	Indeterminate	-	-
93	1327	1326	Ditch	Romano-British (Early)	Horse (*Equus caballus* L.)	1	1
					Cattle (*Bos* f. domestic)	1	1
94	1406	1405	Ditch	?Romano-British	Cattle (*Bos* f. domestic)	1	1
94	1410	1409	Ditch	undated	Indeterminate	-	-
95	1385	1383	Ditch	Late Iron Age	Cattle (*Bos* f. domestic)	6	2
95	1385	1384	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Dog (*Canis familiaris* L.)	1	1
					Indeterminate	-	-
95	1393	1392	Ditch	Late Iron Age	Indeterminate	-	-

References

Cohen, A. and Sejeantson, D. 1986. *A Manual for the Identification of Bird Bones from Archaeological Sites.* London: A. Cohen.

Driesch, A. von den. 1976. *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites.* Peabody Mus. Bull. 1. Harvard.

Grant, A. 1982. The Use of Tooth Wear as a Guide to the Age of Domestic Ungulates. In: Wilson, B., Grigson, C. and Payne, S. (eds.). *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites.* BAR Brit. Ser. 109, pp 91-108. Oxford.

Kiesewalter, L. 1888. *Skelettmessungen an Pferden als Beitrag zur theoretischen Grundlage der Beurteilungslehre des Pferdes.* Diss. Leipzig.

Levine, M.A. 1982. The use of crown height measurements and eruption-wear sequences to age horse teeth. In: Wilson, B., Grigson, C. and Payne, S. (eds.). *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites.* BAR Brit. Ser. 109, pp 223-250. Oxford.

Matolcsi, J. 1970. Historische Erforschung der Körpergröße des Rindes auf Grund von ungarischem Knochenmaterial. *Zeitschr. f. Tierzüchtg. u. Züchtungsbiol., Hamburg.* 87:89-137.

Schmid, E. 1972. *Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists.* Amsterdam, London, New York: Elsevier.

Silver, I.A. 1969. The Ageing of Domestic Animals. In: Brothwell, D. and Higgs, E. (eds.). *Science in Archaeology.* London: Thames and Hudson, pp 283-302.

Sisson, S. and Grossman, J.D. 1953. *The Anatomy of the Domestic Animals.* Philadelphia and London: W.B. Saunders.

IV AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

By Rog Palmer, MA, MIFA, Air Photo Services

Summary

This assessment of aerial photographs examined an area of some 85 hectares (centred TL465532) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological and natural features.

Specialist archaeological reconnaissance has concentrated on two sites immediately adjacent to the assessment area. Both extend, or are likely to extend, into the assessment area but the foci of archaeological attention may have had a detrimental effect on thorough observation of fields now being developed.

Several features associated with the Roman villa complex west of the railway are likely to extend into the assessment area although only a double ditched track has actually been thus recorded. The date of this trackway is unknown (at least three ditched systems are superimposed in the villa field (although its alignment with the medieval headland should be noted.

Parts of a ditch-defined field system have been recorded on the north side of the assessment area and are likely to extend into it.

A single ring ditch, probably of bronze age date, has been recorded east of the earthwork features adjacent to Granhams Farm. The same field shows traces of medieval cultivation.

Photo interpretation and mapping was at 1:2500.

Introduction

This assessment of aerial photographs was commissioned to examine an area of some 85 hectares (centred TL465532) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological and natural features and thus provide a guide for field evaluation. Mapping was to be at 1:2500.

Archaeological And Natural Features From Aerial Photographs

In suitable cultivated soils, sub-surface archaeological features – including ditches, banks, pits, walls or foundations – may be recorded from the air in different ways in different seasons. In spring and summer these may show through their effect on crops growing above them. Such indications tend to be at their most visible in ripe cereal crops, in June or July in this part of Britain, although their appearance cannot accurately be predicted and their absence cannot be taken to imply evidence of archaeological absence. In winter months, when the soil is bare or crop cover is thin (when viewed from above), features may show by virtue of their different soils. Upstanding remains are also best recorded in winter months when vegetation is sparse and the low angle of the sun helps pick out slight differences of height and slope.

Natural faults and deposits can cause similar differences in crop growth and may also appear as startling colour changes in bare winter soils. Chalky soils, such as those in this assessment area, sometimes hold patches of 'patterned ground' indicating sub-surface irregularities caused during former ice ages (Wilson 1987, 8-9). These can affect the growth of crops and become visible at the same times as archaeological features. The clarity and extent of these features tends to vary from year to year with the amount of ground moisture content.

The most informative aerial photographs of archaeological subjects tend to be those resulting from specialist reconnaissance. This activity is usually undertaken by an experienced archaeological observer who will fly at seasons and times of day when optimum results are expected. Oblique photographs, taken using a hand-held camera, are the usual product of such investigation. Although oblique photographs are able to provide a very detailed view, they are biased in providing a record that is mainly of features noticed by the observer, understood, and thought to be of archaeological relevance. To be able to map accurately from these photographs it is necessary that they have been taken from a sufficient height to include surrounding control information.

Vertical photographs cover the whole of Britain and can provide scenes on a series of dates between (usually) 1946-7 and the present. Unfortunately these vertical surveys are not necessarily flown at times of year that are best to record the crop and soil responses that may be seen above sub-surface features. Vertical photographs are taken by a camera fixed inside an aircraft and adjusted to take a series of overlapping views that can be examined stereoscopically.

They are often of relatively small scale and their interpretation requires higher perceptive powers and a more cautious approach than that necessary for examination of obliques. Use of these small-scale images can also lead to errors of location and size when they are rectified or re-scaled to match a larger map scale.

Photo Interpretation And Mapping

Photographs examined

Cover searches were obtained from the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) and the National Monuments Record: Air Photographs (NMRAP), Swindon. Photographs included those resulting from specialist archaeological reconnaissance and routine vertical surveys.

Photographs consulted are listed in the Appendix to this report.

Base maps

Digital data from original surveys at 1:2500 and 1:1250 were provided by the client.

Photo interpretation and mapping

All photographs were examined by eye and under slight (1.5x) magnification, viewing them as stereoscopic pairs when possible. Interpretations were marked on overlays to individual prints following procedures described by Palmer and Cox (1993). All rectification was computer assisted and carried out using AERIAL 4.2 software (Haigh 1993).

AERIAL computes values for error of control point match between the photograph and map. In all rectifications prepared for this assessment these were less than ±2.0m for features within the assessment area. Larger errors, of up to ±5.0m, occurred for rectifications north of White Hill, but the importance of features there is in the alignments they provide – which may be projected into the assessment area – rather than the accuracy of their location. Rectified and plotted output was combined to form the basis of the finished digital plan that accompanies this assessment and has been reduced to illustrate this report (Figure 1).

Commentary

Soils

The Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983) shows high ground (above c.20m) in the area to be chalk (series 342a) with chalky drift and chalk (series 511e) on the lower surrounds. River terrace and chalky drift (series 512f) may be present in the southern tip of the assessment area near Granhams Farm. All soils are likely to indicate sub-surface features either through their effect on crop growth or, if modern cultivation cuts into them, as soil or bedrock colour differences.

Archaeological features (Figure 1)

General comments:
Observers from CUCAP took photographs of archaeological features in the vicinity of the assessment area on seventeen dates between 1949 and 1981. Proximity to the airfield at Cambridge makes it likely that it was overflown many more times. The photographs show that the main target in this area was the probable Roman villa complex west of the railway. This may have had a detrimental effect on examination of adjacent land as can be suggested by the fact that the track, leading away to the south-east, is visible only in the background of prints and clearly continued beyond the frame of the photographs. Its extent was never pursued from the air. However, local topography may have played a part in the past location of features which, in pre-medieval times, may have avoided the ridge that climbs to the south-east from White Hill.

Two recent assessments may have relevance to the present one: Whitefields/Uplands, by the eastern salient (Palmer 1997a), and abutting the north-eastern edge of the present study area, for the Babraham Road Park and Ride (Palmer 1997b).

The Roman villa complex has not been interpreted and mapped in full detail, it being sufficient for this assessment to show the main structure and indicate any alignments which may extend east of the railway. The term 'villa' may be questioned, but the ditched structure of the features is similar to others in lowland England such as Cromwell (Whimster 1989, 78-9) and in Lincolnshire (Jones 1998, fig 4). There are also hints, on photographs of one date only, of an internal building. The field containing the Roman villa complex shows several phases of activity which tend to confuse understanding of the Roman elements. There seem to be at least two other ditched systems, one of which cannot easily be disentangled from the villa ditches, but which seems likely to relate to the ditched track extending to the south-east. This track has a number of regular rectangular fields or paddocks flanking its southern side. These, like the track, may extend into the current assessment area. Other ditches appear much later in date, possibly part of post-railway field divisions, and have not been mapped as there was no evidence for their continuity east of the railway.

Three headlands, presumably associated with medieval fields, have been identified and mapped. It may be significant that the western of these is parallel to the double ditch, B (see below).

Specific points refer to lettered areas on Figure 1:

A The background of one photograph suggests that there may be features in this triangle of land that continue the east-west alignment. Similar traces can be seen on some of the early verticals at NMRAP on which they appear to be caused by agricultural vehicles.

B The double ditched track, or probable track, in this field was recorded only in the background of photographs targeted on the Roman villa complex. Vertical photographs at NMRAP record an extension of this track to the south-east (where it may be 'lost' among patterned ground: see below) and also, on one date, show a short length that forks to the east – although the junction is indistinct and it may be of different date.

The 'banks' mapped on the area of patterned ground may relate to the natural disturbance or may indicate the presence of medieval fields.

C In this area are enclosures that are likely to indicate fields – with the thinner ditches – and, possibly, settlement enclosures. The two forms are linked together in what appears to be an integral system which may extend into the assessment area. The placement of these features, on a north-facing slope, is unusual. The single ring ditch is likely to mark a bronze age burial and may be contemporary with the fields or may indicate earlier use of the area.

Assessment of aerial photographs in advance of the Babraham Road Park and Ride mapped northern parts of this enclosure system (Palmer 1997b).

D The enclosure-like feature mapped here as 'possible ditch' is, in fact, an unlikely ditch. It was recorded on one date only and appears likely to be caused by an agricultural vehicle. However, this is not totally definite from the photographs, hence its inclusion here. It also appears to continue the alignments of the enclosure system in field C.

The ring ditch in the southern corner of field D has been photographed on more than one date and probably remains from a bronze age barrow. Between the ring ditch and the possible ditch are parallel ridges likely to remain from medieval cultivation and a feature that changes appearance over time. Note the correlation on the map of the possible pipeline and the headland. On early verticals this feature has been recorded as a narrow line which I would have no hesitation in interpreting as a pipeline – especially as it changes direction at the road crossing. Later verticals show a broad bank of compacted ground which is almost certainly a headland. On their individual photographs both features appear genuine and as described so the possibility remains that two features exist and that there is a pipeline cut along a headland.

E The earthworks have been recorded on oblique photographs on one date only. Stereoscopic examination of those and other vertical photographs does not show the full extent of banks and ditches mapped by the Ordnance Survey. However, all photographs show the field under pasture although western parts of the earthworks may have been damaged by what appear to be chicken sheds.

Fields north and south of the earthworks have been in arable use on most dates of photography (that to the south on all dates, the northern triangular field was converted to arable after 1953) and have shown no indications of any features related to the earthwork system. The two smaller fields on the south side have been grass with trees and in these too, no related features have been identified. Similarly, nothing archaeological has been identified in the now-triangular field west of the earthworks and modern farm buildings. This field was used as pasture until 1953.

F This field has never been targeted by oblique photography and appears uniformly blank – ie with no apparent changes of crop growth or in soil type – on all dates of vertical photography. Its archaeological content is unknown from examination of aerial photographs.

Non-archaeological features (Figure 1)
This repeats points made above.

Towards the of south field B some photographs show areas of patterned ground of which the maximum extent has been mapped. This type of geological feature is expected in this area and may be more extensive than mapped although it does coincide with the deposit of river terrace and chalky drift as mapped by SSEW (1983). Patterned ground can mask or blur the clarity of archaeological features as both are likely to be visible at the same time of year through their effect on crop growth.

Crossing field D, and continuing north into C, is a probable pipeline. Confusingly, it follows the course of a medieval headland although the two have never appeared together on a single photograph and it is possible that one of these features has been mistakenly identified. However, a change of direction coincident with its road crossing helps support a modern date and suggests that the pipeline, if not the headland, is a real feature.

Land use

The majority of fields in the assessment area and larger study area have been in arable use on all dates of photography. The exceptions were a few smaller fields that cluster around earthworks E on the north side of Great Shelford village, although the large of these were in arable use by the mid-1950s. Land on the soils of this area and in arable use ought to offer good prospects for sub-surface differences (archaeological and non-archaeological) to become visible through their effect on crop growth.

Aerial photographs examined

Source: Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs

Oblique photographs

TL457538	CO 73-75	21 June 1949
	NF 74, 76-78	8 March 1954
	VO 33-35	2 July 1957
	YX 67-69	23 June 1959
	ABE 11-13	17 June 1960
	AJI 27	26 June 1964
	AOR 36-38	30 June 1966
	AQX 83-88	19 April 1967
	AZP 5-6	24 August 1969
	AZQ 57-59	22 September 1969
	BFB 1-3	20 April 1971
	BHZ 13-19	13 April 1972
	BXB 58-59	7 June 1976
	COM 23-25	7 July 1981
TL459546	ADE 72-74	8 June 1961
TL464532	NF 79-80	8 March 1954
TL468532	ASK 99-100	3 July 1967
TL467544	ADE 78-80	8 June 1961
	ADJ 76	24 June 1961
	AXR 44-47	11 June 1969

Vertical photographs

	V-G 109-110	20 June 1960	
	RC8-A 102-104	19 April 1967	1:3600
	K17-Q 86	26 July 1969	
	RC8-AQ 219-221	18 July 1974	1:12000
	RC8-EO 74-84	2 July 1982	1:5000
	RC8-EO 83-87	2 July 1982	1:5000
	RC8-FL 84-87	16 June 1983	1:5000
	RC8-FO 84-88	26 June 1983	1:5000
	RC8-FT 75-77	15 July 1983	1:6000
	RC8-GZ 197	17 July 1984	1:13000
	RC8-GZ 209-211	17 July 1984	1:13000
	RC8-GZ 221-222	17 July 1984	1:13000

Source: National Monuments Record: Air Photographs (cover search 54889900)

Specialist collection

TL4553/9/306-310	10 August 1978
TL4553/11/313-314	10 August 1978
TL4553/13-16	14 May 1990
TL4554/6-7	14 May 1990
TL4653/1	undated, probably 1930s
TL4654/1	undated, probably 1930s
TL4654/2/388-389	2 August 1977
TL4654/3/390-391	2 August 1977
TL4654/4/392-393	2 August 1977
TL4654/5-7	13 July 1982

Vertical collection

106G/UL/1490: 4040-4043	9 May 1946	1:10000
106G/UK/1718: 4133-4136	6 September 1946	1:9800
CPE/UK/1993: 3001-3002	13 April 1947	1:9800

CPE/UK/1993: 4001	13 April 1947	1:9800
58/214: 5125-5126	17 April 1949	1:8000
58/214: 5399	17 April 1949	1:8000
58/214: 5400-5402	17 April 1949	1:8000
541/507: 4005-4008	20 April 1950	1:10000
540/706: 5046-5049	9 April 1952	1:5100
58/866: 6055	30 April 1952	1:4920
OS/52R32: 0032-34	23 May 1952	1:8000
OS/52R32: 0050-54	23 May 1952	1:8000
OS/52R32: 0086-90	23 May 1952	1:8000
OS/52R32: 104-106	23 May 1952	1:8000
OS/52R57: 144	7 September 1952	1:8000
F21.58/1119: 0095-99	11 May 1953	1:10000
F21.540/1143: 0073-77	9 June 1953	1:10000
F21.540/1143: 161-163	9 June 1953	1:10000
OS/67145: 140-143	5 June 1967	1:7500
OS/67145: 178-180	5 June 1967	1:7500
OS/67145: 195-196	5 June 1967	1:7500
MAL/68038: 155-157	2 June 1968	1:11000
MAL/69070: 13-14	22 July 1969	1:10500
MAL/69070: 36-38	22 July 1969	1:10500
HSL/UK/75/34: 2588-2591	undated 1975	1:11000

Most informative photographs

TL4553 RC8-A 104, TL4553/13
TL4653 RC8-EO 77, 79, 541/507: 4007,
F21.540/1143: 0075, F21.58/1119: 0097, OS/67145: 141, HSL/75/34: 2589, TL4654 RC8-EO 78, ADE 78, OS/52R32: 0089

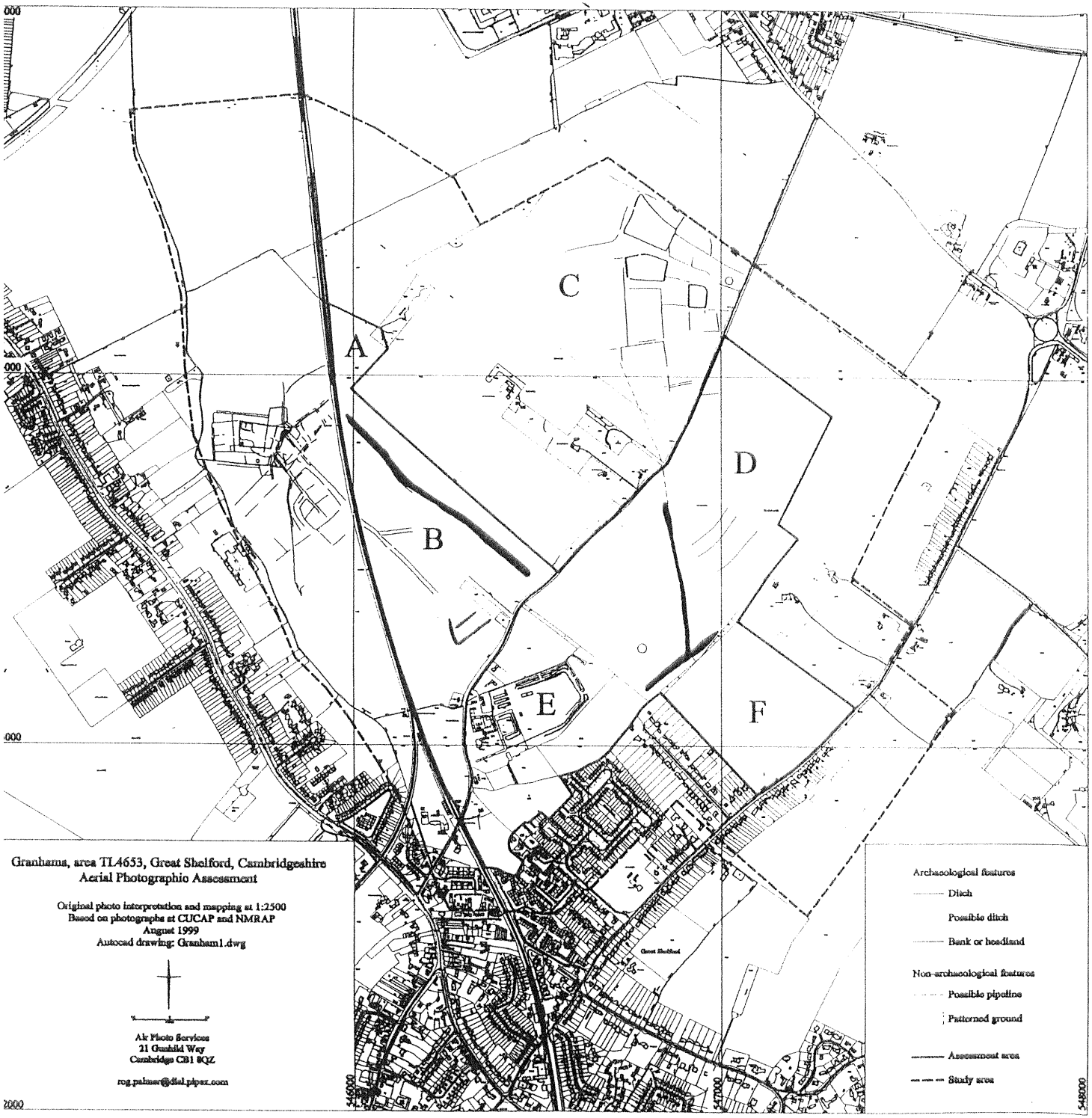


Figure 1. Granhams, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire.

Features identified from aerial photographs.

Reduced from 1:2500 for illustration.

References

Haigh, J.G.B., 1993. A new issue of AERIAL – Version 4.20. AARGnews 7, 22-25.

Jones, D., 1998. *Romano-British settlements on the Lincolnshire Wolds.* In Bewley, R.H. (ed) Lincolnshire's Archaeology from the Air. Occasional Papers in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology 11, 69-80.

Palmer, R., 1997a. *Whitefields/Uplands, TL473533, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire: aerial photographic assessment.* Air Photo Services Report R130.

Palmer, R., 1997b. *Babraham Road Park and Ride, TL477546, aerial photographic assessment. Air Photo Services Report R138.*

Palmer, R. and Cox, C., 1993. *Uses of aerial photography in archaeological evaluations.* IFA Technical Paper 12.

SSEW, 1983. *Soils of England and Wales: sheet 4: Eastern England* (1:250,000). Soil Survey of England and Wales, Harpenden.

Whimster, R. 1989. *The Emerging Past: air photography and the buried landscape.* London.

Wilson, D.R., 1987. *Reading the palimpsest: landscape studies and air-photography*, Landscape History 9, 5-26.

Terms And Conditions

Air Photo Services have produced this assessment for their clients, Cambridgeshire Archaeological field Unit, subject to the following conditions:

Air Photo Services will be answerable only for those transcriptions, plans, documentary records and written reports that it submits to the clients, and not for the accuracy of any edited or re-drawn versions of that material that may subsequently be produced by the clients or any other of their agents.

That transcriptions, documentation, and textual reports presented within this assessment report shall be explicitly identified as the work of Air Photo Services.

Air Photo Services has consulted only those aerial photographs specified. It cannot guarantee that further aerial photographs of archaeological significance do not exist in collections that were not examined.

Due to the nature of aerial photographic evidence, Air Photo Services cannot guarantee that there may not be further archaeological features found during ground survey which are not visible on aerial photographs or that apparently 'blank' areas will not contain masked archaeological evidence.

We suggest that if a period of 6 months or more elapses between compilation of this report and field evaluation new searches are made in appropriate photo libraries. Examination of any newly acquired photographs is recommended.

That the original working documents (being interpretation overlays, control information, and digital data files) will remain the property of Air Photo Services and be securely retained by it for a period of three years from the completion date of this assessment after which only the digital files may be retained.

It is requested that a copy of this report be lodged with the relevant Sites and Monuments Record within six months of the completion of the archaeological evaluation.

Report No: 1999/12 □ PAGE □□
\granhams.doc © Air Photo Services 1999

Granhams, area TL4653, Great Shelford, Cambs: Aerial Photographic Assessment

APPENDIX VI

GRANHAMS FARM
GREAT SHELFORD

CONTEXT LIST

Context No	Cut no	Trench	Category	Feature type	Fill Type	Description	Finds
1		1		Trench		50mx2m	
2		2		Trench		50mx2m	
3		3		Trench		100mx2m	
4		4		Trench		50mx2m	
5		5		Trench		50mx2m	
6		6		Trench		100mx2m	
7		7		Trench		100mx2m	
8		8		Trench		50mx2m	
9		9		Trench		100mx2m	
10		10		Trench		100mx2m	
11		11		Trench		100mx2m	
12		12		Trench		150mx2m	
13		13		Trench		102mx2m	
14		14		Trench		100mx2m	
15		15		Trench		160mx2m	
16		16		Trench		110mx2m	
17		17		Trench		100mx2m	
18		18		Trench		103mx2m	
19		19		Trench		100mx2m	
20		20		Trench		220mx2m	
21		21		Trench		100mx2m	
22		22		Trench		50mx2m	
23		23		Trench		120mx2m	
24		24		Trench		58mx2m	
25		25		Trench		100mx2m	
26		26		Trench		100mx2m	
27		27		Trench		39mx2m	
28		28		Trench		188mx2m	
29		29		Trench		100mx2m	
30		30		Trench		100mx2m	
31		31		Trench		100mx2m	
32		32		Trench		100mx2m	
33		33		Trench		100mx2m	
34		34		Trench		105mx2m	
35		35		Trench		100mx2m	
36		36		Trench		100mx2m	
37		37		Trench		100mx2m	
38		38		Trench		100mx2m	
39		39		Trench		100mx2m	
40		40		Trench		75mx2m	
41		41		Trench		75mx2m	
42		42		Trench		50mx2m	
43		43		Trench		50mx2m	
44		44		Trench		110mx2m	
45		45		Trench		100mx2m	
46		46		Trench		92mx2m	
47		47		Trench		100mx2m	
48		48		Trench		200mx2m	
49		49		Trench		150mx2m	
50		50		Trench		100mx2m	
51		51		Trench		100mx2m	
52		52		Trench		200mx2m	
53		53		Trench		200mx2m	
54		54		Trench		100mx2m	
55		55		Trench		100mx2m	
56		56		Trench		100mx2m	
57		57		Trench		100mx2m	
58		58		Trench		100mx2m	
59		59		Trench		100mx2m	
60		60		Trench		100mx2m	
61		61		Trench		100mx2m	
62		62		Trench		100mx2m	
63		63		Trench		75mx2m	
64		64		Trench		100mx2m	
65		65		Trench		100mx2m	
66		66		Trench		100mx2m	

Context No	Cut no	Trench	Category	Feature type	Fill Type	Description	Finds
67		67		Trench		100mx2m	
68		68		Trench	not used		
69		69		Trench		100mx2m	
70		70		Trench		100mx2m	
71		71		Trench		91mx2m	
72		72		Trench		110mx2m	
73		73		Trench		75mx2m	
74		74		Trench		100mx2m	
75		75		Trench		100mx2m	
76		76		Trench		100mx2m	
77		77		Trench		100mx2m	
78		78		Trench		105mx2m	
79		79		Trench		200mx2m	
80		80		Trench		92mx2m	
81		81		Trench		100mx2m	
82		82		Trench		100mx2m	
83		83		Trench		105mx2m	
84		84		Trench		100mx2m	
85		85		Trench		105mx2m	
86		86		Trench		100mx2m	
87		87		Trench		100mx2m	
88		88		Trench		105mx2m	
89		89		Trench		100mx2m	
90		90		Trench		53mx1.5m	
91		91		Trench		61mx1.5m	Pmed U/S
92		92		Trench		29.2mx1.5m	Med U/S
93		93		Trench		53.8mx1.5m	
94		94		Trench		37mx1.5m	
95		95		Trench		108x1.5m	
96		96		Trench		60x1.5m	
97		97		Trench		44mx1.5m	
98		98		Trench		60mx1.5m	
99		99		Trench		20.1mx1.5m	
120	120		Layer	Topsoil			
121	122	3	Fill	PH	dark grey clay silt		
122	122	3	Cut	PH			
123	124	3	Fill	PH	dark grey clay silt		
124	124	3	Cut	PH			
125	126	3	Fill	Pit	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
126	126	3	Cut	Pit			
127	128	3	Fill	Ditch	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		ROM C4?
128	128	3	Cut	Ditch			
129	131	3	Fill	Ditch	light orange brown sandy silt		
130	131	3	Fill	Ditch	Light yellowish white silty clay		
131	131	3	Cut	Ditch			
132	132	6	Cut	PH			
133	132	6	Fill	PH	dark grey clay silt		
134	134	6	Cut	PH			
135	136	6	Fill	PH	dark grey clay silt		
136	136	6	Cut	PH			
137	136	6	Fill	PH	dark grey clay silt		
138	138	6	Cut	PH			
139	138	6	Fill	PH	dark grey clay silt		
140	141	4	Fill	Ditch	light orange brown sandy silt		
141	141	4	Cut	Ditch			
142	143	4	Fill	Hollow	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
143	143	4	Cut	Hollow			
144	145	4	Fill	Ditch	dark grey clay silt		
145	145	4	Cut	Ditch			
146	147	4	Fill	Ditch	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
147	147	4	Cut	Ditch			
148	149	3	Fill	Tree Bowl	Black organic silt		
149	149	3	Cut	Tree Bowl			
150	151	13	Fill	PH	light orange brown sandy silt		MIA
151	151	13	Cut	PH			
152	153	13	Fill	PH	light orange brown sandy silt		

APPENDIX VI

GRANHAMS FARM
GREAT SHELFORD

CONTEXT LIST

Context No	Cut no	Trench	Category	Feature type	Fill Type	Description	Finds
153	153	13	Cut	PH			
154	155	13	Fill	PH	light orange brown sandy silt		MIA
155	155	13	Cut	PH			
156	157	13	Fill	PH	light orange brown sandy silt		
157	157	13	Cut	PH			
158	159	13	Fill	PH	light orange brown sandy silt		
159	159	13	Cut	PH			
160	161	13	Fill	PH	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		MIA
161	161	13	Cut	PH			
162	163	13	Fill	Pit	Black organic silt		
163	163	13	Cut	Pit			
164	165	13	Fill	PH	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
165	165	13	Cut	PH			
166	167	13	Fill	PH	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
167	167	13	Cut	PH			
168	169	13	Fill	PH	light orange brown sandy silt		
169	169	13	Cut	PH			
170	171	13	Fill	PH	light orange brown sandy silt		
171	171	13	Cut	PH			
172	173	13	Fill	PH	light orange brown sandy silt		
173	173	13	Cut	PH			
174	175	13	Fill	PH	light orange brown sandy silt		
175	175	13	Cut	PH			
176	177	13	Fill	PH	light orange brown sandy silt		
177	177	13	Cut	PH			
178	179	5	Fill	Gully	Black organic silt		
179	179	5	Cut	Gully			
180	181	5	Fill	PH	Light grey clay silt		
181	181	5	Cut	PH			
182	183	5	Fill	PH	Light grey clay silt		
183	183	5	Cut	PH			
184	185	5	Fill	PH	Black organic silt		
185	185	5	Cut	PH			
186	187	5	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
187	187	5	Cut	Ditch			
188	189	5	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
189	189	5	Cut	Ditch			
190	191	7	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
191	191	7	Cut	Ditch			
192	193	8	Fill	Ditch	light orange brown sandy silt		
193	193	8	Cut	Ditch			
194	195	9	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
195	195	9	Cut	Pit			
196	197	9	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
197	197	9	Cut	Ditch			
198	199	9	Fill	Pit	Light grey clay silt		
199	199	9	Cut	Pit			
200	201	10	Fill	Pit			
201	201	10	Cut	Pit			
202	203	10	Fill	PH	light orange brown sandy silt		
203	203	10	Cut	PH			
204	205	10	Fill	PH	light orange brown sandy silt		
205	205	10	Cut	PH			
206	207	10	Fill	PH	light orange brown sandy silt		
207	207	10	Cut	PH			
208	209	10	Fill	PH	light orange brown sandy silt		
209	209	10	Cut	PH			
210	211	10	Fill	Ditch			
211	211	10	Cut	Ditch			
212	213	10	Fill	Pit	C + Mod Stones		
213	213	10	Cut	Pit			
214	215	10	Fill	PH	Light grey clay silt		
215	215	10	Cut	PH			
216	217	11	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
217	217	11	Cut	Ditch			
218	219	13	Fill	Ditch			

APPENDIX VI

GRANHAMS FARM
GREAT SHELFORD

CONTEXT LIST

Context No	Cut no	Trench	Category	Feature type	Fill Type	Description	Finds
219	219	13	Cut	Ditch			
220	221	15	Fill	Pit	Black organic silt		
221	221	15	Cut	Pit			
222	223	15	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
223	223	15	Cut	Ditch			
224	225	15	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
225	225	15	Cut	Ditch			
226	227	15	Fill	Tree Bowl/ Pit	Black organic silt		
227	227	15	Cut	Tree Bowl/Pit			
228	229	15	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
229	229	15	Cut	Ditch			
230	231	15	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
231	231	15	Cut	Ditch			
232	233	15	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
233	233	15	Cut	Ditch			
234	235	15	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
235	235	15	Cut	Ditch			
236	237	15	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
237	237	15	Cut	Ditch			
238	239	15	Fill	Ditch	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
239	239	15	Cut	Ditch			
240	241	15	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
241	241	15	Cut	Pit			
242	243	15	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
243	243	15	Cut	Ditch			
244	245	15	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
245	245	15	Cut	Ditch			
246	247	16	Fill	Pit	Black organic silt		
247	247	16	Cut	Pit			
248	249	16	Fill	Pit	Black organic silt		
249	249	16	Cut	Pit			
250	251	16	Fill	Hollow	Black organic silt		
251	251	16	Cut	Hollow			
252	253	16	Fill	Hollow	Black organic silt		
253	253	16	Cut	Hollow			
254	255	16	Fill	Pit	Black organic silt		
255	255	16	Cut	Pit			
256	257	16	Fill	Ditch	Black organic silt		
257	257	16	Cut	Ditch			
258	259	17	Fill	PH	Light grey clay silt		
259	259	17	Cut	PH			
260	261	17	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		LIA
261	261	17	Cut	Ditch			
262	263	17	Fill	Pit	Black organic silt		
263	263	17	Cut	Pit			
264	265	17	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
265	265	17	Cut	Ditch			
266	267	17	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
267	267	17	Cut	Ditch			
268	269	17	Fill	Pit	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
269	269	17	Cut	Pit			
270	271	17	Fill	Pit	Black organic silt		
271	271	17	Cut	Pit			
272	273	17	Fill	Ditch	Black organic silt		
273	273	17	Cut	Ditch			
274	275	17	Fill	Ditch			
275	275	17	Cut	Ditch			
276	277	12	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
277	277	12	Cut	Ditch			
278	279	19	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		ROM
279	279	19	Cut	Ditch			
280	281	19	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
281	281	19	Cut	Pit			
282	283	19	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
283	283	19	Cut	Pit			
284	285	19	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		

APPENDIX VI

GRANHAMS FARM
GREAT SHELFORD

CONTEXT LIST

Context No	Cut no	Trench	Category	Feature type	Fill Type	Description	Finds
285	285	19	Cut	Pit			
286	287	19	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
287	287	19	Cut	Pit			
288	289	19	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
289	289	19	Cut	Pit			
290	291	19	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
291	291	19	Cut	Pit			
292	293	19	Fill	Pit	Light grey clay silt		
293	293	19	Cut	Pit			
294	295	19	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
295	295	19	Cut	Pit			
296	297	19	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
297	297	19	Cut	Pit			
298	299	19	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
299	299	19	Cut	Pit			
300	301	19	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
301	301	19	Cut	Pit			
302	303	19	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
303	303	19	Cut	Pit			
304	305	19	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
305	305	19	Cut	Pit			
306	307	12	Fill	Ditch			
307	307	12	Cut	Ditch			
308	309	12	Fill	Pit			
309	309	12	Cut	Pit			
310	311	12	Fill	Pit			
311	311	12	Cut	Pit			
312	313	12	Fill	Ditch			
313	313	12	Cut	Ditch			
314	315	12	Fill	Pit			
315	315	12	Cut	Pit			
316	317	12	Fill	Field Drain			
317	317	12	Cut	Field Drain			
318	319	12	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
319	319	12	Cut	Ditch			
320	321	12	Fill	PH	Black organic silt	Grog tempered pot	Neo / BA ?
321	321	12	Cut	PH			
322	323	12	Fill	PH			
323	323	12	Cut	PH			
324	325	19	Fill	Pit	light orange brown sandy silt		
325	325	19	Cut	Pit			
326	327	12	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		Pmed
327	327	12	Cut	Ditch			
328	329	12	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
329	329	12	Cut	Ditch			
330	331	12	Fill	Ditch			
331	331	12	Cut	Ditch			
332	333	12	Fill	Pit			
333	333	12	Cut	Pit			
334	335	12	Fill	Ditch			
335	335	12	Cut	Ditch			
336	337	18	Fill	Pit			
337	337	18	Cut	Pit			
338	339	18	Fill	Pit			
339	339	18	Cut	Pit			
340	341	18	Fill	Pit			
341	341	18	Cut	Pit			
342	343	18	Fill	Ditch			
343	343	18	Cut	Ditch			
344	345	18	Fill	Pit			
345	345	18	Cut	Pit			
346	347	18	Fill	Ditch			
347	347	18	Cut	Ditch			
348	349	18	Fill	Ditch			
349	349	18	Cut	Ditch			
350	351	18	Fill	Ditch			

APPENDIX VI

GRANHAMS FARM
GREAT SHELFORD

CONTEXT LIST

Context No	Cut no	Trench	Category	Feature type	Fill Type	Description	Finds
351	351	18	Cut	Ditch			
352	353	18	Fill	Nat			
353	353	18	Cut	Nat			
354	355	18	Fill	Pit			
355	355	18	Cut	Pit			
356	357	18	Fill	Ditch			
357	357	18	Cut	Ditch			
358	359	18	Fill	Ditch	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		MIA
359	359	18	Cut	Ditch			
360	361	21	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
361	361	21	Cut	Pit			
362	363	18	Fill	Ditch			
363	363	18	Cut	Ditch			
364	365	18	Fill	Ditch			
365	365	18	Cut	Ditch			
366	367	18	Fill	PH			
367	367	18	Cut	PH			
368	369	20	Fill	Pit			
369	369	20	Cut	Pit			
370	371	20	Fill	Ditch			
371	371	20	Cut	Ditch			
372	373	20	Fill	Pit			
373	373	20	Cut	Pit			
374	375	20	Fill	Pit			
375	375	20	Cut	Pit			
376	377	20	Fill	Pit			
377	377	20	Cut	Pit			
378	379	20	Fill	Pit			
379	379	20	Cut	Pit			
380	381	20	Fill	Pit			
381	381	20	Cut	Pit			
382	383	20	Fill	Pit			
383	383	20	Cut	Pit			
384	385	20	Fill	Pit			
385	385	20	Cut	Pit			
386	387	20	Fill	Pit			
387	387	20	Cut	Pit			
388	389	20	Fill	Pit			
389	389	20	Cut	Pit			
390	391	20	Fill	Pit			
391	391	20	Cut	Pit			
392	393	20	Fill	Pit			
393	393	20	Cut	Pit			
394	395	20	Fill	Pit			
395	395	20	Cut	Pit			
396	397	20	Fill	Pit			
397	397	20	Cut	Pit			
398	399	20	Fill	Pit			
399	399	20	Cut	Pit			
400	401	20	Fill	Ditch			
401	401	20	Cut	Ditch			
402	403	20	Fill	Pit			
403	403	20	Cut	Pit			
404	405	20	Fill	Ditch			
405	405	20	Cut	Ditch			
406	407	20	Fill	Ditch			
407	407	20	Cut	Ditch			
408	409	20	Fill	Pit			
409	409	20	Cut	Pit			
410	411	20	Fill	Pit			
411	411	20	Cut	Pit			
412	413	20	Fill	Pit			
413	413	20	Cut	Pit			
414	415	20	Fill	Pit			
415	415	20	Cut	Pit			
416	417	20	Fill	Pit			

Context No	Cut no	Trench	Category	Feature type	Fill Type	Description	Finds
417	417	20	Cut	Pit			
418	419	20	Fill	Field drain	Chalk		
419	419	20	Cut	Field drain			
420	421	20	Fill	Pit	light orange brown sandy silt		
421	421	20	Cut	Pit			
422	423	20	Fill	Pit	light orange brown sandy silt		
423	423	20	Cut	Pit			
424	425	20	Fill	Pit	light orange brown sandy silt		
425	425	20	Cut	Pit			
426	427	20	Fill	Pit	light orange brown sandy silt		
427	427	20	Cut	Pit			
428	429	20	Fill	Pit	light orange brown sandy silt		
429	429	20	Cut	Pit			
430	431	20	Fill	Pit	light orange brown sandy silt		
431	431	20	Cut	Pit			
432	433	20	Fill	Pit	light orange brown sandy silt		
433	433	20	Cut	Pit			
434	435	20	Fill	Pit	light orange brown sandy silt		
435	435	20	Cut	Pit			
436	437	20	Fill	Pit	light orange brown sandy silt		
437	437	20	Cut	Pit			
438	439	20	Fill	Pit			
439	439	20	Cut	Pit			
440	441	20	Fill	Pit			
441	441	20	Cut	Pit			
442	443	20	Fill	Pit			
443	443	20	Cut	Pit			
444	445	20	Fill	Pit			
445	445	20	Cut	Pit			
446	447	20	Fill	Pit			
447	447	20	Cut	Pit			
448	449	20	Fill	Pit			
449	449	20	Cut	Pit			
450	451	20	Fill	Pit			
451	451	20	Cut	Pit			
452	453	20	Fill	Pit			
453	453	20	Cut	Pit			
454	455	20	Fill	Pit			
455	455	20	Cut	Pit			
456	457	20	Fill	Pit			
457	457	20	Cut	Pit			
458	459	20	Fill	Ditch	light orange brown sandy silt		
459	459	20	Cut	Ditch			
460	461	20	Fill	Pit			
461	461	20	Cut	Pit			
462	463	20	Fill	Pit			
463	463	20	Cut	Pit			
464	465	20	Fill	Pit			
465	465	20	Cut	Pit			
466	467	20	Fill	Pit			
467	467	20	Cut	Pit			
468	469	20	Fill	Pit			
469	469	20	Cut	Pit			
470	471	20	Fill	Ditch			
471	471	20	Cut	Ditch			
472	473	20	Fill	Ditch			
473	473	20	Cut	Ditch			
474	475	20	Fill	Ditch			
475	475	20	Cut	Ditch			
476	477	20	Fill	Pit			
477	477	20	Cut	Pit			
478	479	20	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
479	479	20	Cut	Pit			
480	481	20	Fill	Pit			
481	481	20	Cut	Pit			
482	483	20	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		

APPENDIX VI

GRANHAMS FARM
GREAT SHELFORD

CONTEXT LIST

Context No	Cut no	Trench	Category	Feature type	Fill Type	Description	Finds
483	483	20	Cut	Pit			
484	485	20	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
485	485	20	Cut	Pit			
486	487	20	Fill	Pit			
487	487	20	Cut	Pit			
488	489	20	Fill	Pit			
489	489	20	Cut	Pit			
490	491	20	Fill	Ditch	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
491	491	20	Cut	Ditch			
492	493	20	Fill	Pit			
493	493	20	Cut	Pit			
494	495	20	Fill	Pit			
495	495	20	Cut	Pit			
496	497	20	Fill	Pit			
497	497	20	Cut	Pit			
498	499	20	Fill	Pit			
499	499	20	Cut	Pit			
500	501	20	Fill	Pit			
501	501	20	Cut	Pit			
502	503	20	Fill	Ditch			
503	503	20	Cut	Ditch			
504	505	20	Fill	Ditch			
505	505	20	Cut	Ditch			
506	507	20	Fill	Pit			
507	507	20	Cut	Pit			
508	509	20	Fill	Pit			
509	509	20	Cut	Pit			
510	511	20	Fill	Pit			
511	511	20	Cut	Pit			
512	513	20	Fill	Pit			
513	513	20	Cut	Pit			
514	515	22	Fill	Ditch			
515	515	22	Cut	Ditch			
516	517	22	Fill	Pit	Light grey clay silt		
517	517	22	Cut	Pit			
518	519	22	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
519	519	22	Cut	Pit			
520	521	22	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
521	521	22	Cut	Pit			
522	523	22	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
523	523	22	Cut	Pit			
524	525	22	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
525	525	22	Cut	Pit			
526	527	22	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
527	527	22	Cut	Pit			
528	529	22	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
529	529	22	Cut	Ditch			
530	531	22	Fill	Pit	Light grey clay silt		
531	531	22	Cut	Pit			
532	533	22	Fill	Pit	Light grey clay silt		
533	533	22	Cut	Pit			
534	535	22	Fill	Ditch	Black organic silt		
535	535	22	Cut	Ditch			
536	537	22	Fill	Pit	Light grey clay silt		
537	537	22	Cut	Pit			
538	539	23	Fill	Pit	Black organic silt		
539	539	23	Cut	Pit			
540	541	23	Fill	PH	Black organic silt		
541	541	23	Cut	PH			
542	543	23	Fill	Ditch	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
543	543	23	Cut	Ditch			
544	545	23	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		ROM ?
545	545	23	Cut	Ditch			
546	547	23	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
547	547	23	Cut	Ditch			
548	549	23	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		

APPENDIX VI

GRANHAMS FARM
GREAT SHELFORD

CONTEXT LIST

Context No	Cut no	Trench	Category	Feature type	Fill Type	Description	Finds
549	549	23	Cut	Ditch			
550	551	23	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
551	551	23	Cut	Ditch			
552	553	23	Fill	Pit	Light grey clay silt		
553	553	23	Cut	Pit			
554	555	23	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
555	555	23	Cut	Ditch			
556	557	23	Fill	Pit	Black organic silt		Neo ?
557	557	23	Cut	Pit			
558	559	23	Fill	Pit	Black organic silt		
559	559	23	Cut	Pit			
560	561	21	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
561	561	21	Cut	Pit			
562	563	21	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
563	563	21	Cut	Pit			
564	565	21	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
565	565	21	Cut	Pit			
566	567	21	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
567	567	21	Cut	Pit			
568	569	21	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
569	569	21	Cut	Ditch			
570	571	21	Fill	Pit	Black organic silt		
571	571	21	Cut	Pit			
572	573	21	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
573	573	21	Cut	Ditch			
574	575	21	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
575	575	21	Cut	Ditch			
576	577	21	Fill	Ditch	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
577	577	21	Cut	Ditch			
578	579	21	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
579	579	21	Cut	Pit			
580	581	21	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
581	581	21	Cut	Ditch			
582	583	21	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
583	583	21	Cut	Ditch			
584	585	21	Fill	Pit	Black organic silt		
585	585	21	Cut	Pit			
586	587	21	Fill	Pit/ PH	Black organic silt		
587	587	21	Cut	Pit/PH			
588	589	21	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
589	589	21	Cut	Pit			
590	591	21	Fill	PH	Black organic silt		
591	591	21	Cut	PH			
592	593	21	Fill	Pit	Light grey clay silt		
593	593	21	Cut	Pit			
594	595	21	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
595	595	21	Cut	Ditch			
596	597	21	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
597	597	21	Cut	Ditch			
598	599	21	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
599	599	21	Cut	Ditch			
600	601	24	Fill	Pit			
601	601	24	Cut	Pit			
602	603	24	Fill	Pit			
603	603	24	Cut	Pit			
604	605	24	Fill	Pit	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
605	605	24	Cut	Pit			
606	607	24	Fill	Pit			
607	607	24	Cut	Pit			
608	609	24	Fill	Pit			
609	609	24	Cut	Pit			
610	611	24	Fill	Pit			
611	611	24	Cut	Pit			
612	613	24	Fill	Ditch			
613	613	24	Cut	Ditch			
614	615	24	Fill	Ditch	Very light grey clay silt		

Context No	Cut no	Trench	Category	Feature type	Fill Type	Description	Finds
615	615	24	Cut	Ditch			
616	617	24	Fill	Pit			
617	617	24	Cut	Pit			
618	619	25	Fill	Pit			
619	619	25	Cut	Pit			
620	621	25	Fill	Pit			
621	621	25	Cut	Pit			
622	623	25	Fill	Pit			
623	623	25	Cut	Pit			
624	625	25	Fill	Pit			
625	625	25	Cut	Pit			
626	627	25	Fill	Pit			
627	627	25	Cut	Pit			
628	629	25	Fill	Pit			
629	629	25	Cut	Pit			
630	631	25	Fill	Pit			
631	631	25	Cut	Pit			
632	633	25	Fill	Pit			
633	633	25	Cut	Pit			
634	635	25	Fill	Pit			
635	635	25	Cut	Pit			
636	637	25	Fill	Pit			
637	637	25	Cut	Pit			
638	639	25	Fill	Pit			
639	639	25	Cut	Pit			
640	641	25	Fill	Pit			
641	641	25	Cut	Pit			
642	643	25	Fill	Pit			
643	643	25	Cut	Pit			
644	645	25	Fill	Pit			
645	645	25	Cut	Pit			
646	647	25	Fill	Pit			
647	647	25	Cut	Pit			
648	649	25	Fill	Ditch	light orange brown sandy silt		LPRIA
649	649	25	Cut	Ditch			
650	651	25	Fill	Ditch	light orange brown sandy silt		M-LIA
651	651	25	Cut	Ditch			
652	653	25	Fill	Pit			
653	653	25	Cut	Pit			
654	655	25	Fill	Ditch	light orange brown sandy silt		MIA
655	655	25	Cut	Ditch			
656	657	25	Fill	Pit			
657	657	25	Cut	Pit			
658	659	25	Fill	Pit			
659	659	25	Cut	Pit			
660	661	25	Fill	Pit			
661	661	25	Cut	Pit			
662	663	25	Fill	Pit			
663	663	25	Cut	Pit			
664	665	25	Fill	Pit			
665	665	25	Cut	Pit			
666	667	25	Fill	Pit			
667	667	25	Cut	Pit			
668	669	25	Fill	Pit			
669	669	25	Cut	Pit			
670	671	25	Fill	Pit			
671	671	25	Cut	Pit			
672	673	25	Fill	Pit			
673	673	25	Cut	Pit			
674	675	26	Fill	Pit			
675	675	26	Cut	Pit			
676	677	26	Fill	Pit			
677	677	26	Cut	Pit			
678	679	26	Fill	Pit			
679	679	26	Cut	Pit			
680	681	26	Fill	Pit			

Context No	Cut no	Trench	Category	Feature type	Fill Type	Description	Finds
681	681	26	Cut	Pit			
682	683	26	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
683	683	26	Cut	Ditch			
684	685	26	Fill	Pit			
685	685	26	Cut	Pit			
686	687	26	Fill	Pit			
687	687	26	Cut	Pit			
688	689	26	Fill	Pit			
689	689	26	Cut	Pit			
690	691	26	Fill	Pit			
691	691	26	Cut	Pit			
692	693	26	Fill	Pit			
693	693	26	Cut	Pit			
694	695	26	Fill	Pit			
695	695	26	Cut	Pit			
696	697	26	Fill	Pit			
697	697	26	Cut	Pit			
698	699	26	Fill	Pit			
699	699	26	Cut	Pit			
700	701	26	Fill	Pit			
701	701	26	Cut	Pit			
702	703	26	Fill	Pit			
703	703	26	Cut	Pit			
704	705	26	Fill	Pit			
705	705	26	Cut	Pit			
706	707	26	Fill	Pit			
707	707	26	Cut	Pit			
708	709	26	Fill	Pit			
709	709	26	Cut	Pit			
710	711	26	Fill	Pit			
711	711	26	Cut	Pit			
712	713	26	Fill	Pit			
713	713	26	Cut	Pit			
714	715	26	Fill	Pit			
715	715	26	Cut	Pit			
716	717	26	Fill	Pit			
717	717	26	Cut	Pit			
718	719	26	Fill	Pit			
719	719	26	Cut	Pit			
720	721	26	Fill	Pit			
721	721	26	Cut	Pit			
722	723	26	Fill	Pit			
723	723	26	Cut	Pit			
724	725	26	Fill	Pit			
725	725	26	Cut	Pit			
726	727	27	Fill	Pit			
727	727	27	Cut	Pit			
728	729	27	Fill	Pit			
729	729	27	Cut	Pit			
730	731	27	Fill	Pit			
731	731	27	Cut	Pit			
732	733	27	Fill	Pit			
733	733	27	Cut	Pit			
734	735	27	Fill	Pit			
735	735	27	Cut	Pit			
736	737	27	Fill	Pit			
737	737	27	Cut	Pit			
738	739	27	Fill	Pit			
739	739	27	Cut	Pit			
740	741	27	Fill	Pit	light brown clay silt		M-LIA
741	741	27	Cut	Pit			
742	743	27	Fill	Pit			
743	743	27	Cut	Pit			
744	745	27	Fill	Pit			
745	745	27	Cut	Pit			
746	747	27	Fill	Pit			

GREAT SHELFORD

Context No	Cut no	Trench	Category	Feature type	Fill Type	Description	Finds
747	747	27	Cut	Pit			
748	749	27	Fill	Pit			
749	749	27	Cut	Pit			
750	751	27	Fill	Pit			
751	751	27	Cut	Pit			
752	753	27	Fill	Pit			
753	753	27	Cut	Pit			
754	755	27	Fill	Pit			
755	755	27	Cut	Pit			
756	757	28	Fill	Pit			
757	757	28	Cut	Pit			
758	759	28	Fill	Pit			
759	759	28	Cut	Pit			
760	761	28	Fill	Pit			
761	761	28	Cut	Pit			
762	763	28	Fill	Pit			
763	763	28	Cut	Pit			
764	765	28	Fill	Pit			
765	765	28	Cut	Pit			
766	767	28	Fill	Pit			
767	767	28	Cut	Pit			
768	769	28	Fill	Pit			
769	769	28	Cut	Pit			
770	771	28	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
771	771	28	Cut	Pit			
772	773	28	Fill	Pit			
773	773	28	Cut	Pit			
774	775	28	Fill	Pit			
775	775	28	Cut	Pit			
776	777	28	Fill	Pit			
777	777	28	Cut	Pit			
778	779	28	Fill	Pit			
779	779	28	Cut	Pit			
780	781	28	Fill	Pit			
781	781	28	Cut	Pit			
782	783	28	Fill	Pit			
783	783	28	Cut	Pit			
784	785	28	Fill	Pit			
785	785	28	Cut	Pit			
786	787	28	Fill	Pit			
787	787	28	Cut	Pit			
788	789	28	Fill	Pit			
789	789	28	Cut	Pit			
790	791	28	Fill	Pit			
791	791	28	Cut	Pit			
792	793	28	Fill	Ditch			
793	793	28	Cut	Ditch			
794	795	28	Fill	Pit			
795	795	28	Cut	Pit			
796	797	28	Fill	Pit			
797	797	28	Cut	Pit			
798	799	28	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
799	799	28	Cut	Pit			
800	801	28	Fill	Burrow			
801	801	28	Cut	Burrow			
802	803	28	Fill	Pit			
803	803	28	Cut	Pit			
804	805	28	Fill	Pit			
805	805	28	Cut	Pit			
806	807	28	Fill	Pit			
807	807	28	Cut	Pit			
808	809	28	Fill	Pit			
809	809	28	Cut	Pit			
810	811	28	Fill	Pit			
811	811	28	Cut	Pit			
812	813	28	Fill	Pit			

Context No	Cut no	Trench	Category	Feature type	Fill Type	Description	Finds
813	813	28	Cut	Pit			
814	815	28	Fill	Pit			
815	815	28	Cut	Pit			
816	817	28	Fill	Pit			
817	817	28	Cut	Pit			
818	819	28	Fill	Pit			
819	819	28	Cut	Pit			
820	821	28	Fill	Ditch			
821	821	28	Cut	Ditch			
822	823	28	Fill	Pit			
823	823	28	Cut	Pit			
824	825	28	Fill	Pit	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
825	825	28	Cut	Pit			
826	827	28	Fill	Pit			
827	827	28	Cut	Pit			
828	829	28	Fill	Pit	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
829	829	28	Cut	Pit			
830	831	28	Fill	Pit			
831	831	28	Cut	Pit			
832	833	28	Fill	Pit			
833	833	28	Cut	Pit			
834	835	28	Fill	Pit			
835	835	28	Cut	Pit			
836	837	28	Fill	Pit			
837	837	28	Cut	Pit			
838	839	28	Fill	Pit			
839	839	28	Cut	Pit			
840	841	28	Fill	Pit	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
841	841	28	Cut	Pit			
842	843	28	Fill	Pit			
843	843	28	Cut	Pit			
844	845	28	Fill	Pit			
845	845	28	Cut	Pit			
846	847	28	Fill	Pit			
847	847	28	Cut	Pit			
848	849	28	Fill	Pit			
849	849	28	Cut	Pit			
850	851	28	Fill	Pit			
851	851	28	Cut	Pit			
852	853	28	Fill	Pit			
853	853	28	Cut	Pit			
854	855	28	Fill	Pit			
855	855	28	Cut	Pit			
856	857	28	Fill	Pit			
857	857	28	Cut	Pit			
858	859	28	Fill	Pit			
859	859	28	Cut	Pit			
860	861	28	Fill	Pit			
861	861	28	Cut	Pit			
862	863	28	Fill	Pit			
863	863	28	Cut	Pit			
864	865	28	Fill	Pit			
865	865	28	Cut	Pit			
866	867	28	Fill	Pit			
867	867	28	Cut	Pit			
868	869	28	Fill	Pit			
869	869	28	Cut	Pit			
870	871	28	Fill	Pit			
871	871	28	Cut	Pit			
872	873	28	Fill	Pit	light orange brown sandy silt		
873	873	28	Cut	Pit			
874	875	28	Fill	Pit			
875	875	28	Cut	Pit			
876	877	28	Fill	Pit			
877	877	28	Cut	Pit			
878	879	28	Fill	Pit			

APPENDIX VI

GRANHAMS FARM
GREAT SHELFORD

CONTEXT LIST

Context No	Cut no	Trench	Category	Feature type	Fill Type	Description	Finds
879	879	28	Cut	Pit			
880	881	28	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
881	881	28	Cut	Pit			
882	883	28	Fill	Pit			
883	883	28	Cut	Pit			
884	885	28	Fill	Pit			
885	885	28	Cut	Pit			
886	887	28	Fill	Pit			
887	887	28	Cut	Pit			
888	889	28	Fill	Pit			
889	889	28	Cut	Pit			
890	891	28	Fill	Pit			
891	891	28	Cut	Pit			
892	893	28	Fill	Pit			
893	893	28	Cut	Pit			
894	895	28	Fill	Pit			
895	895	28	Cut	Pit			
896	897	28	Fill	Pit			
897	897	28	Cut	Pit			
898	899	28	Fill	Pit			
899	899	28	Cut	Pit			
900	901	28	Fill	Pit			
901	901	28	Cut	Pit			
902	903	28	Fill	Ditch			
903	903	28	Cut	Ditch			
904	905	29	Fill	Pit			
905	905	29	Cut	Pit			
906	907	29	Fill	Pit			
907	907	29	Cut	Pit			
908	909	29	Fill	Pit	light brown clay silt		
909	909	29	Cut	Pit			
910	911	29	Fill	Pit	light orange brown sandy silt		MIA
911	911	29	Cut	Pit			
912	913	29	Fill	Pit			
913	913	29	Cut	Pit			
914	915	29	Fill	Pit			
915	915	29	Cut	Pit			
916	917	29	Fill	Ditch			
917	917	29	Cut	Ditch			
918	919	29	Fill	Ditch			
919	919	29	Cut	Ditch			
920	921	29	Fill	Pit			
921	921	29	Cut	Pit			
922	923	29	Fill	Pit			
923	923	29	Cut	Pit			
924	925	29	Fill	Pit			
925	925	29	Cut	Pit			
926	927	29	Fill	Pit			
927	927	29	Cut	Pit			
928	929	29	Fill	Pit			
929	929	29	Cut	Pit			
930	931	29	Fill	Pit			
931	931	29	Cut	Pit			
932	933	29	Fill	Ditch			
933	933	29	Cut	Ditch			
934	935	29	Fill	Pit			
935	935	29	Cut	Pit			
936	937	29	Fill	Pit			
937	937	29	Cut	Pit			
938	939	29	Fill	Pit			
939	939	29	Cut	Pit			
940	941	29	Fill	Pit			
941	941	29	Cut	Pit			
942	943	29	Fill	Pit			
943	943	29	Cut	Pit			
944	945	29	Fill	Pit			

Context No	Cut no	Trench	Category	Feature type	Fill Type	Description	Finds
945	945	29	Cut	Pit			
946	947	13	Fill	Pit			
947	947	13	Cut	Pit			
948		13	Fill	PH			
949	952	20	Fill	Pit	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
950	952	20	Fill	Pit	Dark reddish brown clay silt		
951	952	20	Fill	Ditch	Very light whitish brown clay silt		
952	952	20	Cut	Ditch			
953	953	20	Not used				
954	909	29	Fill	Pit	light brown clay silt		
955	909	29	Fill	Pit			
956	909	29	Fill	Pit	light orange brown sandy silt		
957	655	25	Fill	Ditch	mid-light orange brown sandy silt	EBA resid.	MIA
958	327	12	Fill	Ditch	light orange brown sandy silt		
959	327	12	Fill	Ditch	Mid blue grey silty clay		MIA
960	961	48	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
961	961	48	Cut	Ditch			
962	1150	48	Fill	Ditch	light orange brown sandy silt		
963	1175	48	Fill	Ditch			
964	965	49	Fill	Structural	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
965	965	49	Cut	Structural			
966	967	49	Fill	PH	dark grey clay silt		
967	967	49	Cut	PH			
968	969	49	Fill	PH	dark grey clay silt		
969	969	49	Cut	PH			
970	1242	53	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
971	1242	53	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
972	1244	53	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
973	1244	53	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
974	975	49	Fill	Ditch	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
975	975	49	Cut	Ditch			
1000	1001	45	Fill	Ditch			
1001	1001	45	Cut	Ditch			
1002	1003	45	Fill	Ditch	light orange brown sandy silt		
1003	1003	45	Cut	Ditch			
1004	1005	45	Fill	Ditch			
1005	1005	45	Cut	Ditch			
1006	1007	45	Fill	Pit	light orange brown sandy silt		
1007	1007	45	Cut	Pit			
1008	1009	45	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		ROM C3-4
1009	1009	45	Cut	Ditch			
1010	1011	47	Fill	Ditch			
1011	1011	47	Cut	Ditch			
1012	1013	47	Fill	Ditch			
1013	1013	47	Cut	Ditch			
1014	1015	47	Fill	Ditch			
1015	1015	47	Cut	Ditch			
1016	1017	47	Fill	Ditch			
1017	1017	47	Cut	Ditch			
1018	1019	47	Fill	Ditch			
1019	1019	47	Cut	Ditch			
1020	1021	47	Fill	Ditch			ROM 3-4+
1021	1021	47	Cut	Ditch			
1022	1023	47	Fill	Ditch			
1023	1023	47	Cut	Ditch			
1024	1025	47	Fill	Ditch			
1025	1025	47	Cut	Ditch			
1026	1027	47	Fill	Ditch			ROM C4
1027	1027	47	Cut	Ditch			
1028	1029	47	Fill	Ditch			ROM 3-4+
1029	1029	47	Cut	Ditch			
1030	1034	46	Fill	Pit	light orange brown sandy silt		
1031	1031	46	Cut	Pit			
1032	1033	46	Fill	Ditch			
1033	1033	46	Cut	Ditch			

Context No	Cut no	Trench	Category	Feature type	Fill Type	Description	Finds
1034	1034	46	Cut	Pit			
1035	1036	46	Fill	Pit			
1036	1036	46	Cut	Pit			
1037	1038	46	Fill	Ditch			
1038	1038	46	Cut	Ditch			
1039	1040	46	Fill	Pit			ROM C3-4
1040	1040	46	Cut	Pit			
1041	1042	46	Fill	Ditch			
1042	1042	46	Cut	Ditch			
1043	1043	46	Cut	Ditch			
1044	1045	46	Fill	Ditch			
1045	1045	46	Cut	Ditch			
1046	1047	46	Fill	Ditch			
1047	1047	46	Cut	Ditch			
1048	1049	46	Fill	Ditch			
1049	1049	46	Cut	Ditch			
1050	1050	46	Cut	Ditch			
1051	1052	46	Fill	Ditch			
1052	1052	46	Cut	Ditch			
1053	1054	44	Fill	Pit			ROM ?
1054	1054	44	Cut	Pit			
1055	1056	44	Fill	Ditch			
1056	1056	44	Cut	Ditch			
1057	1058	44	Fill	Pit			
1058	1058	44	Cut	Pit			
1059	1060	44	Fill	Pit			
1060	1060	44	Cut	Pit			
1061	1062	44	Fill	Ditch			
1062	1062	44	Cut	Ditch			
1063	1064	44	Fill	Ditch			
1064	1064	44	Cut	Ditch			
1065	1066	44	Fill	Pit			
1066	1066	44	Cut	Pit			
1067	1068	44	Fill	Ditch			
1068	1068	44	Cut	Ditch			
1069	1070	43	Fill	Ditch			
1070	1070	43	Cut	Ditch			
1071	1072	43	Fill	Ditch			
1072	1072	43	Cut	Ditch			
1073	1074	42	Fill	Ditch			
1074	1074	42	Cut	Ditch			
1075	1076	42	Fill	Ditch			
1076	1076	42	Cut	Ditch			
1077	1078	40	Fill	Ditch			
1078	1078	40	Cut	Ditch			
1079	1080	40	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
1080	1080	40	Cut	Ditch			
1081	1082	41	Fill	Pit			
1082	1082	41	Cut	Pit			
1083	1084	41	Fill	Ditch			
1084	1084	41	Cut	Ditch			
1085	1086	41	Fill	Ditch			
1086	1086	41	Cut	Ditch			
1087	1087	43	Layer	Topsoil			
1088	1080	40	Fill	Ditch			
1089	1089	43	Layer	Subsoil			
1090	1094	43	Fill	Ditch	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
1091	1094	43	Fill	Ditch	light orange brown sandy silt		
1092	1094	43	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
1093	1094	43	Fill	Ditch	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
1094	1094	43	Cut	Ditch			
1095	1097	43	Fill	Ditch	light orange brown sandy silt		
1096	1097	43	Fill	Ditch			
1097	1097	43	Cut	Ditch			
1098	1099	47	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		ROM C4
1099	1099	47	Cut	Ditch			

APPENDIX VI

GRANHAMS FARM
GREAT SHELFORD

CONTEXT LIST

Context No	Cut no	Trench	Category	Feature type	Fill Type	Description	Finds
1100	1101	47	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		ROM
1101	1101	47	Cut	Ditch			
1102	1103	71	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
1103	1103	71	Cut	Ditch			
1104	1105	86	Fill	PH	light brown clay silt		
1105	1105	86	Cut	PH			
1106	1107	86	Fill	PH	light brown clay silt		
1107	1107	86	Cut	PH			
1108	1109	86	Fill	PH	light brown clay silt		
1109	1109	86	Cut	PH			
1110	1111	86	Fill	PH	light brown clay silt		
1111	1111	86	Cut	PH			
1112	1113	86	Fill	PH	light brown clay silt		
1113	1113	86	Cut	PH			
1114	1115	86	Fill	PH	light brown clay silt		
1115	1115	86	Cut	PH			
1116	1117	86	Fill	PH	light brown clay silt		MIA
1117	1117	86	Cut	PH			
1118	1119	86	Fill	PH	light brown clay silt		
1119	1119	86	Cut	PH			
1120	1121	86	Fill	PH	light brown clay silt		
1121	1121	86	Cut	PH			
1122	1123	86	Fill	PH	light brown clay silt		
1123	1123	86	Cut	PH			
1124	1125	15	Fill	Ditch	dark grey clay silt		
1125	1125	15	Cut	Ditch			
1126	841	28	Fill	Pit	mid-dk grey brown clay silt		
1127	1127	17	Layer	Topsoil			
1128	1128	17	Layer	Subsoil			
1129	265	17	Fill	Ditch			
1130	267	17	Fill	Ditch			
1131	267	17	Fill	Ditch			
1132	1133	29	Fill	Pit			
1133	1132	29	Cut	Pit			
1134	1031	46	Fill	Pit			
1135	1043	46	Fill	Ditch			
1136	1050	48	Fill	Ditch			
1137	1138	48	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
1138	1138	48	Cut	Ditch			
1139	1140	48	Fill	Pit	Black organic silt		
1140	1140	48	Cut	Pit			
1141	1142	48	Fill	PH	Mid brown silty clay		
1142	1142	48	Cut	PH			
1143	1144	48	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
1144	1144	48	Cut	Ditch			
1145	1146	48	Fill	PH	dark grey clay silt		
1146	1146	48	Cut	PH			
1147	1148	48	Fill	Ditch			
1148	1148	48	Cut	Ditch			
1149	1150	48	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
1150	1150	48	Cut	Ditch			
1151	1152	48	Fill	Ditch	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
1152	1152	48	Cut	Ditch			
1153	1154	48	Fill	PH	dark grey clay silt		
1154	1154	48	Cut	PH			
1155	1156	48	Fill	Ditch	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
1156	1156	48	Cut	Ditch			
1157	1158	48	Fill	Feature?			
1158	1158	48	Cut	Feature?			
1159	1160	48	Fill	Pit			
1160	1160	48	Cut	Pit			
1161	1162	48	Fill	Feature?			
1162	1162	48	Cut	Feature?			
1163	1164	48	Fill	Ditch			
1164	1164	48	Cut	Ditch			
1165	1166	48	Fill	Ditch	light orange brown sandy silt		

Context No	Cut no	Trench	Category	Feature type	Fill Type	Description	Finds
1166	1166	48	Cut	Ditch			
1167	1168	48	Fill	PH			
1168	1168	48	Cut	PH			
1169	1169	48	Cut?	Plough Marks			
1170	1171	48	Fill	Ditch			
1171	1171	48	Cut	Ditch			
1172	1173	48	Fill	Ditch			
1173	1173	48	Cut	Ditch			
1174	1175	48	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
1175	1175	48	Cut	Ditch			
1176	1177	57	Fill	Pit			
1177	1177	57	Cut	Pit			
1178	1179	57	Fill	Pit			
1179	1179	57	Cut	Pit			
1180	1181	57	Fill	Pit			
1181	1181	57	Cut	Pit			
1182	1183	57	Fill	Natural			
1183	1183	57	Cut	Natural			
1184	1185	62	Fill	Natural			
1185	1185	62	Cut	Natural?			
1186	1187	62	Fill	Pit/ Tree Bowl	light orange brown sandy silt		
1187	1187	62	Cut	Pit/Tree Bowl			
1188	1189	62	Fill	PH			
1189	1189	62	Cut	PH			
1190	1191	62	Fill	Pit			
1191	1191	62	Cut	Pit			
1192	1193	49	Fill	Pit			
1193	1193	49	Cut	Pit			
1194	1194	49	Cut?	Plough Marks			
1195	1196	49	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		ROM 3-4
1196	1196	49	Cut	Ditch			
1197	1198	49	Fill	Ditch	light orange brown sandy silt		
1198	1198	49	Cut	Ditch			
1199	1200	49	Fill	Pit	dark grey clay silt		
1200	1200	49	Cut	Pit			
1201	1203	49	Fill	Ditch			
1202	1203	49	Fill	Ditch	light orange brown sandy silt		
1203	1203	49	Cut	Ditch			
1204	1205	49	Fill	PH	dark grey clay silt		
1205	1205	49	Cut	PH			
1206	1207	49	Fill	PH	dark grey clay silt		
1207	1207	49	Cut	PH			
1208	1209	49	Fill	PH	dark grey clay silt		Neo
1209	1209	49	Cut	PH			
1210	1210	49	Cut	PH			
1211	1210	49	Fill	PH	dark grey clay silt		
1212	1213	49	Fill	Pit			
1213	1213	49	Cut	Pit			
1214	1215	49	Fill	Ditch			
1215	1215	49	Cut	Ditch			
1216	1217	49	Fill	Ditch			
1217	1217	49	Cut	Ditch			
1218	1219	49	Fill	Feature?			
1219	1219	49	Cut	Feature?			
1220	1221	49	Fill	Pit			
1221	1221	49	Cut	Pit			
1222	1223	49	Fill	Feature?			
1223	1223	49	Cut	Feature?			
1224	1225	49	Fill	Pit			
1225	1225	49	Cut	Pit			
1226	1227	49	Fill	Natural?			
1227	1227	49	Cut	Natural?			
1228	1229	49	Fill	Ditch	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
1229	1229	49	Cut	Ditch			
1230	1231	49	Fill	Ditch	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
1231	1231	49	Cut	Ditch			

APPENDIX VI

GRANHAMS FARM
GREAT SHELFORD

CONTEXT LIST

Context No	Cut no	Trench	Category	Feature type	Fill Type	Description	Finds
1232	1233	49	Fill	Pit	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
1233	1233	49	Cut	Pit			
1234	1235	49	Fill	Ditch	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
1235	1235	49	Cut	Ditch			
1236	1237	49	Fill	Ditch	dark grey clay silt		
1237	1237	49	Cut	Ditch			
1238	1239	49	Fill	Ditch			
1239	1239	49	Cut	Ditch			
1240	1240	49	Cut?	Plough Marks			
1241	1242	53	Fill	Barrow Dltch	light brown clay silt		
1242	1242	53	Cut	Barrow Ditch			
1243	1244	53	Fill	Barrow Ditch	light brown clay silt		
1244	1244	53	Cut	Barrow Ditch			
1245	1245	52	Layer	Layer			
1246	1247	50	Fill	PH			
1247	1247	50	Cut	PH			
1248	1249	50	Fill	Ditch			
1249	1249	50	Cut	Ditch			
1250	1251	50	Fill	Ditch			
1251	1251	50	Cut	Ditch			
1252	1252	50	Cut?	Plough Marks			
1253	1254	50	Fill	Pit			
1254	1254	50	Cut	Pit			
1255	1255	50	Layer	Ditch	dark grey clay silt		
1256	1256	50	Layer	Ditch	light orange brown sandy silt		
1257	1258	51	Fill	Ditch			
1258	1258	51	Cut	Ditch			
1259	1261	51	Layer	Well	Black organic silt		
1260	1261	51	Fill	Well	Black organic silt		Neo
1261	1261	51	Cut	Well			
1262	1262	51	Layer	Well	Black organic silt		Neo
1263	1265	58	Fill	Grave			
1264	1265	58	Skeleton	Grave			
1265	1265	58	Cut	Grave			
1266	1267	54	Fill	Ditch			
1267	1267	54	Cut	Ditch			
1268	1269	54	Fill	Pit			
1269	1269	54	Cut	Plt			
1270	1271	54	Fill	Ditch			
1271	1271	54	Cut	Ditch			
1272	1274	54	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
1273	1274	54	Fill	Ditch	Light greenish grey clay silt		
1274	1274	54	Cut	Ditch			
1275	1276	54	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
1276	1276	54	Cut	Ditch			
1277	1278	54	Fill	Pit	dark grey clay silt		
1278	1278	54	Cut	Pit			
1279	1280	54	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
1280	1280	54	Cut	Ditch			
1281	1282	54	Fill	PH	dark grey clay silt		
1282	1282	54	Cut	PH			
1283	1284	50	Fill	Pit	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
1284	1284	50	Cut	Pit			
1285	1285	50	Cut	Ditch			
1286	1287	50	Fill	Nat			
1287	1287	50	Cut	Nat			
1288	1290	91	Fill	PH	light orange brown sandy silt		
1289	1290	91	Fill	PH	dark grey clay silt		
1290	1290	91	Cut	PH			
1291	1292	91	Fill	Ditch	light orange brown sandy silt		
1292	1292	91	Cut	Ditch			
1293	1294	91	Fill	PH	Light grey clay silt		
1294	1294	91	Cut	PH/Tree Bole			
1295	1296	91	Fill	PH	Light grey clay silt		
1296	1296	91	Cut	PH/ Tree Bole			
1297	1298	92	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		

Context No	Cut no	Trench	Category	Feature type	Fill Type	Description	Finds
1298	1298	92	Cut	Ditch			
1299	1300	92	Fill	PH	light brown clay silt		
1300	1300	92	Cut	PH			
1301	1302	92	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		ROM
1302	1302	92	Cut	Ditch			
1303	1304	91	Fill	Ditch		1350 - 1550	Med
1304	1304	91	Cut	Ditch			
1305	1306	91	Fill	PH			
1306	1306	91	Cut	PH			
1307	1309	94	Fill	Cremation	light brown clay silt		LPRIA
1308	1309	94	Fill	Cremation	light brown clay silt		
1309	1309	94	Cut	Cremation			
1310	1311	93	Fill	PH	light orange brown sandy silt		
1311	1311	93	Cut	PH			
1312	1313	93	Fill	Ditch	light orange brown sandy silt		ROM ?
1313	1313	93	Cut	Ditch			
1314	1315	93	Fill	Pit			
1315	1315	93	Cut	Pit			
1316	1317	93	Fill	Pit			
1317	1317	93	Cut	Pit			
1318	1319	93	Fill	PH			
1319	1319	93	Cut	PH			
1320	1321	93	Fill	Pit			
1321	1321	93	Cut	Pit			
1322	1323	93	Fill	Pit	light brown clay silt		
1323	1323	93	Cut	Plt			
1324	1325	93	Fill	Pit	light orange brown sandy silt		
1325	1325	93	Cut	Pit			
1326	1327	93	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt	(Rom C1st resid?)	Rom 3/4+
1327	1327	93	Cut	Ditch			
1328	1329	93	Fill	Pit	light orange brown sandy silt		
1329	1329	93	Cut	Pit			
1330	1331	93	Fill	Ditch	light orange brown sandy silt		
1331	1331	93	Cut	Ditch			
1332	1333	90	Fill	Ditch	light orange brown sandy silt		
1333	1333	90	Cut	Ditch			
1334	1335	90	Fill	Ditch	light orange brown sandy silt		
1335	1335	90	Cut	Ditch			
1336	1337	90	Fill	Ditch			
1337	1337	90	Cut	Ditch			
1338	1339	90	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		MIA
1339	1339	90	Cut	Ditch			
1340	1342	90	Fill	Kiln	Light yellowish white chalk		LPRIA
1341	1342	90	Fill	Klln	light brown clay silt		
1342	1342	90	Cut	Klln			
1343	1344	92	Fill	Ditch	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
1344	1344	92	Cut	Ditch			
1345	1346	92	Fill	PH	Light grey brown clay silt		
1346	1346	92	Cut	PH			
1347	1348	92	Fill	Ditch?	light brown clay silt		
1348	1348	92	Cut	Ditch?			
1349	1349	92	Layer	Build - Up	light brown clay silt		
1350	1350	92	Layer	Construction	Light grey clay silt	1350 - 1550AD	Med
1351	1351	92	Layer	Build-Up	light brown clay silt		
1352	1352	92	Masonry	Wall			
1353	1353	92	Layer	Build-Up	light brown clay silt		
1354	1354	92	Layer	Demolition	Mid grey clay silt		Med
1355	1355	92	Layer	Collapse	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
1356	1356	92	Cut	Robber Trench			
1357	1356	92	Fill	Robber Trench	Light grey brown chalky silt		
1358	1358	92	Layer	Wall Collapse	Very light grey white chalk		
1359	1359	92	Layer	Floor	Light grey brown chalky silt		
1360	1339	90	Fill	Ditch			
1361	1339	90	Fill	Ditch			
1362	1363	90	Fill	PH			
1363	1363	90	Cut	PH			

Context No	Cut no	Trench	Category	Feature type	Fill Type	Description	Finds
1364	1327	93	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		LIA / ROM
1365	1366	95	Fill	PH	dark grey clay silt		
1366	1366	95	Cut	PH			
1367	1368	95	Fill	PH	dark grey clay silt		
1368	1368	95	Cut	PH			
1369	1370	95	Fill	PH	dark grey clay silt		
1370	1370	95	Cut	PH			
1371	1373	95	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
1372	1373	95	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
1373	1373	95	Cut	Ditch			
1374	1375	95	Fill	PH	dark grey clay silt		
1375	1375	95	Cut	PH			
1376	1377	95	Fill	PH	dark grey clay silt		
1377	1377	95	Cut	PH			
1378	1379	95	Fill	Ditch			
1379	1379	95	Cut	Ditch			
1380	1382	95	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		MIA
1381	1382	95	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
1382	1382	95	Cut	Ditch			
1383	1385	95	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		LPRIA
1384	1385	95	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		MIA
1385	1385	95	Cut	Ditch			
1386	1387	95	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
1387	1387	95	Cut	Ditch			
1388	1389	95	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
1389	1389	95	Cut	Ditch			
1390	1391	95	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
1391	1391	95	Cut	Ditch			
1392	1393	95	Fill	Ditch	Dark grey sandy clay silt		LPRIA
1393	1393	95	Cut	Ditch			
1394	1395	95	Fill	Pit	light brown clay silt		
1395	1395	95	Cut	Pit			
1396	1398	95	Fill	Pit	light brown clay silt		
1397	1398	95	Fill	Plt	light brown clay silt		
1398	1398	95	Cut	Pit			
1399	1400	95	Fill	Plt	light brown clay silt		
1400	1400	95	Cut	Pit			
1401	1403	95	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
1402	1403	95	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
1403	1403	95	Cut	Ditch			
1404	1406	94	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
1405	1406	94	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		ROM
1406	1406	94	Cut	Ditch			
1407	1408	94	Fill	Ditch	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
1408	1408	94	Cut	Ditch			
1409	1410	94	Fill	Ditch	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
1410	1410	94	Cut	Ditch			
1411	1412	94	Fill	Ditch	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
1412	1412	94	Cut	Ditch			
1413	1414	94	Fill	Ditch	mid-light orange brown sandy silt		
1414	1414	94	Cut	Ditch			
1415	1416	96	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
1416	1416	96	Cut	Ditch			
1417	1418	96	Fill	Ditch	dark grey clay silt		
1418	1418	96	Cut	Ditch			
1419	1421	96	Fill	Ditch	dark grey clay silt		
1420	1421	96	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
1421	1421	96	Cut	Ditch			
1422	1423	96	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
1423	1423	96	Cut	Ditch			
1424	1425	96	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
1425	1425	96	Cut	Ditch			
1426	1427	96	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
1427	1427	96	Cut	Ditch			
1428	1309	94	Fill	pot			
1429	1309	94	Fill	pot			

APPENDIX VI

GRANHAMS FARM
GREAT SHELFORD

CONTEXT LIST

Context No	Cut no	Trench	Category	Feature type	Fill Type	Description	Finds
1500	557	23	Fill	PH	light orange brown sandy silt		
1501	1502	23	Fill	PH	Black organic silt		
1502	1502	23	Cut	PH			
1503	1504	23	Fill	PH	Light grey clay silt		
1504	1504	23	Cut	PH			
1505	1507	75	Fill	Ditch	dark grey clay silt		
1506	1507	75	Fill	Ditch	dark grey clay silt		
1507	1507	75	Cut	Ditch			
1508	1511	75	Fill	Ditch	Light grey clay silt		
1509	1511	75	Fill	Ditch	Dark grey brown silty clay		
1510	1511	75	Fill	Ditch			
1511	1511	75	Cut	Ditch			
1512	1513	82	Fill	Ditch			
1513	1513	82	Cut	Ditch			
1514	1517	84	Fill	Pit			
1515	1517	84	Fill	Pit	dark grey clay silt		
1516	1517	84	Fill	Pit			
1517	1517	84	Cut	Pit			
1518	1519	77	Fill	Ditch	light brown clay silt		
1519	1519	77	Cut	Ditch			

APPENDIX V

GRANHAMS FARM
GREAT SHELFORD

TRENCHES

Trench	Dimensions	Trench Depth	(from current	ground
		surface to level	of archaeology)	
1	50mx2m	W 0.30m	E 0.30m	
2	50mx2m	W 0.30m	W 0.30m	
3	100mx2m	SE 0.40m	NW 0.50m	
4	50mx2m	SE 0.40m	NW 0.40m	
5	50mx2m	W 0.40m	E 0.50m	
6	100mx2m	W 0.40m	E 0.30m	
7	100mx2m	S 0.40m	N 0.40m	
8	50mx2m	S 0.30m	N 0.30m	
9	100mx2m	S 0.40m	N 0.50m	
10	100mx2m	W 0.60m	E 0.60m	
11	100mx2m	W 0.40m	E 0.40m	
12	150mx2m	S 0.40m	N 0.40m	
13	102mx2m	W 0.40m	E 0.40m	
14	100mx2m	W 0.30m	E 0.40m	
15	160mx2m	S 0.30m	N 0.40m	
16	110mx2m	W 0.35m	E 0.40m	
17	100mx2m	S 0.40m	N 0.40m	Mid 1.00m
18	103mx2m	W 0.30m	E 0.50m	
19	100mx2m	S 0.30m	N 0.30m	
20	280mx2m	S 0.30m	N 0.30m	
21	100mx2m	S 0.40m	N 0.40m	
22	50mx2m	W 0.30m	E 0.30m	
23	120mx2m	S 0.30m	N 0.40m	
24	58mx2m	W 0.30m	E 0.30m	
25	100mx2m	S 0.35m	N 0.30m	
26	100mx2m	S 0.30m	N 0.30m	
27	39mx2m	W 0.30m	E 0.30m	
28	188mx2m	SE 0.30m	NW 0.30m	
29	100mx2m	SW 0.30m	NE 0.35m	
30	100mx2m	SW 0.30m	NE 0.35m	
31	100mx2m	SE 1.00m	NW 1.00m	Mid 0.40m
32	100mx2m	SE 0.40m	NW 0.40m	
33	100mx2m	SE 0.40m	NW 0.35m	Mid 0.75m
34	105mx2m	SW 0.25m	NE 0.30m	
35	100mx2m	SE 0.30m	NW 0.30m	
36	100mx2m	SW 0.35m	NE 0.35m	
37	100mx2m	SW 0.35m	NE 0.35m	
38	100mx2m	SW 0.40m	NE 0.40m	
39	100mx2m	SE 0.30m	NE 0.30m	
40	75mx2m	W 0.30m	E 0.30m	
41	75mx2m	SE 0.30m	NW 0.30m	
42	50mx2m	SE 0.30m	NW 0.30m	
43	50mx2m	SE 0.35m	NW 0.40m	
44	110mx2m	S 0.35m	N 0.35m	
45	100mx2m	W 0.40m	E 0.35m	
46	92mx2m	S 0.35m	N 0.35m	
47	100m x 2m	S 0.35m	N 0.45m	
48	200mx2m	SE 0.30m	NW 0.20m	
49	150mx2m	SW 0.22m	NE 0.30m	
50	100mx2m	SE 0.25m	NW 0.40m	
51	100mx2m	SW 0.30m	NE 0.30m	
52	200mx2m	SW 0.25	NE 0.30m	
53	200mx2m	SE 0.20m	NW 0.25m	
54	100mx2m	S 0.30m	N 0.25m	
55	100mx2m	SE 0.30m	NW 0.30m	
56	100mx2m	SW 0.25m	NE 0.30m	
57	100mx2m	SW 0.25m	NE 0.35m	
58	100mx2m	SE 0.25m	NW 0.35m	
59	100mx2m	SW 0.30m	NE 0.25m	Mid 0.55m
60	100mx2m	SW 0.60m	NE 0.30m	
61	100mx2m	SE 0.30m	NW 0.30m	
62	100mx2m	SW 0.30m	NE 0.30m	
63	100x2m	SE 0.30m	NW 0.25m	
64	100mx2m	SW 0.20m	NE 0.30m	
65	100mx2m	SE 0.50m	NW 0.30m	

APPENDIX V

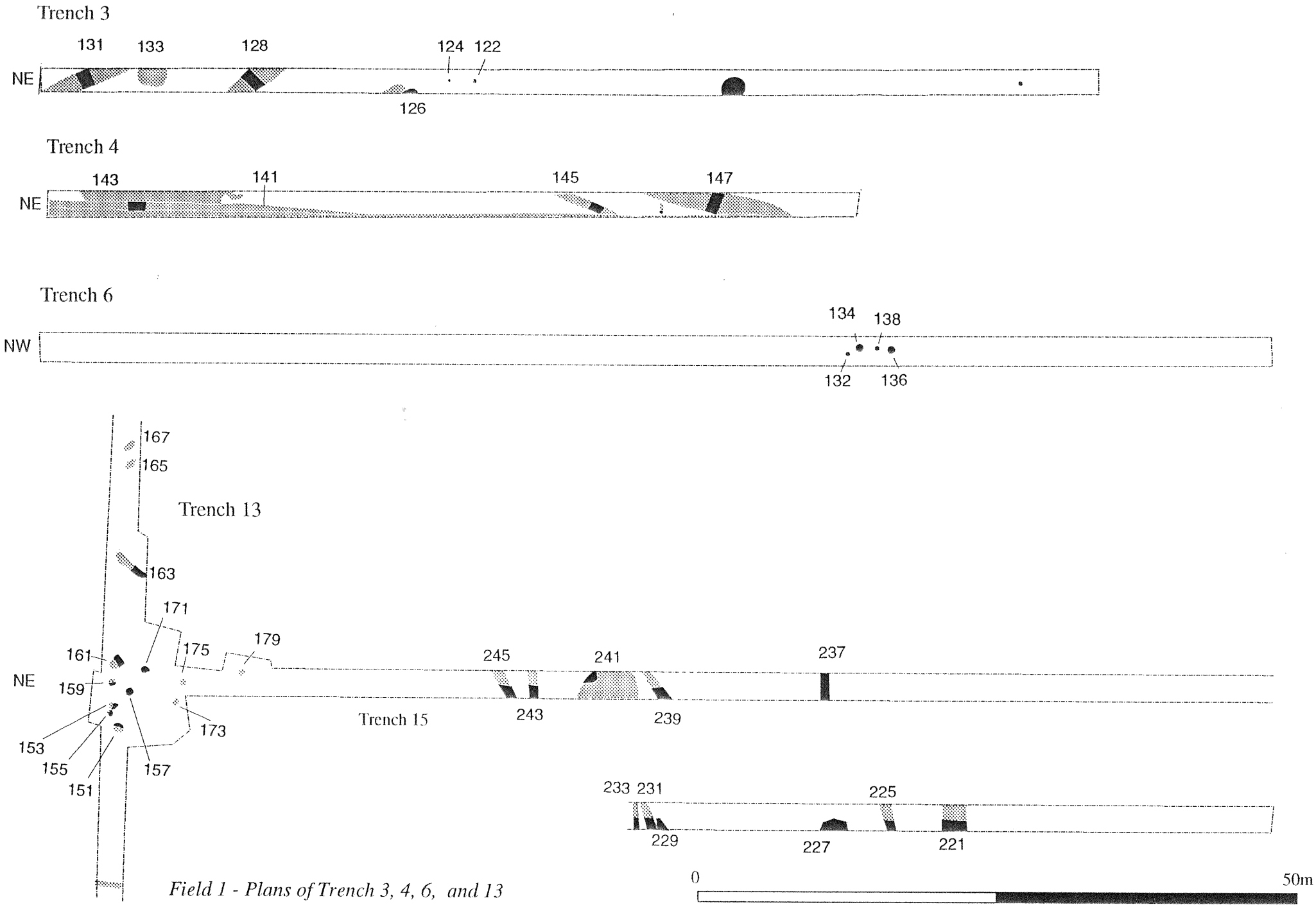
GRANHAMS FARM
GREAT SHELFORD

TRENCHES

Trench	Dimensions	Trench Depth (from current ground surface to level of archaeology)		
66	100mx2m	SW 0.50m	NE 0.30m	
67	100mx2m	SE 0.40m	NW 0.40m	
68				
69	100x2m	W 0.50m	E 0.80m	
70	100mx2m	SW 0.30m	NE 0.30m	
71	91mx2m	SW 0.50m	NE 0.20m	
72	110mx2m	S 0.30m	N 0.40m	
73	75mx2m	SE 0.30m	NW 0.30m	
74	100mx2m	SE 0.30m	NW 0.30m	
75	100mx2m	SE 0.25m	SW 0.30m	
76	100mx2m	SW 0.35m	NE 0.30m	
77	100mx2m	W 0.30m	E 0.30m	
78	105mx2m	W 0.30m	E 0.30m	
79	200mx2m	W 0.30m	E 0.30m	
80	92mx2m	S 0.30m	N 0.25m	
81	100mx2m	S 0.30m	N 0.30m	
82	100mx2m	W 0.25m	E 0.25m	
83	105mx2m	S 0.25m	N 0.25m	
84	100mx2m	SE 0.25m	NW 0.25m	
85	105mx2m	S 0.30m	N 0.30m	
86	100mx2m	W 0.40m	E 0.35m	Mid 0.50m
87	100mx2m	SW 0.30m	NE 0.30m	
88	105mx2m	W 0.30m	E 0.30m	
89	100mx2m	SW 0.40m	NE 0.50m	
90	53mx1.5m	SW 0.50m	NE 0.60m	
91	61mx1.5m	SE 0.70m	NW 0.70m	
92	29.2mx1.5m	W 0.45m	E 0.45m	
93	53.8mx1.5m	S 0.50m	N 0.70m	
94	37mx1.5m	W 0.30m	E 0.30m	
95	108x1.5m	SW 0.30m	NE 0.25m	
96	60x1.5m	S 0.30m	N0.30m	
97	44mx1.5m	W 0.35m	E 0.60m	
98	60mx1.5m	S 0.50m	E 0.30m	
99	20.1mx1.5m	S 0.30m	N 0.40m	

APPENDIX VII

Trench Detail Plans



Field 1 - Plans of Trench 3, 4, 6, and 13

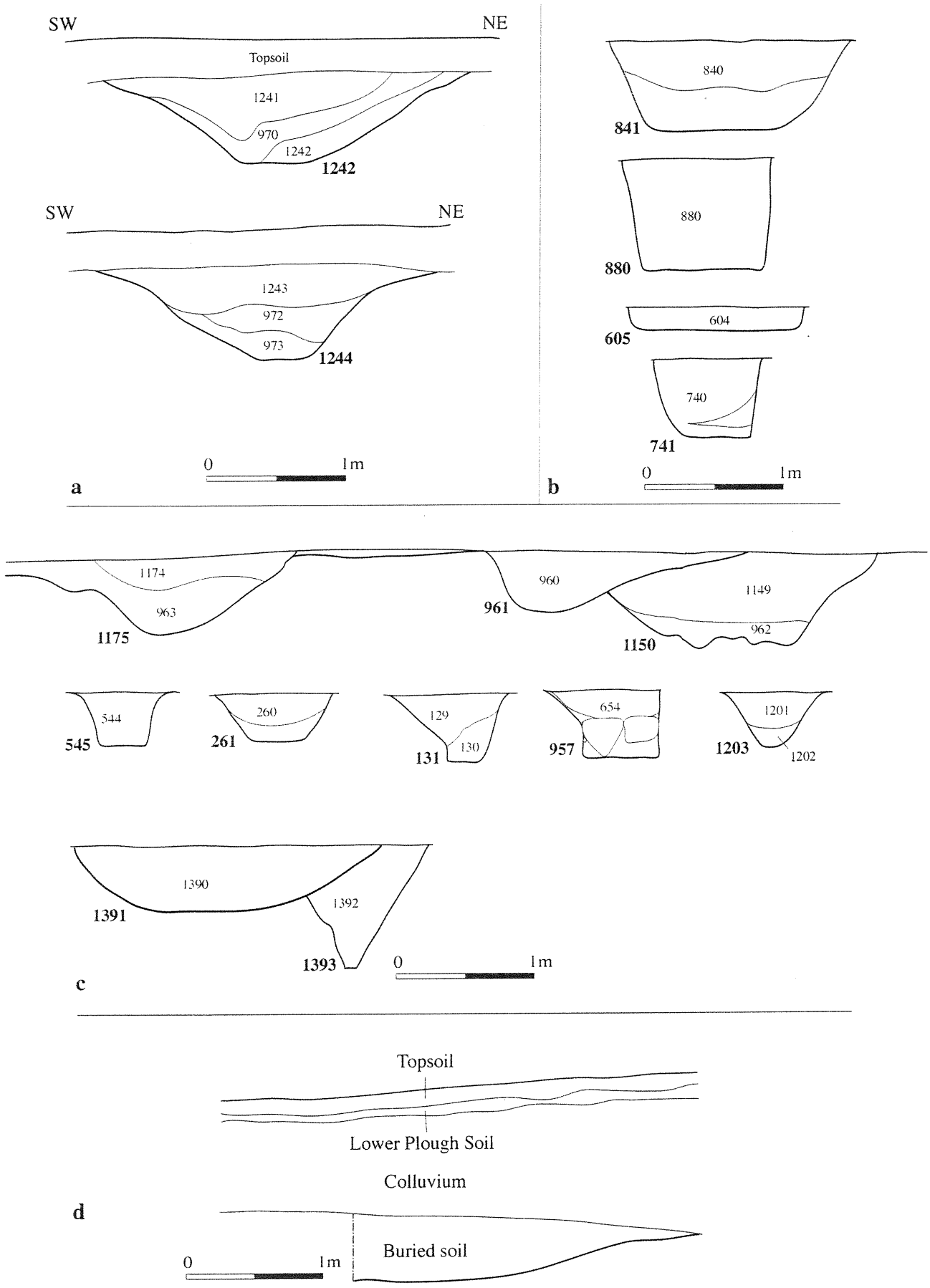
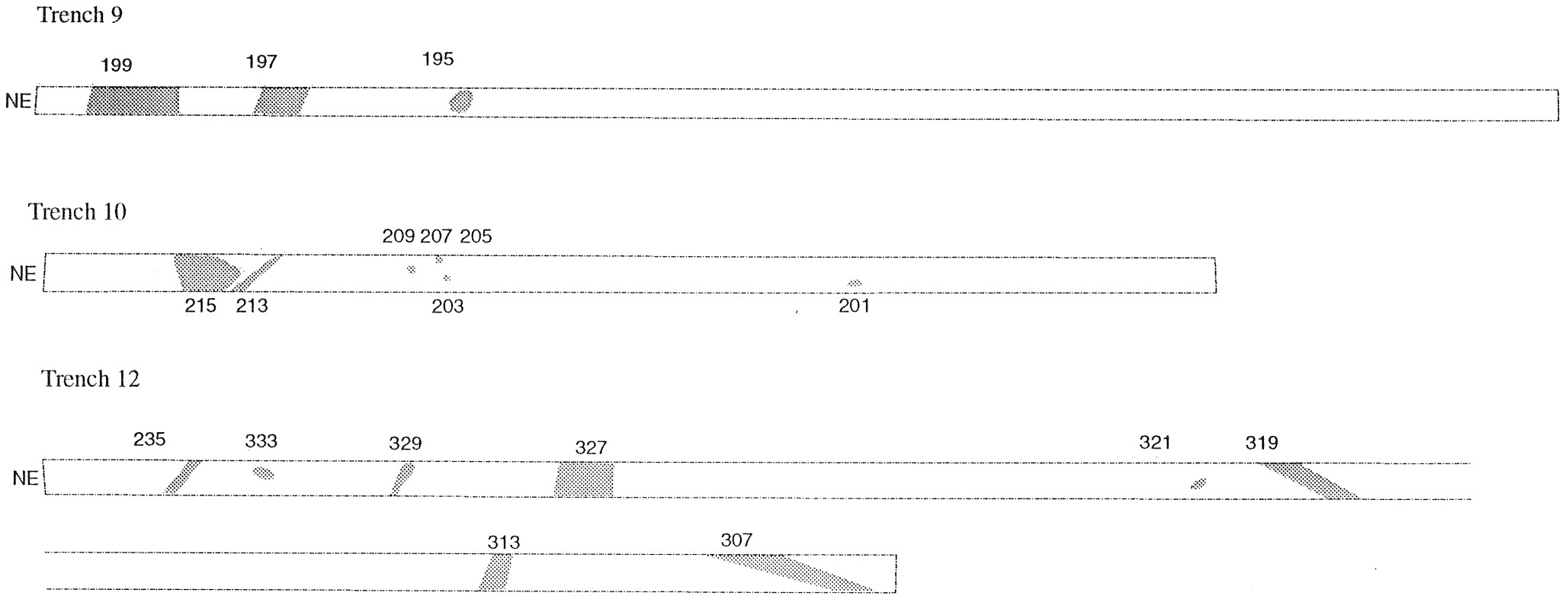
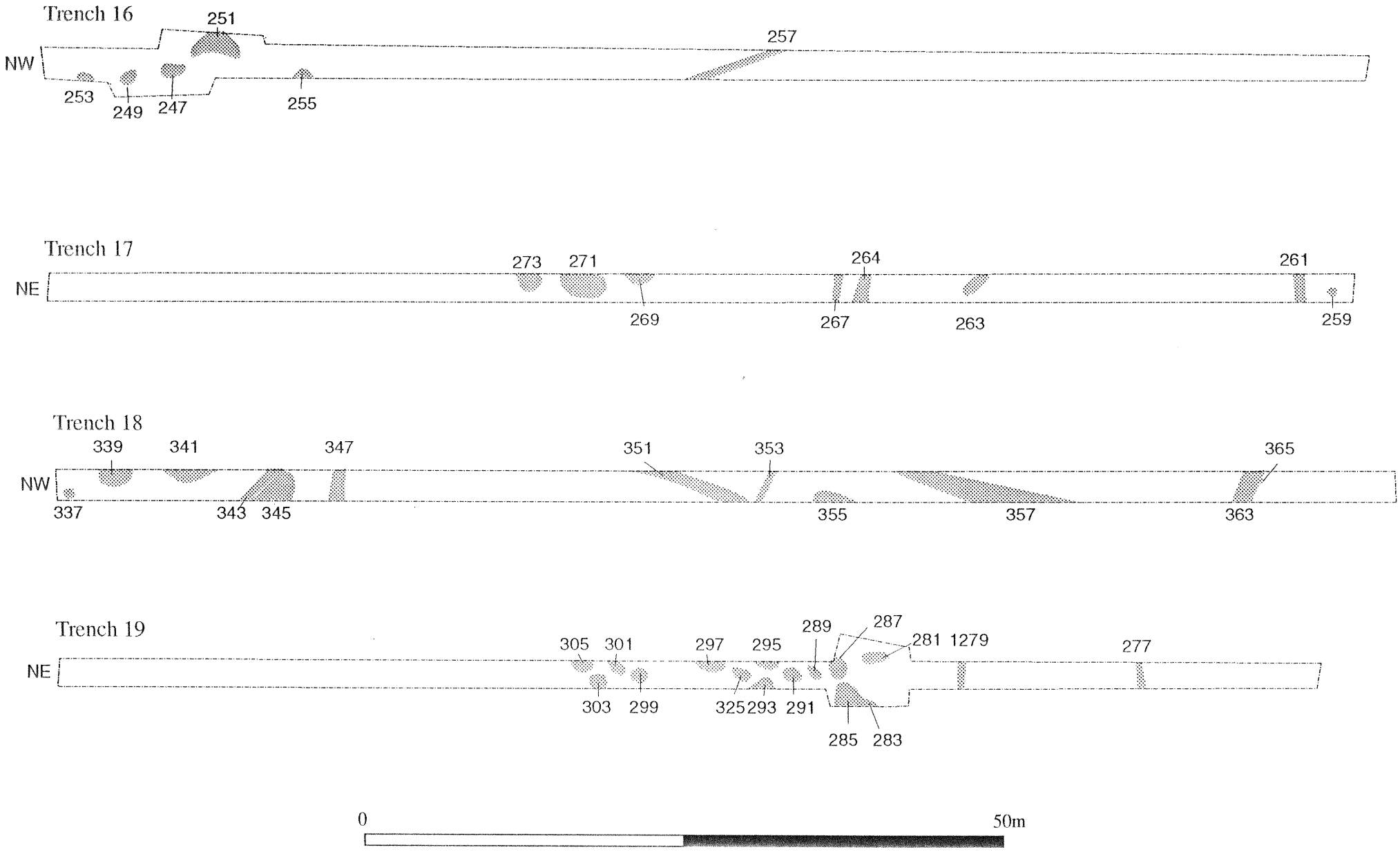


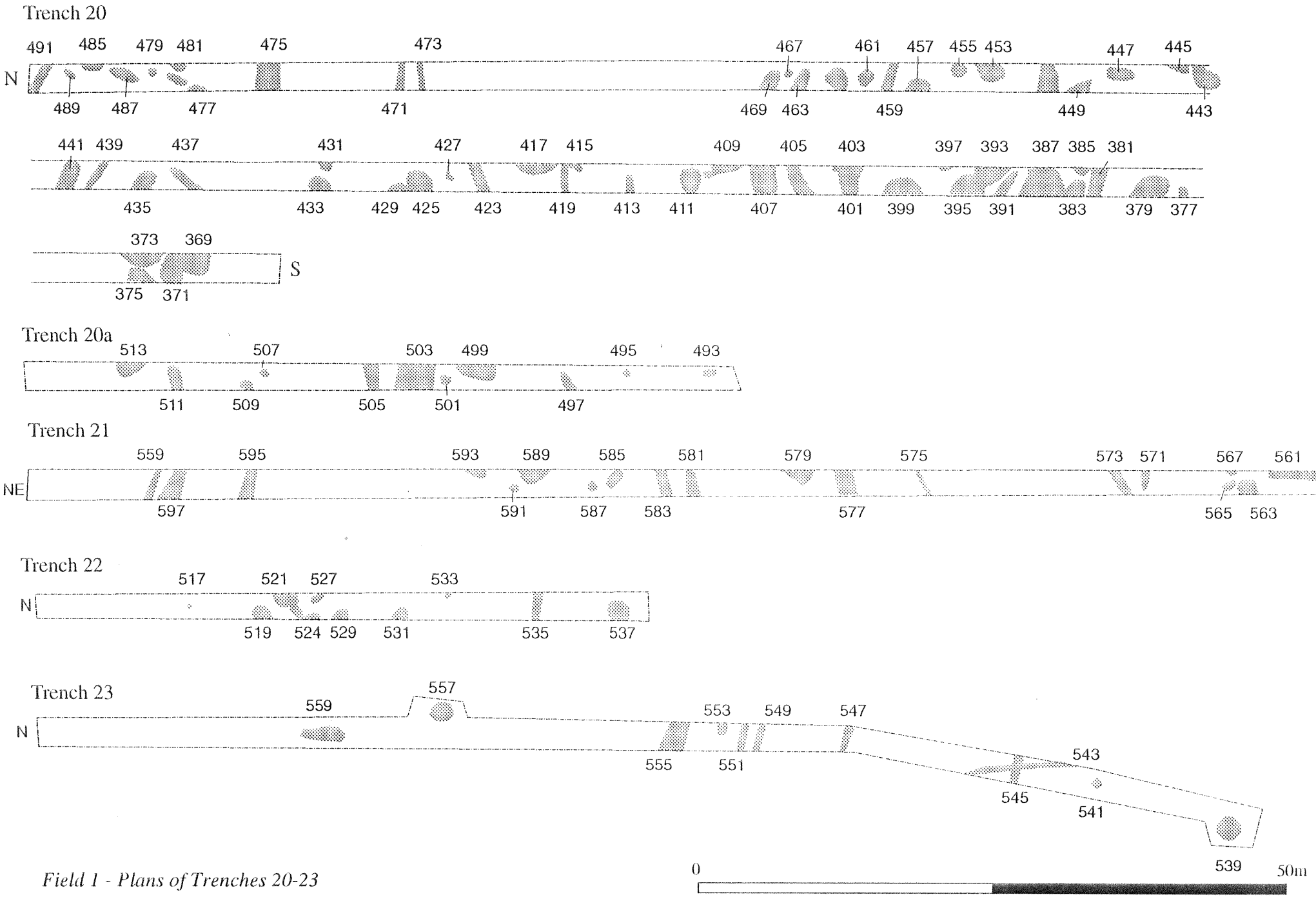
Figure 9 *Sample sections of:* *a) Bronze age ring ditch*
b) pits
c) ditches
d) buried soil in Trench 31



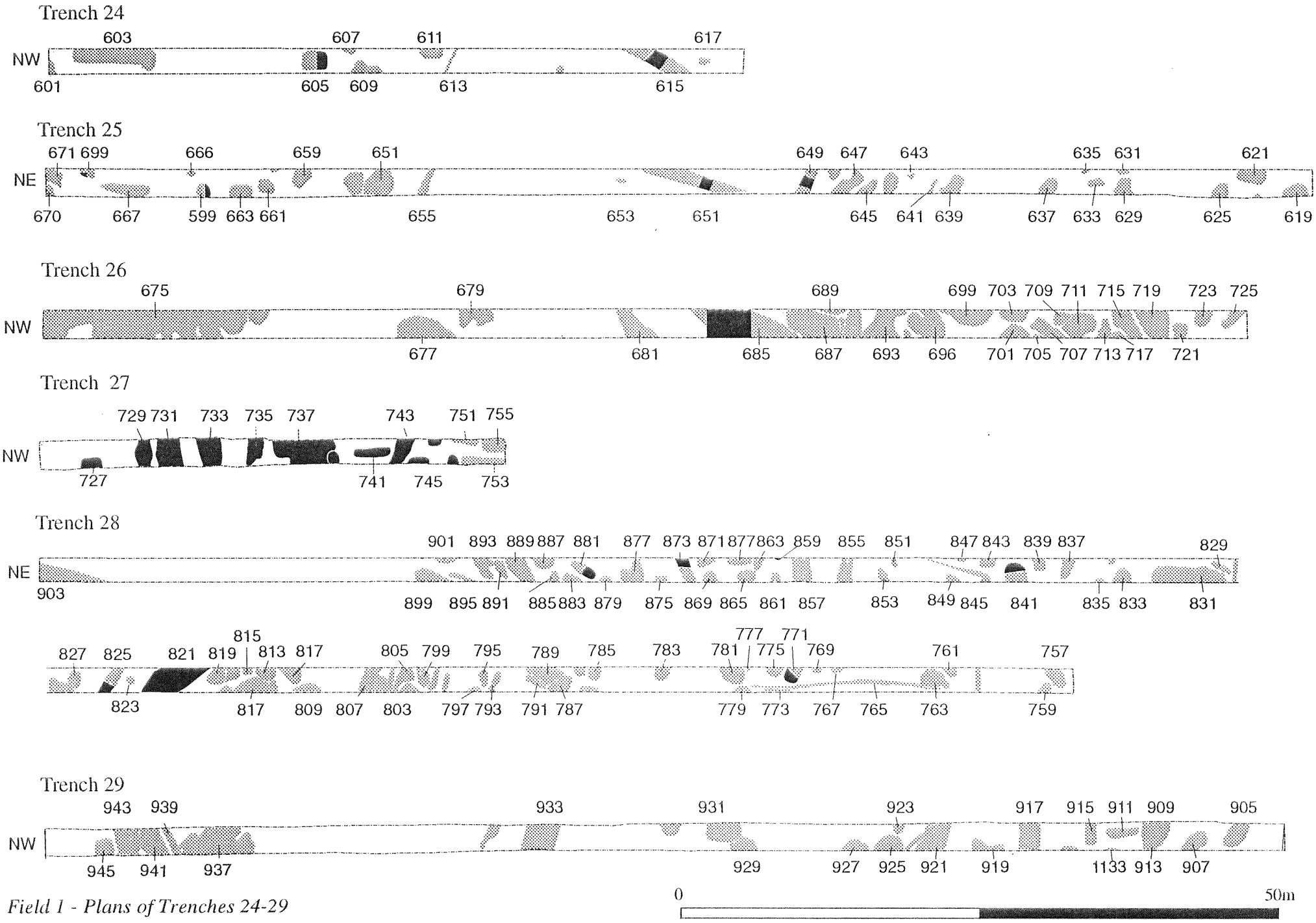
Field 1 - Plans of Trenches 9, 10, and 12



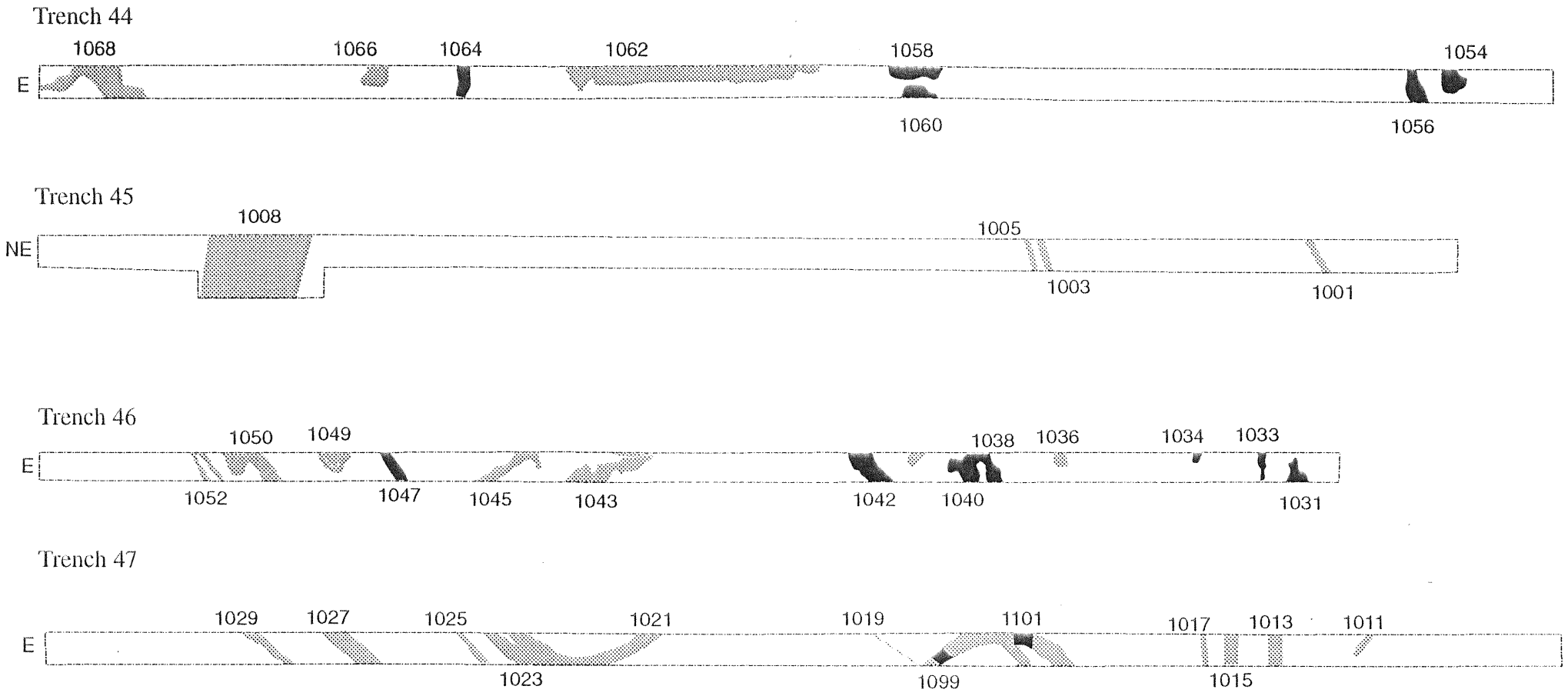
Field 1 - Plans of Trenches 16-19



Field 1 - Plans of Trenches 20-23

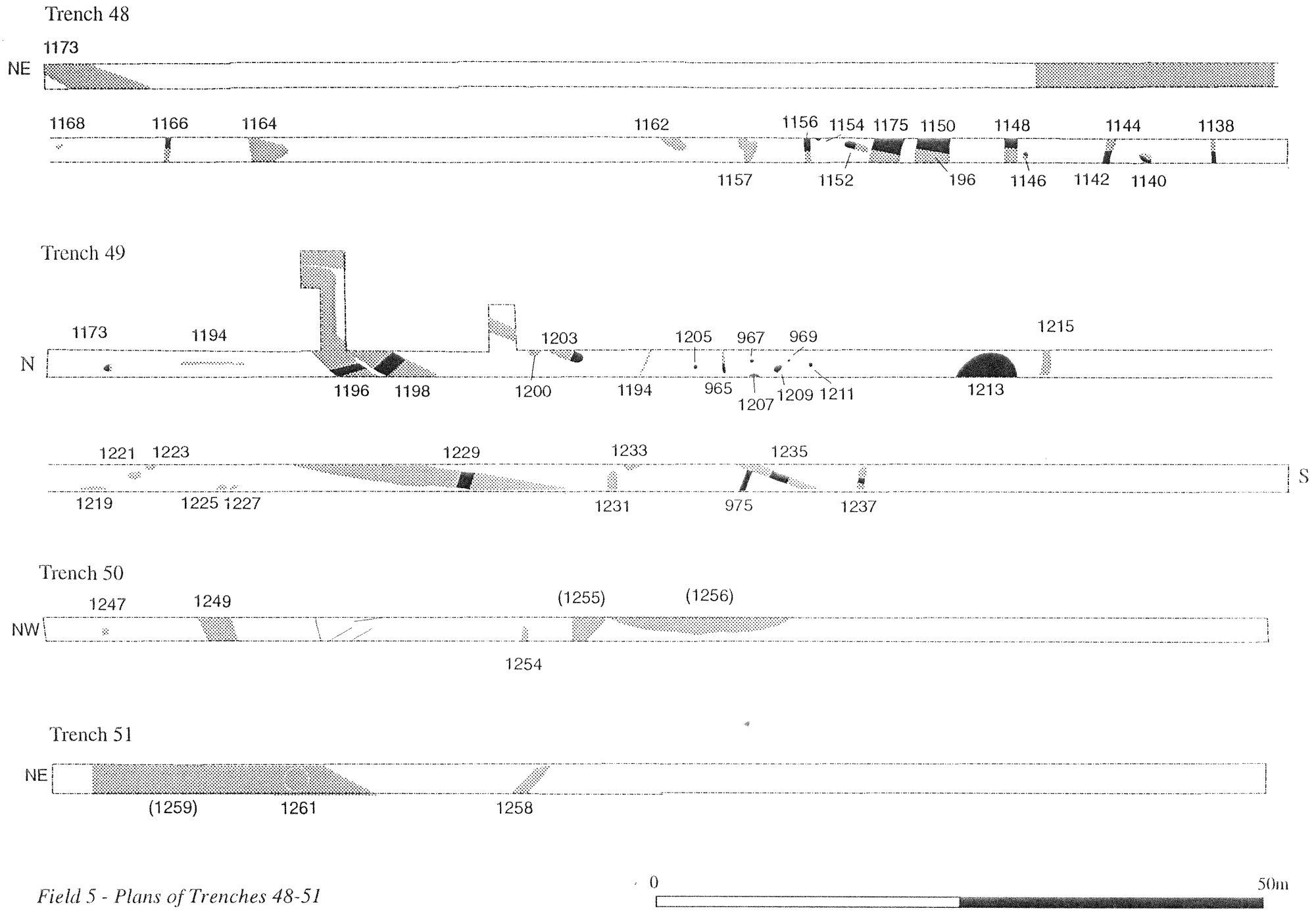


Field 1 - Plans of Trenches 24-29



Field 4; Plans of Trenches 44-47

0 50m

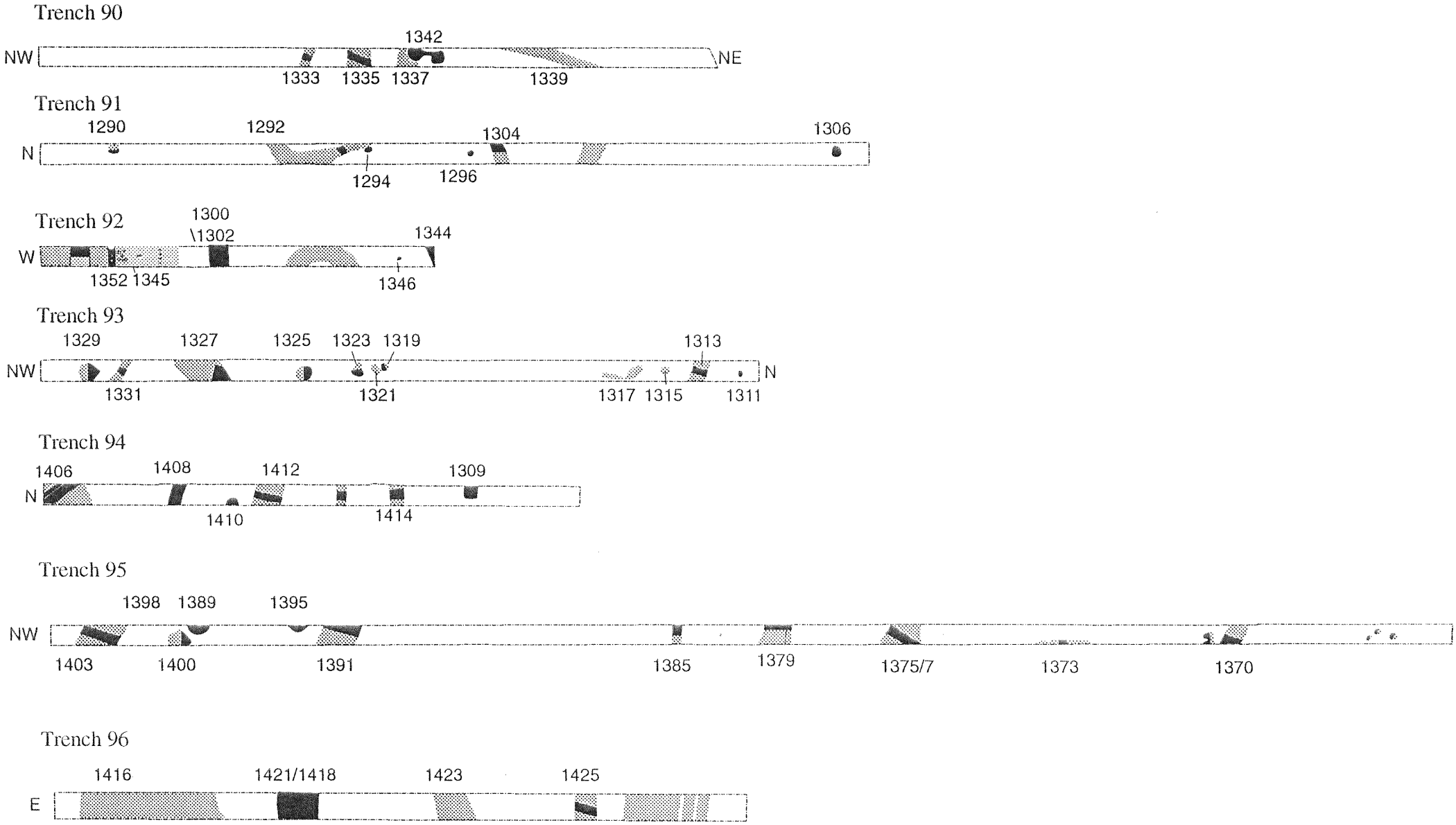


Field 5 - Plans of Trenches 48-51

Trench 54

Trench 86

Field 5 - Plans of Trenches 54 and 86



Fields 6-8 : Plans of Trenches 90-96

Appendix 8

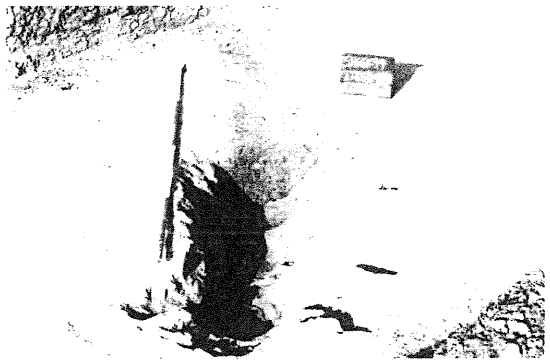


Plate 1 *Neolithic pit*

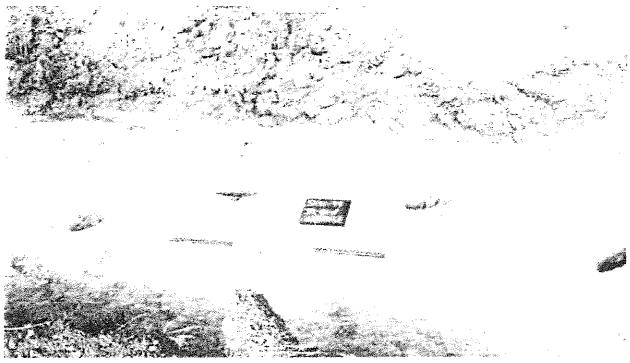


Plate 2 *Bronze Age? roundhouse*

Plate 3 *View from field 5 looking east*

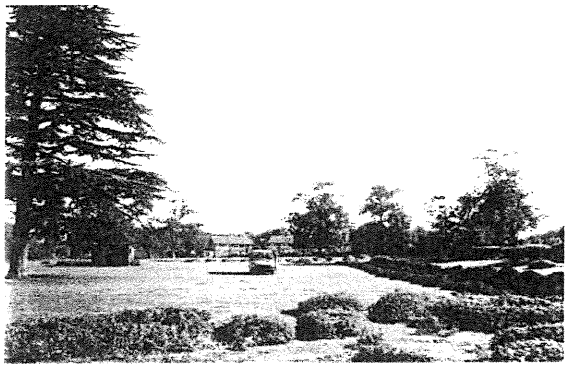


Plate 4 *Field 6*

Plate 5 *Iron Age oven* **1342**

Plate 6 *Iron Age cremation*

Cambridgeshire
County Council

Archaeology

The Archaeological Field Unit
Fulbourn Community Centre
Haggis gap
Fulbourn
Cambridge CB1 5HD
Tel (01223) 881614
Fax (01223) 880946