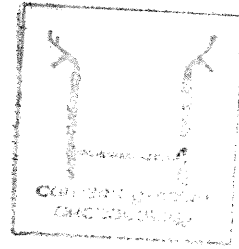


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Archaeological Field Unit

**An Earthwork Enclosure at Granham's Farm,
Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire (TL 465 532):
An Archaeological Evaluation**

Judith Roberts

August 2000

Cambridgeshire County Council

Report No. 167 Part 2

Commissioned by RHL Cambridge Ltd

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Great Shelford, Cambridge (TL 465 532)
An Archaeological Evaluation**

Judith Roberts

2000

Editor Tim Malim
Illustrators Jon Cane and Caroline Malim



Report No. 167 Part 2

©Archaeological Field Unit
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
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SUMMARY

During July and August 2000 (following a geophysical survey in May 2000), five evaluation trenches were excavated through the earthwork enclosure at Granham's Farm, Great Shelford (TL 465 532). The investigation was to try to date the earthwork, and to examine any related activity on the interior and exterior of the enclosure. The work was commissioned by RHL Cambridge Ltd in advance of a planning application and following evaluation in the surrounding area in 1999.

The enclosure ditch was approximately 7–9m wide and over 1.5m deep, decreasing in width towards its western end. It was steep sided with a flat base, and waterlogged organic fills were preserved in basal levels. Parts of the surviving bank were over 2.3m wide and survived to a height of up to 0.4m. The total width of the bank varied between 5–6m wide and 0.42–0.58m high.

Late Roman remains were found under the bank and it would appear that the digging of the enclosure ditch cut earlier features. The earthwork, therefore, is post-Roman in date but its attribution to a particular period remains uncertain. Wood preserved in waterlogged conditions, and samples taken for environmental analyses, could be used to achieve a more precise date through independent, scientific dating methods. Undated features were found in the interior of the enclosure, sealed beneath up to 0.5m of soil. Externally some more ephemeral features were discovered beneath topsoil 0.26m deep. These had been truncated by narrowly spaced plough furrows.

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**An Earthwork Enclosure at Granham's Farm,
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An Archaeological Evaluation**

INTRODUCTION

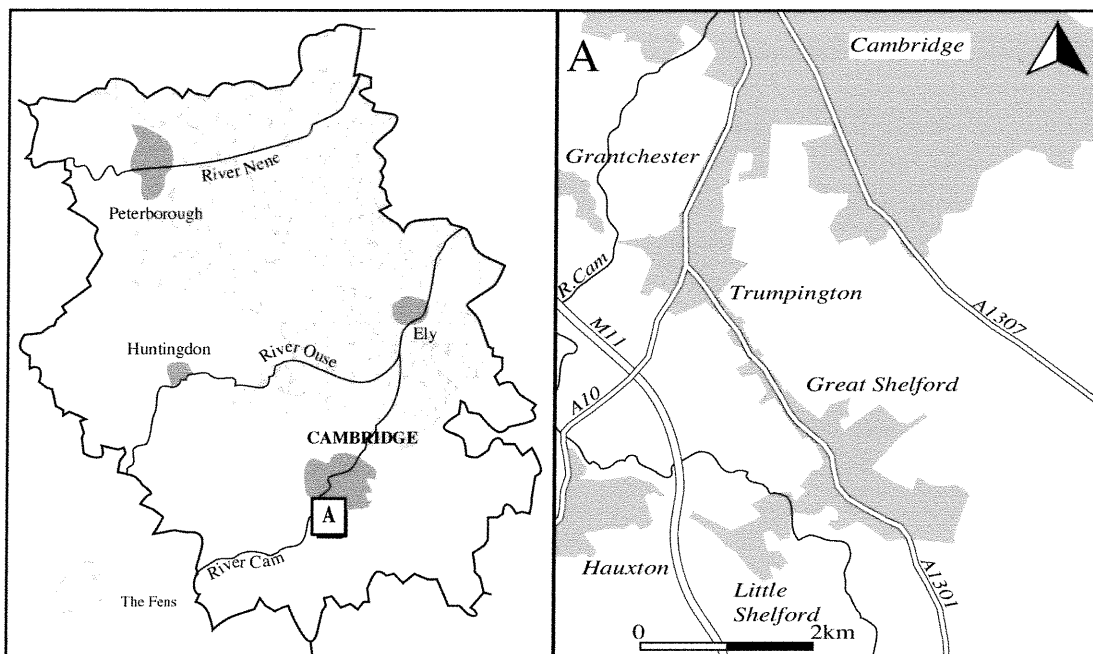
Following archaeological evaluation in the area surrounding Granham's Farm a team from the Archaeological Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council excavated five trenches (one beyond the earthwork enclosure and four through the bank and ditch system (Fig. 1)). This work was commissioned by RHL Cambridge Ltd as part of an archaeological investigation of the area to advise an environmental impact statement in advance of a planning application for a golf-course. The work was carried out between 17th July and 11th August 2000.

Evaluation followed geophysical prospection by GeoQuest (Noel 2000) and an earthwork survey by English Heritage (McOmish 2000). Trenches revealed sub-surface Roman ditches and other features, as well as providing information on the nature of the ditch and bank system surviving as an upstanding earthwork enclosure. An aerial photographic assessment of the area was carried out (Hinman 1999) but stereoscopic examination did not show the full extent of the banks and ditches mapped by the Ordnance Survey and English Heritage. Aerial photographs indicated, however, that the site has been pasture since at least 1946 and probably since the 1930s.

The main aims of the evaluation of the field containing these earthworks were to establish a firm date for construction of the enclosure, to assess the depth of overburden protecting the archaeology, and to identify whether sub-surface archaeological features occurred internally and externally. The draft plan for the golf-course envisages a tee in the south-eastern corner of the field outside the enclosure, and a green in the south-western corner of the enclosure. A fairway would cross the earthworks linking the tee and green. The present investigation was therefore designed to inform the management and mitigation process by showing what importance could be attributed to the surviving archaeological remains in the field, and what impact the golf-course proposals might have on them.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site lies close to the interface between Lower Chalk and gravels. Evaluation revealed chalk in all trenches with varying degrees of pebbles and angular gravels in the weathered chalk surfaces. Granham's Farm lies close to the gravel terraces along Hobson's Brook. The overlying soils are free draining and do not sustain long periods of continuous grazing (Webster, pers. comm.). The area of the earthwork enclosure is on a small rise with a slope to the south-west.



TL
Figure 1 Site location

Based upon Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. (Cambridgeshire County Council Licence No. LA 07649X 1999)

BACKGROUND

The land has been pasture in the recent past although the earthwork survey identified narrow plough ridges, to the east of the enclosure, running in a south-east–north-west direction. Broad ridge and furrow running in a south-west–north-east direction was noted in the enclosure. This ridge and furrow suggests the land was agricultural in the medieval period. Freeman's map of c 1791 shows the moat to the west and the enclosure earthwork being picked out by lines of trees. The site occupies the north western part of a larger holding. Changes in the shape and nature of the enclosure have been recorded in Enclosure Award maps and early editions of the Ordnance Survey. This latter shows the level of tree cover which has had an impact on the earthwork. The site lies at approximately 17mOD.

The historical and archaeological background are discussed in detail in Hinman (1999) and McOmish (2000) and will not be included in this report. Archaeological evaluation of the surrounding area demonstrated the survival of prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains.

METHODOLOGY

A geophysical survey was conducted in May 2000 to supplement the information obtained from the earthwork survey undertaken by English Heritage in 1999, and to aid in planning a small programme of targeted intrusive field evaluation. A fluxgate gradiometer was used to map magnetic anomalies on a structured grid covering most of the field (Fig. 2). The main interpretations placed on the results were: i) a 5m wide band of intense magnetic activity along the line of the enclosure ditch, attributed to brick and iron debris infilling the feature; ii) internal features consisting of a possible ditched trackway, circular and linear anomalies as well as a concentration of magnetic activity all of which could indicate ditches or wall footings, and fired debris; iii) some possible small ditched features outside the enclosure on the eastern side of the field.

Five trial trenches were located within the proposed area of hole 14 of the planned golf course. The topsoil was removed by mechanical excavator under the direction of an archaeologist but all subsequent work was undertaken by hand.

The total area opened by machine was approximately 267 sq.m. The trenches were planned, photographed and recorded using the standard techniques of the AFU. Modern intrusive features were recorded in plan before excavation, with modern artefactual material being recorded but not collected.

Fills with a high organic content were sampled for environmental analyses and scientific dating purposes, and preserved wood was collected for identification and dating.

This report follows the numbering system for trenches and contexts in Hinman (1999) and this phase of evaluation was limited to the south-eastern part of Field 11.

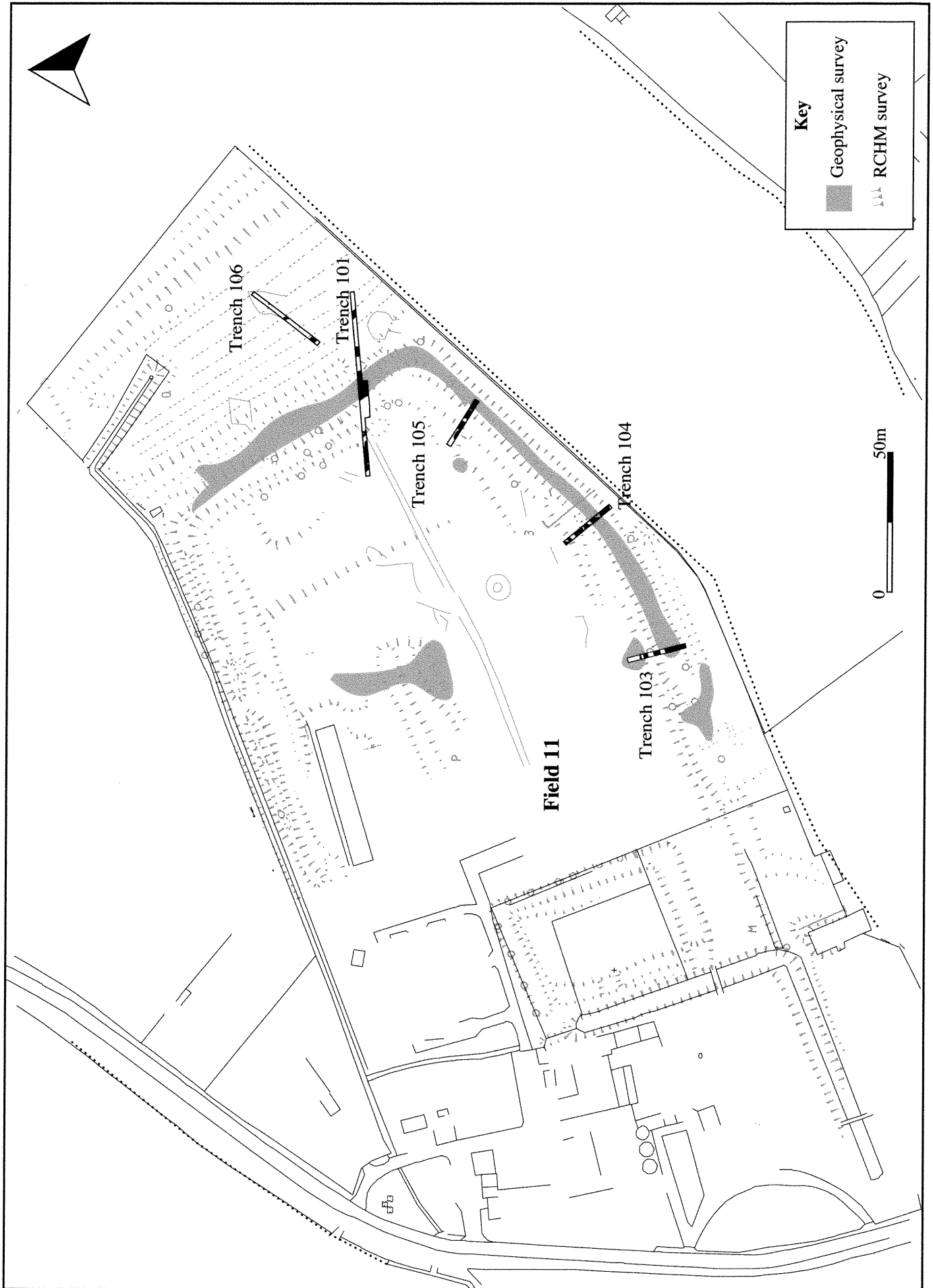


Figure 2 Field 11 showing results of geophysical and earthwork survey with evaluation trenches

RESULTS

As with the adjacent Field 4 the majority of features excavated relate to the Romano-British settlement and medieval agriculture.

Trench 101

Trench 101 was excavated to examine the apparent break in the bank and ditch system identified by the topographic survey but not noted in the geophysical survey. The western end was extended into the enclosure to examine other features, including ditches on either side of a possible trackway, identified by geophysical techniques. The trench was 66m long and 1.6m wide with a 13m long extension at the point where the break in the earthwork was visible, making a full trench width of 3m. Measurements of the major features investigated are taken as revealed along the section of the trench, at an oblique angle rather than at right-angles to the ditch and bank.

At the eastern end of Trench 101 was a large area of chalky silt with occasional pebbles and snail shells. This area was machine excavated to a depth of 0.7m below the present ground surface. No artefactual material was recovered from the spoil (in spite of metal detecting and careful examination). A shallow depression was visible in this part of the site, to the east of the outer bank.

The remnant of outer bank was visible as a 2.7m wide area of degraded chalk blocks (0.15m higher than the natural chalk) sealed by 0.3m of topsoil.

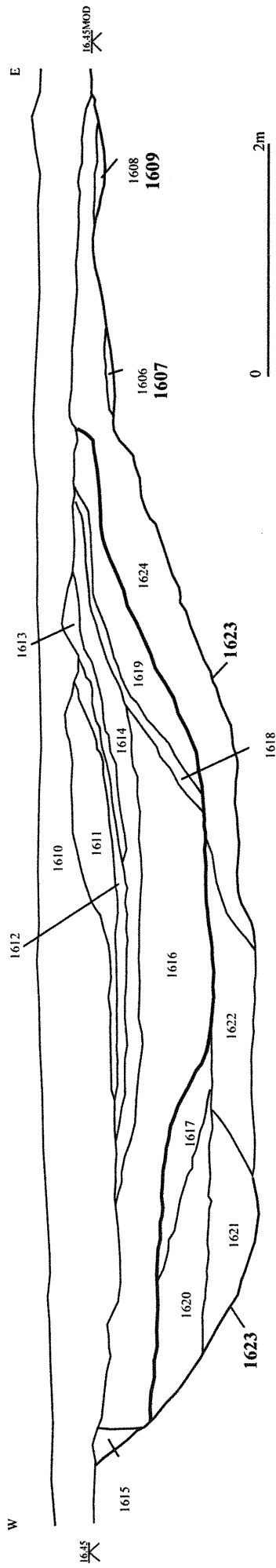
To the west of this bank the enclosure ditch, **1623** (identified in the geophysical survey) was excavated. The ditch at this point was approximately 9m wide and 1.94m deep with a flat, level, base and straight, evenly sloping sides. The basal fill, **1624** (a greyish brown silt with very occasional small stones) appeared to seal two shallow linear depressions (**1607** and **1609**) on the eastern edge of the ditch. These had been truncated by the ditch and only a remnant of their fills (**1606** and **1608**) remained. The fills were very dark and 'ashy' and as a consequence they were removed for environmental investigation. No artefactual material was recovered from either fill.

Organic remains were recovered from the lowest fills. These contained small timbers which were sent for species analysis and possible dendrochronological dating. The wood is ash or elm and was not suitable for dating by dendrochronology but other dating techniques are being considered.

The ditch has probably been cleaned out and backfilled at least twice in recent years. Most of the upper fills contained post-medieval and modern rubbish with layers of gravel having been used to backfill from the eastern edge. The western edge shows little or no sign of deliberate backfilling using modern material. The lower fill was a fine organic chalky silt which appears to have accumulated over a period of many years, possibly with water standing in the ditch.

A section through the internal bank, **1627**, was excavated. The bank, made up of compacted chalk blocks, was 5m wide and 0.42m thick below the topsoil (which is

Trench 101



Trench 103

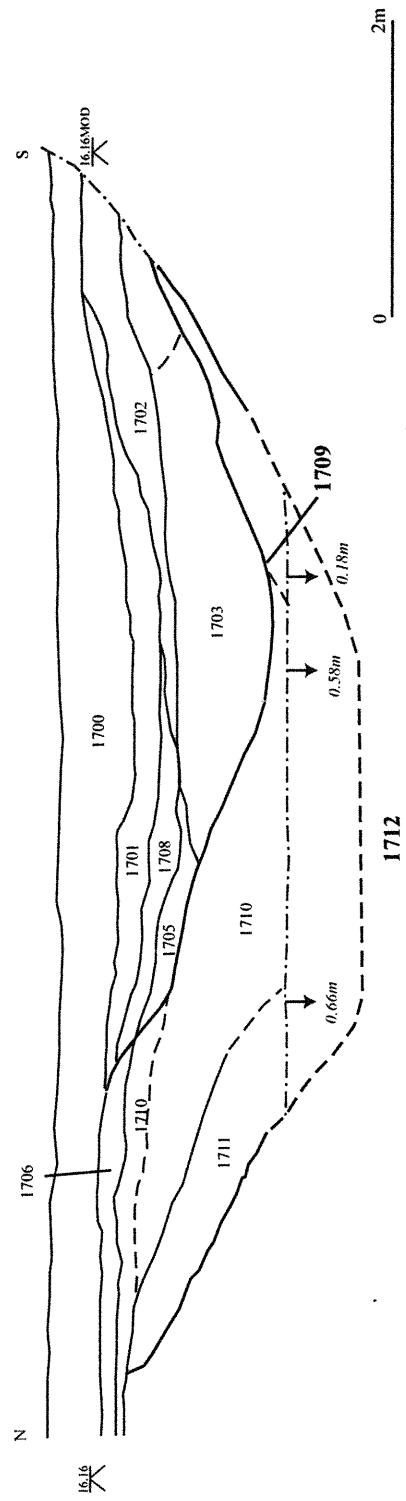


Figure 3 Sections of ditch in Trenches 101 and 103

0.22m deep over the bank). A single sherd of pottery (possibly of medieval date) was recovered from the bank material.

To the west of the ditch and inside the enclosure were several linear features which were not identified by either the geophysical or earthwork survey. The overburden inside the enclosure was surprisingly deep at over 0.5m and may account for the weakness of magnetic anomalies picked up by the geophysical survey.

Gully, **1601**, (0.5m wide, 0.2m deep and oriented north-west–south-east) had steep, almost vertical sides, with a flat base. This gully ran parallel to, and immediately inside, the bank and may be related to its construction. The single fill, **1600**, was a dark grey silty clay which contained small animal or bird bones, but no dating material.

Cutting gully **1601** was a wide shallow feature, **1605** (0.7m wide and 0.10m deep) which had gradually sloping, concave sides and a concave base. This was oriented south-west–north-east. The fill was a compact light grey silty clay with no finds. It's rather irregular form and the presence of trees nearby suggest root disturbance in this area.

The westernmost feature in this trench was a ditch, **1603** (over 1.8m wide and 0.25m deep), oriented north-west–south-east. The sides of this ditch sloped at approximately 45° and it had a flat base. The fill, **1602**, was a light olive grey silty clay with occasional pebbles and a small quantity of angular flints. Animal bone but no artefactual material was recovered.

Trench 103

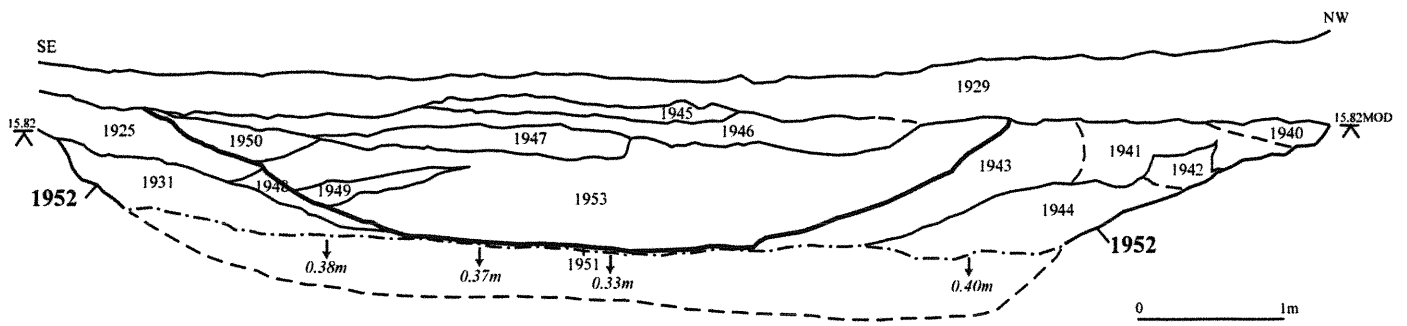
This trench (20m long) was placed close to the ditch terminal identified by geophysical survey. Topsoil in this part of the site varied between 0.15m over the bank to 0.45m over the ditch. The effect of agriculture and deliberate infilling has had a considerable impact on the earthwork. The feature identified by geophysical survey at the northern end of the trench was not visible once the topsoil and topsoil had been stripped. The bank identified by the earthwork survey was visible as a 2.2m wide bank of redeposited chalk blocks with very occasional large pebbles. The bank had been disturbed by a rabbit burrow and by tree roots.

The enclosure ditch, **1712**, excavated in this trench was 8.86m wide and 2.18m deep. The lowest levels were established by auger as the water table and depth of deposits made hand excavation difficult. The sides were straight and steeply angled and the base was probably flat, although this is estimated from augering. The ditch had been cleaned (or re-cut) after a substantial amount of bank material had slumped in from the northern edge. The re-cut, **1709**, was 5.2m wide and 1.44m deep. An organic (waterlogged) layer was sampled from the bottom of the recut ditch. The lowest layers (**1710** and **1711**) of the earlier ditch were a chalky silt. Pottery from these fills has not yet been dated by a specialist but appears to be late Roman.

Trench 104

Trench 104 (20m long) was designed to show the width and depth of the enclosure ditch and provide dating evidence.

Trench 104



Trench 105

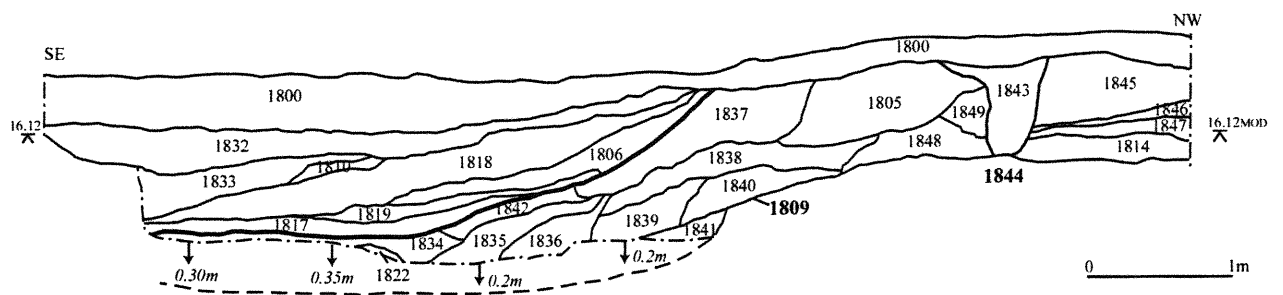


Figure 4 Sections of ditch in Trenches 104 and 105

Ditch **1933** (0.78m wide and 0.5m deep) was oriented approximately north-south with its southern end truncated by the enclosure ditch (**1952**) and sealed by the bank. This ditch contained two fills (1932 and 1934). The lower fill was a dark greyish brown silty clay, the upper fill, 1932, was a grey brown silty clay with occasional large fragments of angular stone and fragments of late Roman pottery and animal bone. This ditch had been cut on its eastern edge by a possible gully (**1936**) although excavation suggests it was more probably an animal burrow. Finds from the fill (1935) were all modern.

A pit (or possible ditch terminal) had been truncated by ditch **1933**. The fills of this pit contained a relatively large quantity of late, unabraded, Roman pottery. This pit had also been truncated by ditch **1952**.

Ditch **1926** (2.4m wide and 1.45m deep) contained six fills. The lower fills contained small quantities of Romano-British pottery. The upper fills contained larger quantities of unabraded Romano-British sherds, dated to the late third and fourth century. This ditch follows the alignment of a shallow bank, to the north, that was noted in the earthwork survey. The southern edge of the ditch appeared to cut the northern edge of the bank, 1902, but the exact stratigraphic relationship was difficult to determine as it seemed likely that disturbance or bank slippage might have obscured the junction of the ditch with the bank.

The remnant of the bank, 1902, was 2.32m wide and 0.06m thick, and was comprised of moderately compacted redeposited chalk lumps. This sealed a deposit (0.2m thick) of slightly clayey sand, 1907, which probably represents the basal layer of the bank or a buried soil. Incorporated within the bank material were fragments of Romano-British pottery.

Sealed by the southern part of bank and extending north towards ditch **1926** was ditch **1957**. This ditch (over 1.8m wide and 0.78m deep) was oriented approximately north-south (reflecting the alignment of ditches identified in trench 47 in Field 4). The upper fills only contained Romano-British pottery suggesting a Roman date for the ditch.

At the southern end of the trench the enclosure ditch was excavated to a depth of 1.2m and the base was measured by augering, some 0.35-0.40m below this point. The ditch, **1952**, at this point is 8.8m wide. The lower fill had a high organic content and is currently at the water table. Above this was a considerable thickness of very compact degraded clay chalk (1953) which appears to have been a deliberate infilling of the ditch using material from the bank to the north. Again Romano-British pottery had been incorporated in fills of this ditch during silting and backfilling episodes.

Trench 105

Trench 105 (18m long) was designed to show the width and depth of the enclosure ditch and provide dating evidence.

The bank and ditch were clearly visible in trench 105 but the presence of mature trees in the nearby hedge made it impossible to expose the southern edge of the ditch.

The enclosure ditch (over 1.5m deep and at least 6m wide) contained over ten fills with the lower fills having an extremely high organic content. The upper part of the northern edge had a gradual slope with a sharp break to a very steep lower slope. The profile of the southern edge was not visible. There was comparatively little pottery or other dating material from the fills of the ditch and there was less evidence of levelling or deliberate backfilling using bank material. Rather the ditch appeared to have silted up gradually over a long period.

Sealed by the northern edge of the bank was a stony, cobbled, surface (1811) set in a matrix of grey white silty chalk. Impressed in the surface were several shallow linear features, **1826**, **1828** (between 0.1m and 0.15m wide and 0.03m to 0.05m deep) which have been interpreted as wheel ruts. To the north of this surface were two pits, **1824** and **1808**. Pit **1824** (diameter 0.6m, depth 0.05m) had concave sides and a flat base which contained a light grey silty clay with occasional pebbles. This pit was also sealed by bank material. Pit **1808** (2.9m long, 0.96m wide and up to 0.25m deep) again had concave sides and a flat base and contained two fills, 1815 and 1807). The lower fill, 1815 was a silty clay with frequent small and medium sized pebbles. The upper fill was a clay silt with occasional small pebbles, a small quantity of pottery and animal bone.

Trench 106

Trench 106 (30m long) was excavated beyond the enclosure to test the depth and impact of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture on underlying features (identified by the geophysical survey). The topsoil in this trench varied in depth between 0.26m and 0.3m and contained very occasional fragments of tile. Shallow ridges and furrows were visible in the section and at one point a 1.05m wide linear feature, **2103**, was noted cut 0.09m into the chalk. Roots and animal activity had pitted the concave base of this feature. The fill was a grey brown very slightly sandy silt with rare pebbles and occasional flints and gravel. No artefactual material was recovered.

At the eastern part of the trench was an irregular oval feature, **2101**. On excavation this proved to be a root hollow. Again no artefactual or faunal material was recovered from the fill.

At the south-western end of the trench was a ditch, **2105** (2m wide and 0.8m deep, oriented approximately north-south). The sides were slightly stepped and the base concave. This ditch contained three fills beneath the topsoil. The basal fill (2108) was a mid grey brown very slightly sandy silt with occasional pebbles and very rare flints. A single sherd of pottery and a possible 'whet' stone and some flint flakes were found in this fill. Neither of the fills which sealed 2108 contained artefactual or faunal remains.

CONFIDENCE RATING

The natural geology of the site made negative feature recognition straightforward but the use of chalk from the ditch to build the internal bank caused initial confusion in distinguishing redeposited chalk from chalk degraded by root or animal activity. The weather was for the most part dry and staff morale good. Access to parts of the site

was limited by mature trees and the need to avoid disturbing their roots. The height of the vegetation cover made it difficult to excavate the trenches in the ideal location to test for features mentioned in the specification.

DEPOSIT MODEL

The archaeological potential of the site is extremely high and it is clear that Romano-British and earlier remains have been preserved under the medieval ridge and furrow on both parts of the site. The shallowness of the topsoil in the eastern part of the site suggests a greater level of truncation and destruction. The bank and ditch earthworks have survived in spite of natural and anthropogenic levelling but the impact of both has been considerable.

DISCUSSION

The evaluation of the surrounding area (Hinman 1999) identified the presence of prehistoric and medieval remains but was not able to predict the nature of surviving archaeological features on the subject site. The priority was to determine the date, function and state of survival of the earthworks and other features that may be masked by medieval and later agriculture.

Secure dating for the earthworks is fundamental to any interpretation of the site, and, by implication, before a value for the archaeology contained within it can be attributed.

The present scheme of development has accepted the need for minimal disturbance to the area to the east of Granham's Farm, but has also identified the necessity to place one of the golf course holes across the southern part of the site. This requires accurate information as to the depth of modern deposits and the extent of the survival of archaeological features and deposits.

Although trenches 103, 104 and 105 all produced late Roman pottery, it is possible this was redeposited, especially in the case of trenches 103 and 105, from features cut when the enclosure ditch was dug and the bank formed. Trench 104 contained features which can confidently be dated to the Roman period, both stratigraphically and by the artefacts recovered from them. This trench also provides the best evidence for the earthwork post-dating the Romano-British settlement identified in Field 4.

The current evaluation showed that Romano-British remains in the adjacent Field 4 continued northwards into Field 11. Features in the trenches in the southern part of Field 11 do not appear to be related directly to settlement and it is therefore likely that the centre of the settlement (mentioned in Hinman, 1999) is indeed to the south of Field 4. This view is supported by the concentration of features containing late Roman material in the southern part of the field.

The bank and ditch system appears to post-date the Roman features and Romano-British material has been incorporated into the structure. Material from the ditch was

deposited on the interior of the enclosure with the soil and sub-soil being capped by chalk blocks from the base of the ditch, creating buried soil horizons. There is some evidence to suggest a timber structure or revetment held the bank in place, such as a possible palisade slots on the edge of the ditch, behind the outer bank in Trench 101. Pits or possible postholes behind the northern (internal) side of the bank in Trench 105 may also be related to the construction of the bank. These features appeared to be cut into a stony surface which is sealed by bank material. It is possible the bank material has eroded and slipped over the surface which may be related to an early phase of the bank construction. The ruts in the surface may also be related to the construction.

The re-deposition of chalk and bank material into the enclosure ditch could account for the type of magnetic response picked up by the geophysical survey and interpreted as brick and iron debris. The depth of overburden in the enclosure may have masked features from geophysical detection, and the limited investigation of the interior has not provided information on the date and nature of any internal activity. It is possible that the depth of soil in the enclosure relates directly to its use in the past for human activities and animal occupation. Features were found surviving internally which have not been dated, and the aceramic nature of many Saxon and Danish sites would be consistent with the non-Roman features at Granham's Farm. The earthwork enclosure itself would seem to be post-Roman, but until more scientific dating has been undertaken from the wood or environmental samples, its precise period cannot be established.

Trench	Ditch width	Ditch depth	Total Bank width	Bank depth
101	9m	1.90m	5.01m	0.42m
103	7.42m	1.96m	6m	0.55m
104	8.80m	1.76m	5.7m	0.58m
105	>6.00m	1.44m	5.9m	0.47m

Table 1 Maximum dimensions from excavated sections through the bank and ditch of the enclosure system.

The broad ridge and furrow identified by the earthwork survey was not evident in the sections of trenches 101–105 but the narrow ridge and furrow was clearly visible in trench 106 beyond the enclosure.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank Mr. G. Rafael for commissioning this work through Mr. D. Wood and John Samuels Archaeological Consultancy. The author would also like to thank Christopher Taylor, Louise Barker and Cathy Tuck who visited the site and commented on the archaeology in relation to the earthworks and surrounding area. Alan Clapham advised on the environmental sampling strategy and the wood was examined by Cathy Groves. Thanks are due to Aileen Connor, Graeme Clarke, Phil Church, Spencer Cooper, Scott Kenney, Chris Montague and Cristina Sampedro who worked on site and Jon Cane and Caroline Malim who worked on the illustrations. Thanks are also due to Helen Fowler who helped on site and with post-excavation tasks and to Tim Malim who coordinated the project, advised during the excavation and edited this report. Preliminary pottery spot dating was carried out by Paul Seeley.

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- McOmish, D. 2000 Granham's Farm Great Shelford Cambridge Survey Report

Context		Master no	Feature no.	category	type	shape	orientation	Depth	Width	Fills	Shelford Contexts			Finds	Pot	Date	Bone	sec plan	photo
											Coarse	Colour							
1601	1600	fill	gully			linear		0.2	0.5		silty clay	occasional pebbles	dark grey				12		
1601	1601	cut	gully			linear	NW-SE	0.2	0.5	1							26	50	21/99 321/00
1603	1602	fill	ditch					0.25	>1.2		silty clay			shell			6	25	50 21/99 321/00
1603	1603	cut	ditch			linear	NW-SE	0.25	>1.2	1							25	50	21/99 321/00
1605	1604	fill	ditch					0.10	0.7		silty clay						27	50	21/99 321/00
1605	1605	cut	ditch			linear	SW-NE	0.10	0.7	1		rare chalk frags	light grey				27	50	21/99 321/00
1607	1606	fill	pallisade?																
1607	1607	cut	pallisade?			linear				1									
1609	1608	fill	pallisade?																
1609	1609	cut	pallisade?			linear				1									
1623	1610	deposit	topsoil					0.65											
1623	1611	fill	ditch					0.72	4.10		sand	frequent gravels	dark grey brown				32	50	50/00 51/00 320/00
1623	1612	fill	ditch					0.04	4.4		silt	occasional gravel	grey brown				32	50	50/00 51/00 320/00
1623	1613	fill	ditch					0.08	2.6		sandy silt	frequent gravel &	light olive brown				32	50	50/00 51/00 320/00
1623	1614	fill	ditch					0.18	6.3		silt	rare gravel	grey brown				32	50	50/00 51/00 320/00
1623	1615	fill	ditch					0.7	0.38		chalky silt	occasional gravel	light olive brown				32	50	50/00 51/00 320/00
1623	1616	fill	ditch					0.92	6.5		chalky silt	occasional gravel	light brown grey				32	50	50/00 51/00 320/00
1623	1617	fill	ditch					0.86	2.18		chalky silt	occasional gravel	light brown grey	9			32	50	50/00 51/00 320/00
1623	1618	fill	ditch					1.18	2.96		sandy silt	frequent gravel	grey brown				32	50	50/00 51/00 320/00
1623	1619	fill	ditch					1.14	3.2		silt	occasional gravel	grey brown				32	50	50/00 51/00 320/00
1623	1620	fill	ditch					0.79	3.36		chalky silt	occasional gravel	light olive brown				32	50	50/00 51/00 320/00
1623	1621	fill	ditch					1.54	2.16		silt	occasional gravel	grey brown				32	50	50/00 51/00 320/00
1623	1622	fill	ditch					1.34	3		silt	occasional gravel	dark grey brown		16		319	32	50 50/00 51/00 320/00
1623	1623	cut	ditch			linear	NW-SE	1.9	9	12							32	50	50/00 51/00 320/00
1624	1624	fill	ditch								silt	occasional gravel	grey brown				50	32	50/00 51/00 320/00
1625		not used																	
1626		not used																	
1627	1627	deposit	bank					0.42	5.01		silty chalk	chalk lumps &	mottled		5		50	51/00	320/00
1700	1700	deposit	topsoil					0.25	-		slightly clay silt	moderate gravel &	grey brown				31	?	
1701	1701	deposit	subsoil					0.63	-		slightly clay silt	chalk and gravel	grey				31	?	
1709	1702	fill	ditch					0.74	3.95		sandy clay silt	chalk	pale brown	iron shell	51		7	31	?
1709	1703	fill	ditch					0.8	3.5		sandy clay silt	gravel & pebbles	mid brown	shell	21		18	31	?
1709	1704	fill	ditch					1.04	1.28		chalky 'clay'	gravel	pale grey				31	?	
1709	1705	fill	ditch					0.9	1.8		chalky silt	occasional gravel	mottled grey				31	?	
1706	1706	deposit	bank					0.3	>0.68		silt	chalk lumps,	mottled mid-dark	none			31	?	
1709	1707	fill	ditch					0.5	0.9		slightly sandy silt	v. rare flints,	light olive brown	none			31	?	
1709	1708	fill	ditch					0.6	1.88		slightly clay silt	chalk lumps, occ.	light brown	none			31	?	
1709	1709	cut	ditch			linear	NE-SW	1.42	5.37	6							31	?	
1712	1710	deposit	bank					0.8	4		slightly clay silt	degraded chalk	pale grey brown	iron shell	32		2	31	?
1712	1711	fill	ditch					1.8	5.27		v. slightly clay silt	occ. pebbles &	brown	iron	63		5	31	?
1712	1712	cut	ditch			linear	NE-SW	1.96	7.42	2							31	?	
1800	1800	deposit	topsoil																
1801	1801	deposit	bank																
1801	1802	deposit	bank																
1801	1803	deposit	bank					0.15	0.7		clay silt	frequent chalk	light brown grey		83		22	?	
1801	1804	deposit	bank					0.35	2.5		silty clay	occasional chalk &	dark brown				?		
1801	1805	deposit	bank					0.25	0.8		chalky silt	frequent chalk	light grey				22	?	
1809	1806	fill	ditch					0.12	2.18		clay sand	occ chalk &	light brownish grey				50	?	?
1807	1807	fill	pit					0.2	.96		clay silt	occ. pebbles			2		11	?	?
1808	1808	cut	pit			oval		0.25	0.96	2							?	?	21/99 43/00 321/00
																	?	?	21/99 43/00 321/00

Shelford Contexts

Master no	Feature	Context no.	category	type	shape	orientation	Depth	Width	Fills	Fine	Coarse	Colour	Find	Pot	Date	Bone	sec	plan	photo
1809	1809	1809	cut	ditch	linear	NE-SW	1.44	>6	7							?	?		
1809	1810	1810	fill	ditch			0.6	0.62		slightly silty clay	flecks of clay	light grey	brick/tile	1		21	23	?	
	1811	1811	deposit	surface				1		silty chalk	cobbles	grey white							
	1812	1812	deposit	bank			0.3	1.9		chalky silt	chalk blocks &	light grey							21/99 43/00 321/00
	1813	1813	fill	bank			0.18	3		clay silt	occ small stones	light brown							21/99 43/00 321/00
	1814	1814	fill	bank			0.15	5		silty clay	occ. pebbles	dark grey		149	AD250+				21/99 43/00 321/00
1808	1815	1815	fill	pit			0.05	0.93		silty clay	frequent pebbles					1	?	?	21/99 43/00 321/00
	1816	1816	not used																
1809	1817	1817	fill	surface			0.08	2.3		organic silt	occ. molluscs	v. dark brown				16	23	?	43/00 321/00
1809	1818	1818	fill	ditch			0.3	1.6		chalky clay	freq. chalk lumps	light grey							
1809	1819	1819	fill	ditch			0.11	2		chalky clay	chalk lumps	light grey				12	?	?	
1821	1820	1820	fill	post hole			0.05	0.15		silty clay	frequent pebbles	light grey							
1821	1821	1821	cut	post hole	circular		0.05	0.15	1										
1809	1822	1822	fill	ditch				0.38		chalky clay	mollusc shells	very pale brown	wood			3	?		
1824	1823	1823	fill	post hole?			0.05	0.6		silty clay	occ. pebbles	light grey							21/99 43/00 321/00
1824	1824	1824	cut	post hole?	oval		0.05	0.6	1							21	?		21/99 43/00 321/00
1826	1825	1825	fill	wheel rut?			0.03	0.15		silt clay	occ. small stones	light grey							21/99 43/00 321/00
1826	1826	1826	cut	wheel rut?	linear	NE-SW	0.03	0.11	1										
1828	1827	1827	fill	wheel rut?			0.05	0.12		silty clay	occ. small stones	light grey							21/99 43/00 321/00
1828	1828	1828	cut	wheel rut?	linear	E-W	0.05	0.12	1										21/99 43/00 321/00
1829	1829	1829	layer	bank			0.2	0.5		silty clay	occ. pebbles	dark grey brown							
1830	1830	1830	layer	plough soil			0.5	12.5		silty clay	occ. small stones	dark brown							
1831	1831	1831		bank															
1809	1832	1832	fill	ditch			0.3	4.44		sandy clay	chalk fragments	pale brown							
1809	1833	1833	fill	ditch			0.34	1.5		chalky clay	freq. chalk frags	light grey							
1809	1834	1834	fill	ditch			0.18	2.13		silty clay	grit & snail shells	dark yellow brown	none			23	?		
1809	1835	1835	fill	ditch			0.26	1.1		chalky clay	chalk frags	light brown grey	none						
1809	1836	1836	fill	ditch			0.26	0.72		chalky clay	chalk frags	light grey							
1809	1837	1837	fill	ditch			0.38	1.8		clay sand	occ. pebbles	brown				20	?	?	
1809	1838	1838	fill	ditch			0.22	1.7		chalky clay	mod. chalk lumps	light grey							
1809	1839	1839	fill	ditch			0.3	0.7		chalky clay	occ. chalk lumps	grey							
1809	1840	1840	fill	ditch			0.2	1		chalky clay	snail shells	grey							
1809	1841	1841	fill	ditch			0.18	0.5		chalky clay	snail shells	dark grey brown	none						
1809	1842	1842	fill	ditch			0.16	1.6		silty clay	chalk frags	grey brown	none						
1844	1843	1843	fill	animal burrow?			0.6	0.63		silty clay	occ. stone	grey brown							
1844	1844	1844	cut	animal burrow?			0.6	0.63	1										
1845	1845	1845	layer	bank			0.3	2.76		silty clay	occ. chalk &	light brown grey							
1846	1846	1846	layer	bank			0.1	2.5		clay silt	moderate chalk	brown grey							
1847	1847	1847	layer	no sheet			0.14												
1848	1848	1848	layer	no sheet			0.26												
1849	1849	1849	layer	bank			0.34	0.32		silty clay	occ. stone	dark brown							
1900	1900	1900	layer	topsoil			0.12												
1901	1901	1901	fill	ditch			0.3	2.6		silty clay	occ. pebbles	dark grey	shell	1058 late 3rd & 4th		894	33	52	?
1902	1902	1902	deposit	bank			0.16	2.32		redeposited chalk		white					28	52	
1903	1903	1903	fill	ditch				0.5		clay sand	occ. small pebbles	dark grey		81		26	28	52	
1904	1904	1904	deposit	cleaning layer				3.9						49			50		
1905	1905	1905	fill	cleaning layer				>1						81	late Roman	64	52		
1906	1906	1906	fill	pit				>0.6		sandy clay	occ. small pebbles	grey	shell	74		16	52		
1907	1907	1907	deposit	bank			0.2	>1.5		slightly clay sand	occ. small pebbles	pale brown		252		58	28	52	
1908	1908	1908	deposit	ditch/pit			0.33	0.27		clay silt		grey brown	pot?				33	52	

Sheffield Contexts

Master no	Feature	Context no.	category	type	shape	orientation	Depth	Width	Fills	Coarse	Colour	Find	Pot	Date	Bone	sec plan	photo
1924		1909	deposit	ditch/pit			0.4	0.46	silty clay	v. occ. small stones	grey brown	bone?				33	52
1916		1910	fill	pit			0.3	0.23	clay silt	rare large stones	light brown grey					33	52
		1911	layer				0.2	1.6	silty clay	chalk flecks	grey brown	pot/bone				33	52
		1912	layer				0.12	0.64	silty chalk	rare stones	white	none				33	52
		1913	layer				0.09	0.55	silty clay	v. occ. stones	light brown grey	none				33	52
		1914	layer				0.17	0.67	silty clay	few small stones	grey brown	bone				33	52
		1915	layer				0.05	0.28	silty clay	chalk lumps	light grey		13		31	33	52
1916		1916	cut	pit			0.36	0.96								33	52
		1917	layer				0.29	1.3	silty clay	few sub angular	light grey	pot & bone	10			33	52
1926		1918	fill	ditch			0.28	4.4	silty clay	occ. chalk & flint	light grey		7		13	28	52
1921		1919	fill	ditch													
1921		1920	fill	dit ch													
1921		1921	cut	ditch													
1921		1922	fill	ditch													
1923		1923	cut	pit	sub-circul		0.3	0.5	1				15				52
1924		1924	cut	pit ditch?	not clear		0.36	1	2							33	52
1925		1925	deposit	ditch			0.32	1.6	clay silt	rare small stones	grey brown	iron	17		65	30	52
1926		1926	cut	ditch	linear	E-W	1.14	2.4	4							28	52
1926		1927	fill	ditch			0.15	1	silty clay	occ. pebbles	grey					28	52
1926		1928	fill	ditch			0.3	>5	silty clay	occ. pebbles	grey brown		12		4	28	52
1926		1929	deposit	topsoil			0.32		clay silt	few stones	light olive brown	pot etc?				28	52
		1930	layer	no sheet								tile	1		1	30	52
1952		1931	layer	ditch			0.36	1.3	clay silt	snail shells	yellow brown		5		111	30	52
1933		1932	fill	ditch			0.32	0.78	silty clay	occ. stones	grey brown		118		78	52	55/99 51/00 320/00
1933		1933	cut	ditch	linear	NE-SW	0.54	0.78	2							52	55/99 50/00 321/00
1933		1934	fill	ditch			0.23	0.75	silty clay	occ. small stones	dark grey brown	pot?				52	55/99 50/00 321/00
1936		1935	fill	gully			0.12	0.15	silty clay	occ. chalk frags	dark grey brown					52	50/00 55/00 321/00
1936		1936	cut	gilly	linear	N-S	0.12	0.15	1				5		16	52	50/00 55/00 321/00
		1937	deposit	no sheet													
		1938	deposit	no sheet													
1926		1939	fill	ditch			0.22	2	silty clay	occ. small stones	light olive grey	iron	59		25	28	52
1952		1940	fill	ditch			0.14	0.8	sandy silt	v. rare pebbles	dark grey		178			30	52
1952		1941	fill	ditch			0.42	1.44	silty clay	moderate stones	light yellow brown	shell	151		542	30	52
1952		1942	fill	ditch			0.22	0.5	silty clay	chalk	grey brown	brick/tile	451		156	30	52
1952		1943	fill	ditch			0.44	2.2	silty clay	rare stones	light yellow brown	shell	50		18	30	52
1952		1944	fill	ditch			0.45	2.2	silty clay	rare stones	yellow brown				1	30	52
1952		1945	fill	ditch			0.16	2.02	redeposited chalk		white	none				30	52
1952		1946	fill	ditch			0.26	5.10	clay silt	few stones	grey brown					30	52
1952		1947	fill	ditch			0.23	2.12	clay silt		light brown grey	flint	64			30	52
1952		1948	fill	ditch			0.1	1	silty clay		yellow brown					30	52
1952		1949	fill	ditch			0.18	1.16	clay silt		yellow brown					30	52
1952		1950	fill	ditch			0.2	1.15	clay silt		light brown grey					30	52
1952		1951	fill	ditch			0.39	2.34	silty clay		reddish black					30	52
1952		1952	cut	ditch	linear	NE-SW	1.76	8.8	15							30	52
1952		1953	fill	ditch			0.76	5.05	clay chalk	occ. gravel/pebbles	light grey		216		202	30	52
1957		1953	fill	pit			0.59		silty clay	grey brown	grey brown	pot, bone?				30	52
1957		1954	fill	pit			0.4		clay silt	moderate gravel	brown		74		52	52?	
1957		1955	fill	pit			0.21	0.7	clay silt	frequent pebbles	grey brown		57		312	52?	
1957		1956	fill	pit			0.21		silty clay	v. occ. pebbles	dark grey brown		127		323	52?	
1957		1957	cut	pit	oval	?	0.78	1.88	4							52?	

Shelford Contexts

Master no	Feature	Context no.	category	type	shape	orientation	Depth	Width	Fills	Fine	Coarse	Colour	Finds	Pot	Date	Bone	sec plan	photo
1958	1958	1958	fill/cut	gully (burrow?)														
1957	1957	1959	fill	pit			0.22			clay silt	rare small pebbles	light-mid brown	pot					
		2100	deposit	topsoil														
2101	2101	2101	cut	pit (natural?)	irreglar		0.1	0.48	1									56
2101	2102	2102	fill	pit (natural?)			0.1	0.48		chalky silt	occ. pebbles &	mottled dark grey	none					56
2103	2103	2103	cut	pit (furrow?)	linear	N - S	0.09	1.05	1									56
2103	2104	2104	fill	pit (furrow?)			0.09	1.05		sandy silt	rare pebbles & flint grey brown		brick/tile					56
2105	2105	2105	cut	ditch	linear	N - S	0.48	1.76	3									24
2105	2106	2106	fill	ditch			0.16	1.76		slightly sandy silt	occ. flint & pebbles mottled grey brown		none					24
2105	2107	2107	fill	ditch			0.35	1.4		fine sandy silt	few cobbles &	grey brown	none					24
2105	2108	2108	fill	ditch			0.55	0.96		slightly sandy silt	occ. pebbles	mid grey brown	stone	14				24



Cambridgeshire
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Education, Libraries
and Heritage

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