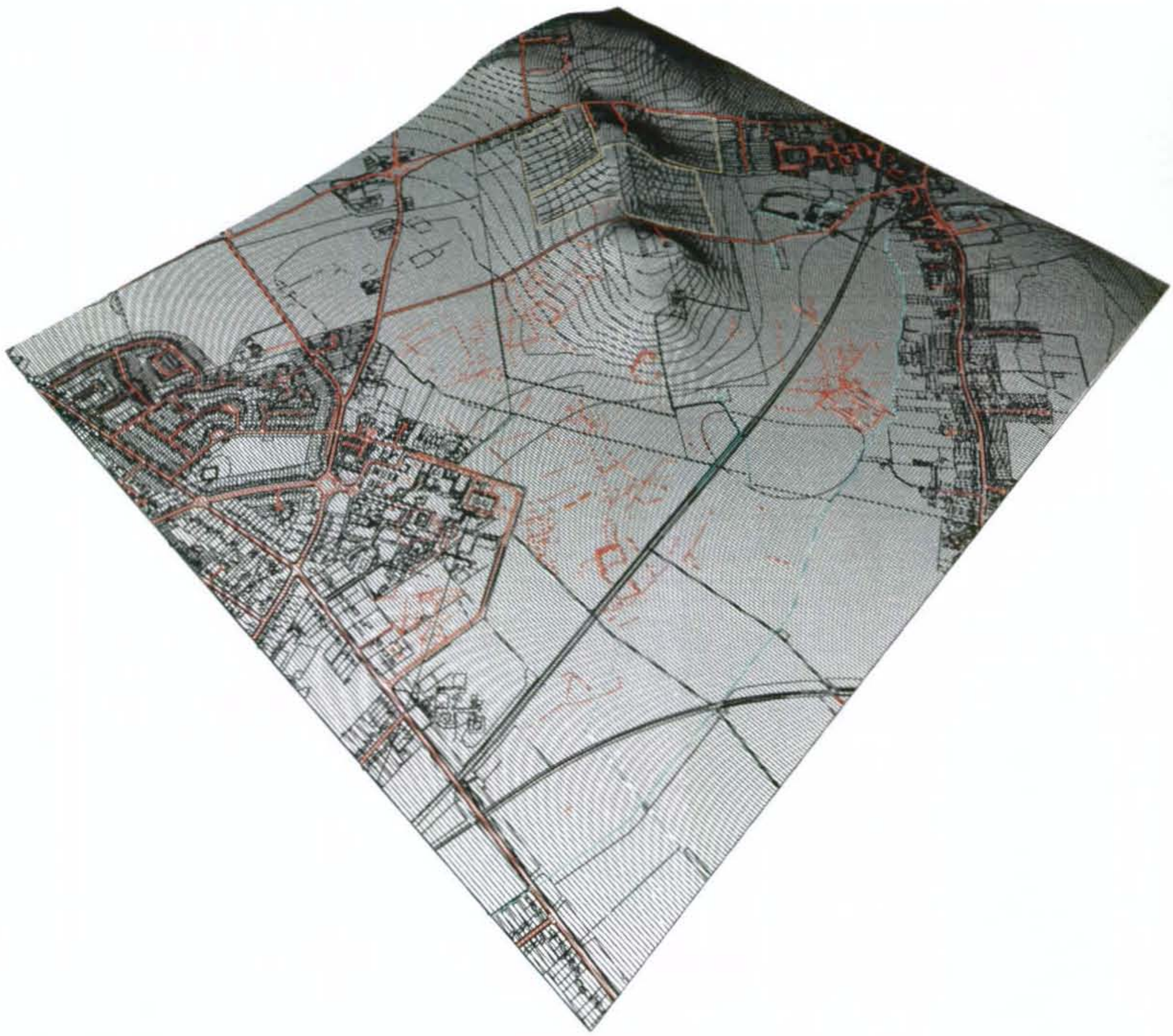
GRANHAM'S FARM
Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire



AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Paula Whittaker with Christopher Evans and David Gibson

CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
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GRANHAM'S FARM
Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire:
An Archaeological Evaluation

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November 2002/Report No. 514

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cambridge Archaeological Unit on 52 hectares of land off Granham's Road, Great Shelford, Cambs. This was carried out in advance of a proposed Hotel and Golf Course development. Transect fieldwalking led to the definition of five lithic scatter sites. Subsequently, 6km of trenching demonstrated evidence of prehistoric activity and settlement in three main areas across the site. Early Bronze Age usage of natural hollows was found in two separate areas. A Middle/Late Bronze Age roundhouse was revealed with associated pits and additional postholes, indicating that the area was settled during that period. The discovery of a four-poster and possible building eavesgullies dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period, could suggest subsequent occupation. A large prehistoric ditch, possibly relating to some manner of interrupted enclosure or even a barrow/ring-ditch, located on the ridge of Clark's Hill was exposed. This, however, produced no diagnostic artefacts. Only one feature of Late Iron Age/Romano-British date was found, which appears isolated. Post-Medieval pits (17th century) and enclosure ditches, seen as cropmarks were revealed which pre-dated the Enclosure act of 1835. An anti-tank trench was located within Arnold Land. This was excavated in 1940 and is known to stretch around the southern and eastern sides of Cambridge as part of the GHQ line.

Introduction

In the summer and autumn of 2002, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken in two stages by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) on land off Granham's Road, c. 5km to the south of Cambridge and immediately north-east of the village of Great Shelford (site centred at TL 470/535, Figure 1). The work was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by the County Archaeology Office, Cambridgeshire County Council (Thomas 2002) and was commissioned by the David Wood of Leafdome on behalf of Mandarin Oriental Hotels Group, in advance of the proposed construction of a hotel and landscaped golf course.

Site Location and Geology

The site is located in the rolling chalk uplands that surround Cambridge to the south and east and include the Gog Magog Hills. The underlying geology is mainly lower chalk with exposed middle chalk on the crown of Clarke's Hill. The land slopes gradually from 46m OD on the ridge of Clarke's Hill to 28m OD on the northern side and 21m on the southern side of Field 5. The south-eastern field (Field 2) undulates between 28m OD and 19m OD. The site is bounded by arable fields to the north, Hinton Way and a large wooded area to the east, houses and pasture fields belonging to Granham's Farm to the south and Granham's Road to the west. The 52-hectare area is presently used as arable land by the tenant farmer.

Archaeological and Historical Background

Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit (CCCAFU) carried out evaluation fieldwork across the full development area in 1999 (Hinman 1999: Figure 2). Trial trenches were excavated over a total area of c.100 hectares, covering 12 fields. On the southern edge of Field 5, a ring-ditch thought to be of Bronze Age date and a putative Neolithic shaft were excavated. Further to the northwest a cluster of postholes were found, some dating to the Iron Age. Medieval furlong boundaries were visible as earthworks across the southern part of Field 5.

In the area east of the railway and surrounding Granham's Farm to the northwest, Neolithic pits and sterile hollows thought to be of the same period were found. Evidence of Bronze Age activity was provided by a scatter of lithics and possible posthole structures. Most of the latter contained no dating evidence but were attributed to Bronze Age according to their appearance (Hinman 1999). A scattering of ditches and pits around the area adjacent to the railway line and a roundhouse posthole structure indicated Iron Age settlement activity in this area. A cremation found to the southwest of the farm as well as an oven further to the east, provided additional evidence of Iron Age settlement. Evidence of Romano-British field systems and possible eaves drip gullies suggested a settlement dating to the late Roman period (3rd – 4th century AD), located to the south east of Granham's Farm.

Granham's Farm itself lies within an area of earthworks relating to a Medieval moated manor. This was mentioned in the Domesday survey in 1086 and a house is known to have existed on the site since at least 1269. Evidence of further medieval dwellings including house platforms with associated earthworks, have been found to the south of the farm. Trenches were excavated within the earthworks to the rear of the farm in 2000. A bank and ditch were uncovered and C-14 dating from a waterlogged wood deposit within the ditch provided a calibrated date of between AD 1262-1399 (Roberts 2000). Beneath the bank late Roman features together with undated features were recorded.

In addition, a number of archaeological sites have been recorded in the vicinity of the proposed development area. To the west (c.1km), an intense area of cropmarks (SAM Cam 57), spreading over 6.8 hectares has been recorded and interpreted as Roman settlement, possibly a villa. Finds from fieldwalking in this area suggest that the settlement was of 1st - 4th century AD date, with a possible Iron Age precursor. A droveway leads from this site into the development area, running towards Granham's Farm. On the early OS maps Granham's Farm is labelled as a having the remains of a 'Roman Camp'. The discovery of late Roman finds and earlier features from a trial in this area (see above, Roberts 2000) may support this interpretation. Across Granham's Road at the northern extreme of the development area, cropmark evidence has revealed a large expanse of ditched enclosures and a probable Bronze Age ring ditch (SMR 8356). The enclosures are thought to be of Iron Age/Roman date. These cropmarks appear to extend northwards towards the area around Addenbrookes Hospital (Palmer, in Evans 2002), where 1960s excavations uncovered Iron Age material (Cra'ster 1969) and the current excavations on the Downing College Playing Fields are proving to have an early Roman component (Armour 2001; Evans & Mackay forthcoming).

Stray finds around the development area indicate a prehistoric presence. A Neolithic polished flint axe along with scrapers and waste and worked flakes (SMR 4462) were found next to where the droveway cropmarks are seen (see above) to the east of the railway line. Closer to development area, just west of Granham's road another Neolithic flint axe (SMR 4886) was found and within Field 5 a scatter of flints including two blades and a core (SMR 4893) were found. On White Hill a barbed and tanged patinated arrowhead was found (Dougie, pers Comm.). In the field in the corner of Granham's Road and Babraham Road (600m to the north of site) a Neolithic pit containing Grooved ware pottery (SMR 4817) was discovered during the excavation of an anti-tank ditch. A complex of cropmarks including a rectilinear enclosure and linear features were found adjacent to this and fieldwalking over this area found struck and burnt flints (SMR 8338). Further to the north in the same anti-tank ditch, another Neolithic pit (SMR 4452/8709) was found and a large Iron Age ditch and associated pits were also found close to Babraham Road (SMR 5519). Before the Park and Ride was built in this area, excavations found evidence of late Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity, including features thought to have ritualistic significance (Hinman 1999b).

The village of Great Shelford is thought to have Saxon origins. A late Saxon *Sceldfor* mint is thought to have been located here in the 9th – early 10th century (Hart 1995; McOmish 2000). As already mentioned, the moated manor site at Granham's Farm is considered to have early Medieval beginnings, being held at one point by King

Harold. The fields surrounding it were no doubt farmed during this period. The site formed part of the open field system of the parish from an early date, prior to 1392 when a four field system is described (DBLD 2001). The layout of the current field system in the development area can be seen on a Pre-Enclosure map dating to before 1834. Cropmark evidence has also picked up some of the enclosure ditches recorded on this map (Figure 12). Both this map the first edition OS map of 1836, record a chalk/clunch pit in the area now within the woods. A trackway lead from this towards Granham's Farm along what is presently the hedge boundary between Field 2 and 5. The enclosure of the fields in this area was completed by 1835. Cherry Hinton Road was already in existence by this time but Granham's Road previously known as Hollow Willow Balk was constructed at this time.

Prior to the CAU's involvement, the 12ha Arnold Land field had been subject to fieldwalking and metal-detecting investigation. This resulted in the collection of a moderate assemblage of artefactual material, with the majority dating to the Post-Medieval times. The assemblage is typical of what would be expected to enter the archaeological record during manuring in the Post-Medieval to early-modern period. Only two prehistoric flint implements were found in isolation and do not appear to be part of any significant flint scatter. Likewise, a single Medieval pottery sherd is of little interest or importance (JSAC 2001). Magnetic scanning of the same area suggested a generally quiet level of background response although ferrous type responses were noted frequently. Subsequent detailed survey failed to identify any clearly defined anomalies indicative of buried archaeological remains (GSB 2001).

Methodology

A program of fieldwalking with collection transects and units on a 20m interval was undertaken across the 39 hectares comprising Fields 2 and 5 (Figure 2). This was followed by 5260m of trenching, with a further 520m (plus 'boxed' areas) of judgemental trenching, some of which was located according to where the fieldwalking provided high concentrations of flint work. Twenty-seven trenches across the two fields were located using an EDM providing a 3% sample of the area (Figure 3). In addition, sixteen trenches were sited across the 12 hectares comprising Arnold Land, providing a 5% sample of that area alone. (The Field 2 & 5 trenching was intended to more intensively sample those areas where the CCCAFU had previously evaluated, taking the sample there to 5%; there had been no prior trenching in the Arnold Land.) The trenches were machine-excavated to the depth of the visible archaeology using a 2.15m wide toothless ditching bucket. The CAU modified version of the Museum of London recording system was employed throughout (Spence 1990); feature numbers were assigned as a descriptive aid in defining a posthole, pit, *etc.* (e.g. F. 1), with their fills and cuts assigned individual context numbers (e.g. [001]). Sections were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20, base-plans at 1:50 and black and white photographic record shots were taken. All features were manually half-sectioned or a 1m segment dug, which ever was more appropriate.

The Post-Medieval pottery from the evaluation was spot-dated by David Hall and Mark Knight assessed the prehistoric pottery (Appendix 1). Environmental samples were assessed by Kate Roberts (Appendix 2) and flint from the evaluation was analysed by Emma Beadsmore (Appendix 3).

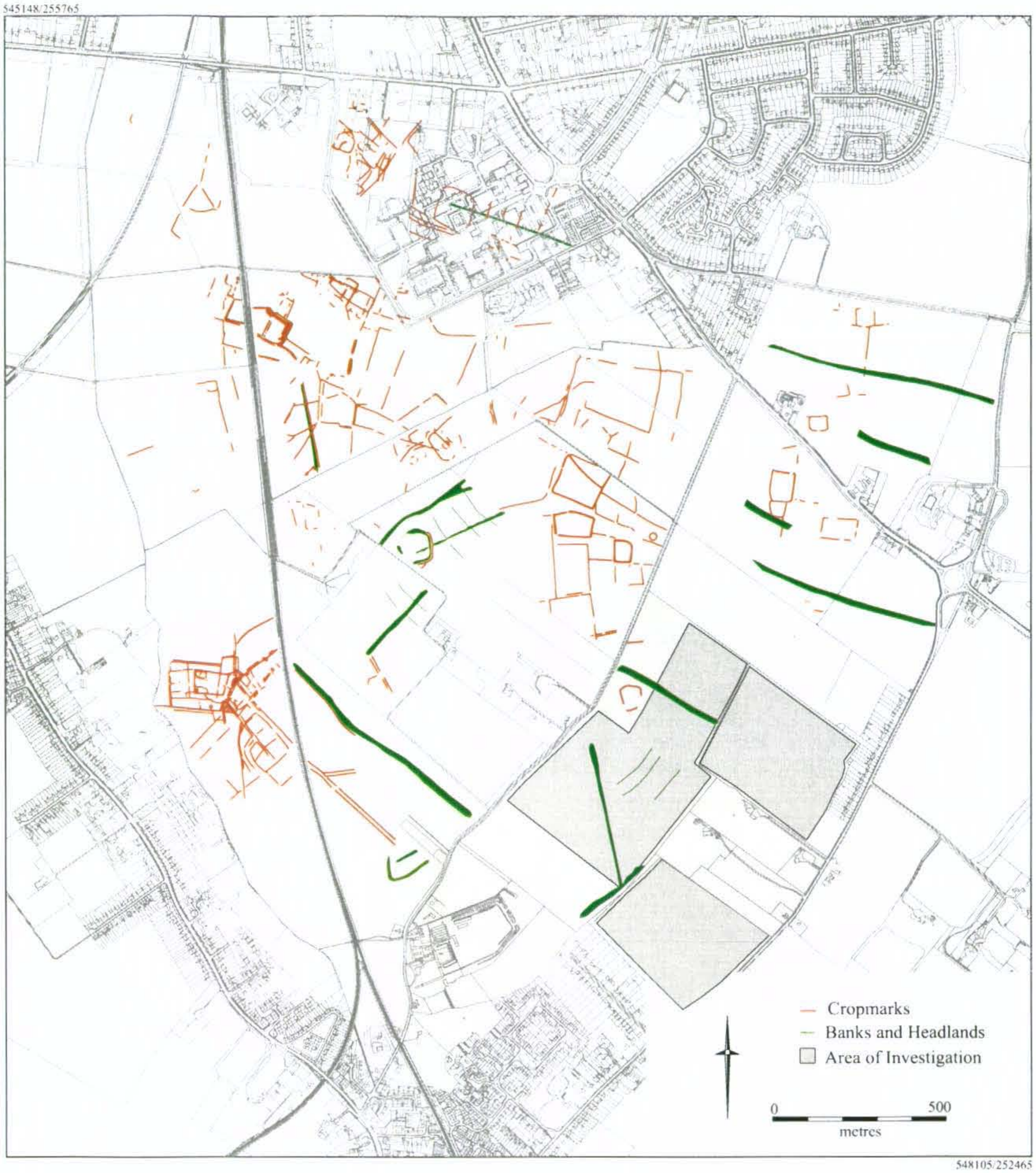

545148/255765
Cropmarks
Banks and Headlands
Area of Investigation
0
500
metres
548105/252465

Figure 1

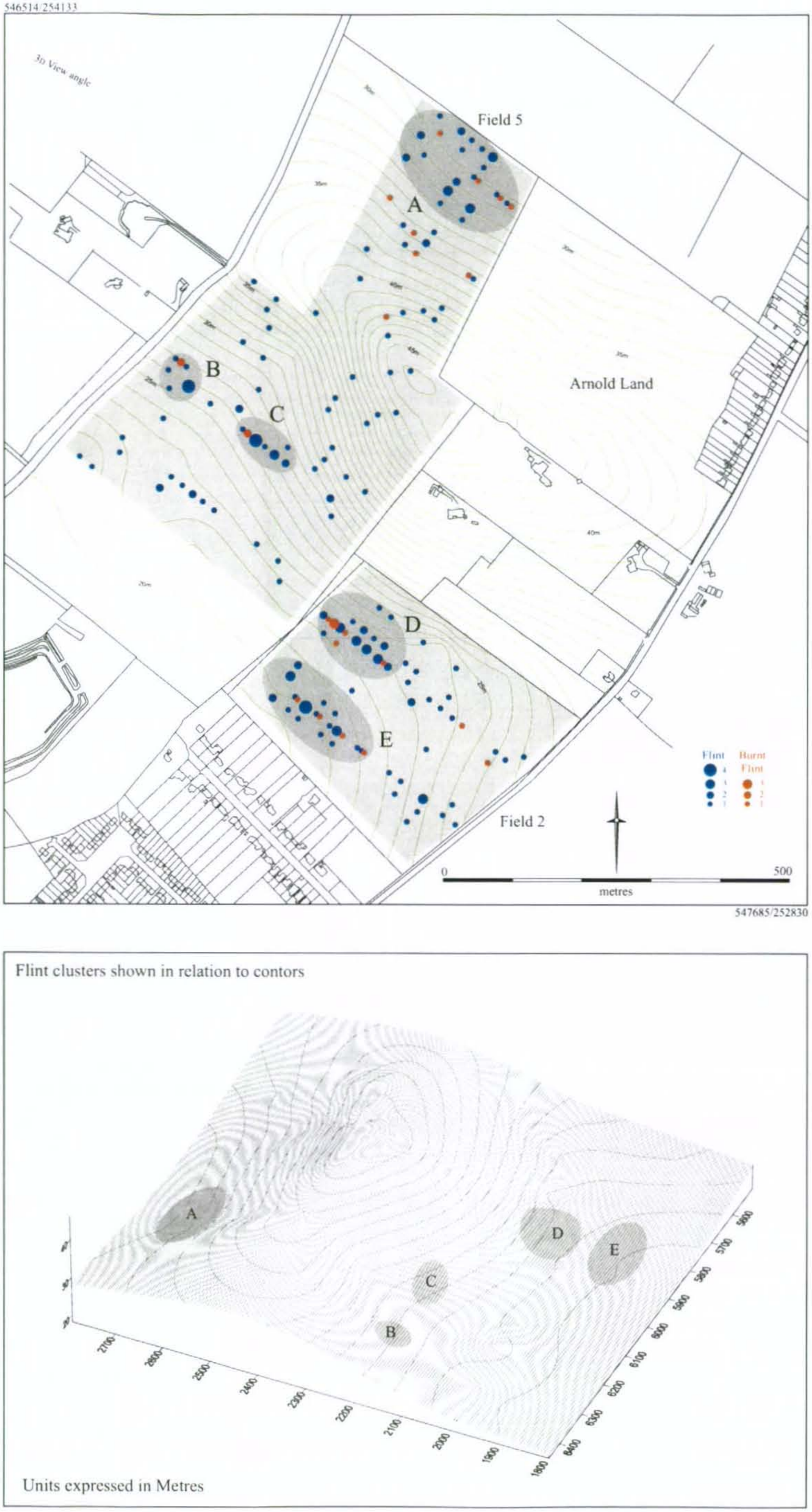

546514/254133
3D View angle
Field 5
A
B
C
D
E
Arnold Land
Field 2
Flint
Burnt Flint
0
500
metres
547685/252830
Flint clusters shown in relation to contors
A
B
C
D
E
Units expressed in Metres

Figure 2

Results

The results will be discussed by field, and then in trench order. The field furthest to the east is called Arnold Land, the other fields were already numbered in the 1999 evaluation and these numbers will be retained for ease of comparison. For a table of finds recovered from the features see Appendix 5.

Fieldwalking

As is clear on the plots of surface material (Figure 2), the distribution of burnt flint was sporadic. Ranging from 1-3 pieces, its occurred in only 27 of the 820 20.00m long transect collection units (1.2 mean, excluding nil values). The distribution of worked flint was more widespread and it was recovered in 135 of the collection units (16.5%). Ranging from 1-4 pieces, its mean density was 1.3 pieces per unit (excluding nil values). Calculated on the basis that each unit represents collection over 40sqm (2 x 20.00m, presuming metre-wide pick-up on either side of the transect line), this represents a density of 0.0325 flints per square metre. Five distinct clusters are apparent within the plots. These are denoted by letter (A-E) and will be outlined in detail below (as will also be the possible contribution of colluvial action to these lower spur-flank 'highs'). It is in these clusters that the higher densities of 3 and 4 pieces of worked flint per unit occur (only one three-flint value occurs exterior to a cluster; no four's). Equally relevant is the correspondence of relative high burnt flint densities within three of these - A, D and E (single two-burnt flint unit instances occur in both Clusters B and C).

Finally it warrants mention that, though at first these lithic densities may seem low, they are directly equivalent to the 1990 Duxford fieldwalking values (on chalk at 26-34m OD just west of the River Cam; Evans 1990). There, collection was by 10 x 20.00m transect unit. Each 200sqm in area, this implies that their values must be divided by five to compare with the Shelford densities. By this, the Duxford worked flint mean of 5.3 pieces factors down to 1.06 per 40sqm - less than the Shelford mean - and the Duxford Site III high(est) values of c. 20 worked flints per 200sqm would equate with the four-flint unit levels at Shelford. (First discovered by a local airman, Duxford Site III is a major/obvious Neolithic and Bronze Age scatter.)

The Lithic Assemblage - Emma Beadsmore

The distribution plot of the flint collected during fieldwalking revealed a series of possible clusters. The flint was therefore analysed within the framework of these spreads to try and clarify their possible integrity. The exact outline of the clusters is largely intuitive.

Cluster A - This is diffuse and sits at the edge of the area fieldwalked, hence some of the edges cannot be clearly defined. The only clearly diagnostic piece was a thumbnail scraper, associated with the Beaker period. The rest of the material was consistent with this date. Three cores, a hammerstone and a core rejuvenation flake suggest that flint working was carried out. The cores were thoroughly worked with multiple platforms. The platforms showed signs of preparation and many were stepped, which indicate repeated attempts to remove as many flakes as possible from the cores. One of the cores was a small worked pebble; the other cores may also have been utilised pebbles. These characteristics are

suggestive of chance acquisition of raw materials. However, the core rejuvenation flake hints at the presence of some planned and controlled flint working. There were also ten secondary and thirteen tertiary flakes, one secondary blade and three chunks of unworked burnt flint. The majority of the flakes were broad and irregular, only one showed signs of platform preparation, linked to careful and controlled working.

Cluster B - This was small with no clearly diagnostic pieces, but the material is similar in character to cluster A. One core was very like those in Cluster A; small, multiple platformed, this is thoroughly worked with extensive preparation, bashing and stepping on the platforms indicative of repeated attempts to obtain the maximum number of flakes from the core. The other core was slightly different, with a carefully worked single platform. There were four secondary flakes, only one of which had signs of preparation. The burnt chunk was unworked.

Cluster C - This was small and comparatively dense. It contained a barbed and tanged arrowhead, associated with the Early Bronze Age and Beaker periods. The cores were irregular and multiple platformed. In common with the other cores, they had evidence of repeated attempts to remove flakes from the platforms but with less success than the cores in Clusters A and B. There were two further possible expedient cores one of which may have been used as a hammerstone. Of the four secondary and two tertiary flakes, two showed signs of preparation. The two burnt flint had no sign of working.

Cluster D - This was denser than the previous clusters. There were no diagnostic pieces and unlike the other clusters there were no cores. Of the twelve secondary and seven tertiary flakes, three showed signs of preparation and two were retouched and therefore utilised. There was a secondary blade and of the six pieces of burnt flint, two had been worked. The cluster appeared to contain a greater number of carefully worked and uniform flakes than the previous clusters and could reflect different activities or a different date.

Cluster E - This was similar density to Cluster D. It contained a leaf shaped arrowhead, associated with the Earlier Neolithic. The cluster contained nothing that obviously clashed with this date. The only core was similar to the cores from the other clusters; small, thoroughly worked with signs of preparation and repeated, often frustrated, attempts to remove flakes from the core. Of the one primary, five secondary and ten tertiary flakes, two showed signs of preparation and one was retouched. A secondary blade also showed signs of preparation. Two core rejuvenation flakes indicate controlled and structured working. Four of the five burnt chunks of flint were worked. In contrast to the material in Clusters A, B and C, there seemed to be more uniform and regular flakes in this cluster.

Background flint

The Field 2 assemblage includes one diagnostic flint, a thumbnail scraper, dated to the Beaker period. A core rejuvenation flake indicates structured and planned working. The rest of material was primary, secondary and tertiary flakes, a minority of which had signs of preparation. There was one burnt flint.

Field 5 also contained only one diagnostic flint, again a thumbnail scraper. There were ten cores, many of which were similar to the cores found in the clusters, small with multiple platforms and signs of preparation and repeated attempts to remove flakes. However, two of the cores had been thoroughly worked, had become patinated and were then freshly worked at the platforms. Four of the secondary and tertiary flakes had also been freshly retouched along some of the edges, as had the only core rejuvenation flake.

The diagnostic pieces indicate Earlier Neolithic and Early Bronze Age and Beaker activity. The presence of cores, hammerstones and core rejuvenation flakes indicates that flint was worked at the site. The majority of the flakes are unretouched waste material and many of the products were probably removed. There is evidence of both structured and controlled working and expedient less careful working. There is also evidence for the reuse of cores and flakes after a time lapse. Combined with the size of the cores and the way they were worked, this suggests that raw material was used to exhaustion if not always very systematically.

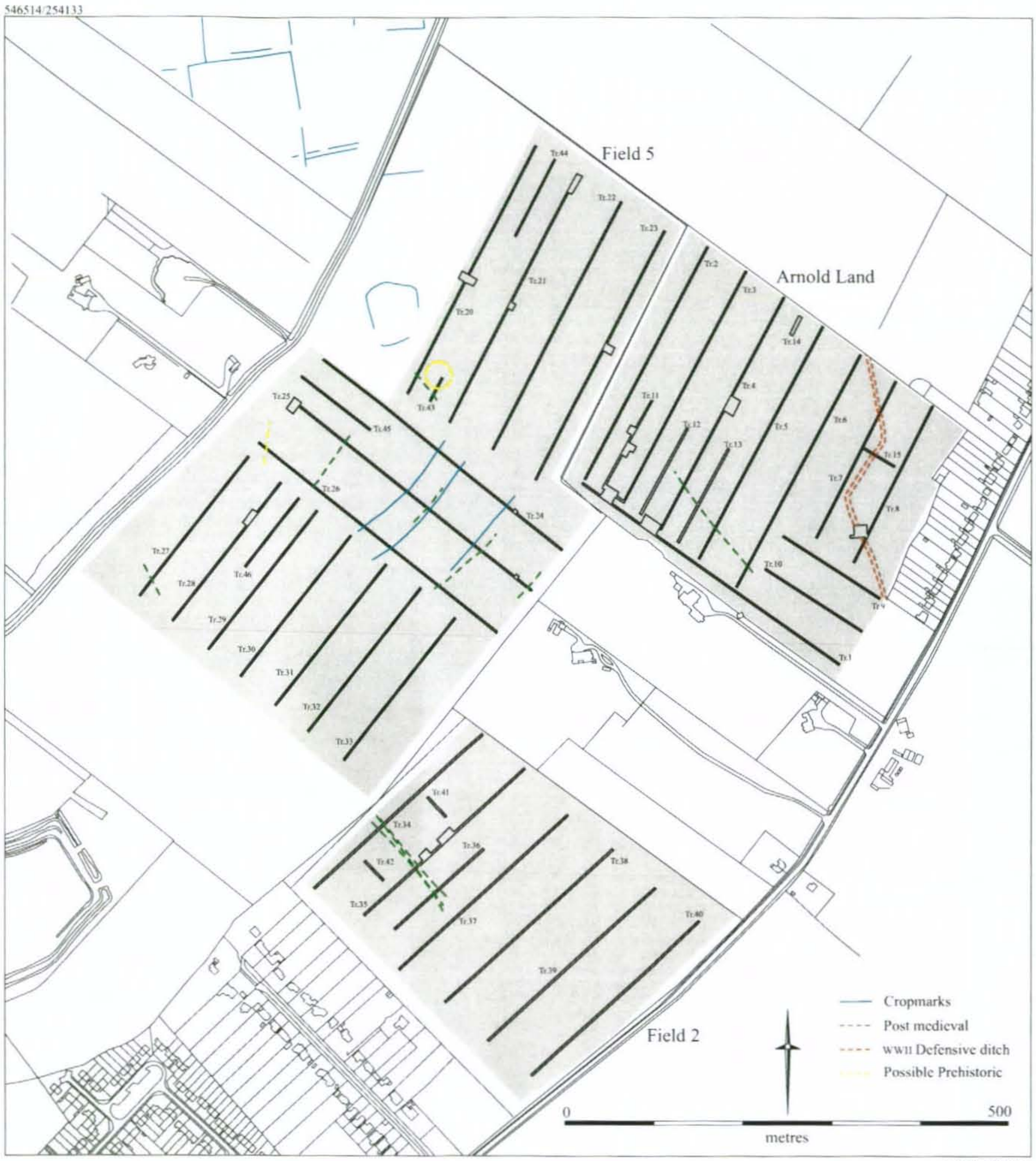

546514/254133
Field 5
Arnold Land
Field 2
Cropmarks
Post medieval
WWII Defensive ditch
Possible Prehistoric
0
500
metres
547685/252830

Figure 3

Trench Investigations - *Arnold Land* (Figure 4)

Trench 1

The length of this trench was 350m. An extra, boxed area was machined around a posthole to ascertain whether it was part of a structure however no further archaeology was found. Another box extension was machined at the northwest end of the trench, again this contained no archaeological features. The natural was a clean slightly off-white chalk. The ploughsoil was 0.25 - 0.30m deep. There was one feature in this trench, F. 8, a posthole, which had charcoal in its fill but no artefacts (Figure 5). Some natural features were also found, most of which were tree-throws. One of these was excavated but there was no evidence to suggest it was an archaeological feature.

> **F. 8** Fill [001] Cut [002]
> Small pit / posthole
> Circular in plan, this cut has a sharp break of slope, steep sloping edges and a rounded base. 0.60m in length, 0.58m wide with a maximum depth of 0.33m. Filled by a mid reddish brown sandy silt with chalk fragment inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks.

Trench 2

The length of this trench was 300m. The natural was a clean slightly off-white chalk. Occasional remnants of the orange brown silt colluvium could be seen, but this was mostly plough truncated. The ploughsoil was 0.30 - 0.57m deep and the colluvium was 0.05 - 0.30m deep. There were no archaeological features in this trench but several natural features, one containing Post-Medieval pot. None of these were excavated.

Trench 3

The length of the trench was 300m. The natural was a clean slightly off-white chalk. Occasional remnants of the orange brown silt colluvium could be seen, but this was mostly plough truncated. The ploughsoil was 0.34 - 0.65m deep and the colluvium was 0.06 - 0.36m deep. An extra boxed area was machined at the southern end of the trench to ascertain whether or not a feature was real. The extension revealed that the feature was a tree throw. There were several other natural features, mostly tree throws. One of these, F. 9, contained decorated Bronze Age Beaker fragments, possibly washed in or evidence of a natural feature being utilised as a working hollow (Figure 4).

> **F. 9** Fill [003] Cut [004]
> Tree throw / natural feature.
> Sub circular shape in plan, this cut has varying and steep sloping edges and an irregular sloping base. Length is 1.10m, width is 0.86m and depth is 0.25m at deepest point. Filled by a mid brown silty sand with approximately 50% chalk fragment inclusions. This fill contained beaker fragments, possibly naturally deposited or this may show evidence of a tree throw being utilised as a working hollow.

Trench 4

The length of the trench was 300m. The natural was a clean slightly off-white chalk. Occasional remnants of the orange brown silt colluvium could be seen, but this was mostly plough truncated. The ploughsoil was 0.28 - 0.38m deep and the colluvium was 0.05 - 0.19m deep. Two box extensions were machined, neither containing any features. There was one archaeological feature in this trench, a shallow Post-Medieval ditch [030] on a northwest - southeast alignment which continued into Trenches 5,6,12 and 13 (Figure 4).

> Fill [029] Cut [030]
> Post - Medieval gully / ditch. Continues in Trenches 4, 5, 6, 12 and 13.
> Linear in plan, on a northwest – southeast alignment, this is a moderately shallow.cut with gradual sloping edges and a slightly concave base. Full length is unknown, but continues into other trenches. The width is 2.77m and depth is a maximum 0.20m. Filled by a loose mid grey brown clayey silt with frequent lumps of chalk inclusions.

Trench 5

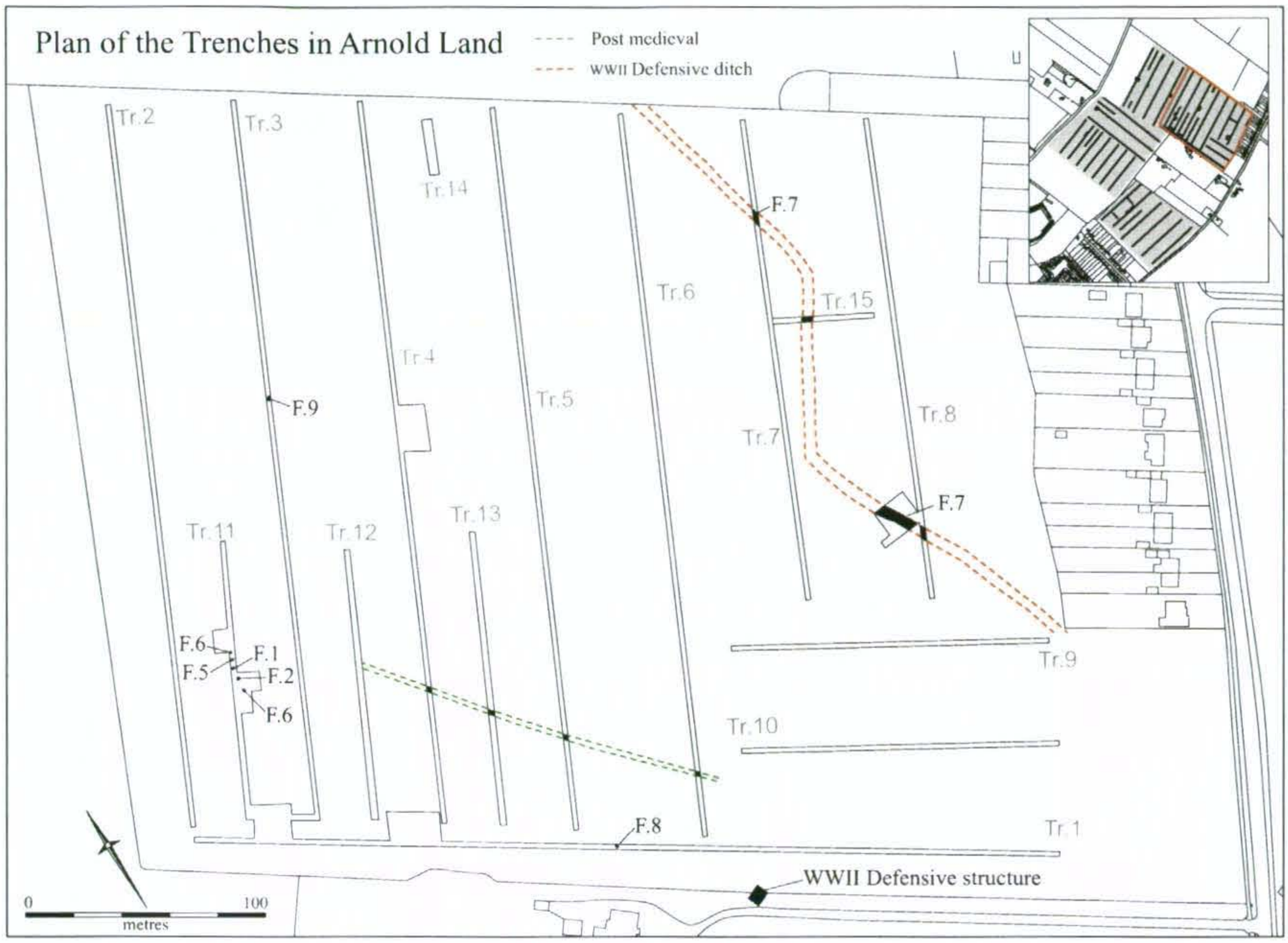
The length of the trench was 300m. The natural was a clean slightly off-white chalk. Occasional remnants of the orange brown silt colluvium could be seen, but this was mostly plough truncated. The ploughsoil was 0.35 - 0.46m deep and the colluvium was 0.05 - 0.16m deep. There were several natural features, mostly tree throws, none of these were excavated. The Post-Medieval ditch seen in Trenches 4, 6, 12 and 13 continued into this trench but was not excavated.

Trench 6

The length of the trench was 300m. The natural was a clean slightly off-white chalk. Occasional remnants of the orange brown silt colluvium could be seen, but this was mostly plough truncated. The ploughsoil was 0.30 - 0.71m deep and the colluvium was 0.10 - 0.29m deep. There were several natural features and a modern water pipe. The Post-Medieval ditch seen in Trenches 4, 5, 12 and 13 also continued into this trench but was not excavated.

Trench 7

The length of this trench was 200m. The natural was a clean slightly off-white chalk, occasionally remnants of the orange brown silt colluvium could be seen, but this was mostly plough truncated. The ploughsoil was 0.21 - 0.42m deep and the colluvium was 0.07 - 0.28m deep. This trench contained two natural features, neither of which were excavated. There was a World War II defensive ditch, F. 7, on a north - south alignment at the north end of the trench. This defensive ditch continued into Trenches 8, 15 and 16. It was not excavated in this trench (Figure 4).


Plan of the Trenches in Arnold Land
Post medieval
WWII Defensive ditch
Tr.2
Tr.3
Tr.14
Tr.4
Tr.5
Tr.6
Tr.7
Tr.8
Tr.9
Tr.10
Tr.11
Tr.12
Tr.13
Tr.15
Tr.1
F.7
F.9
F.6
F.1
F.5
F.2
F.8
WWII Defensive structure
0
100
metres

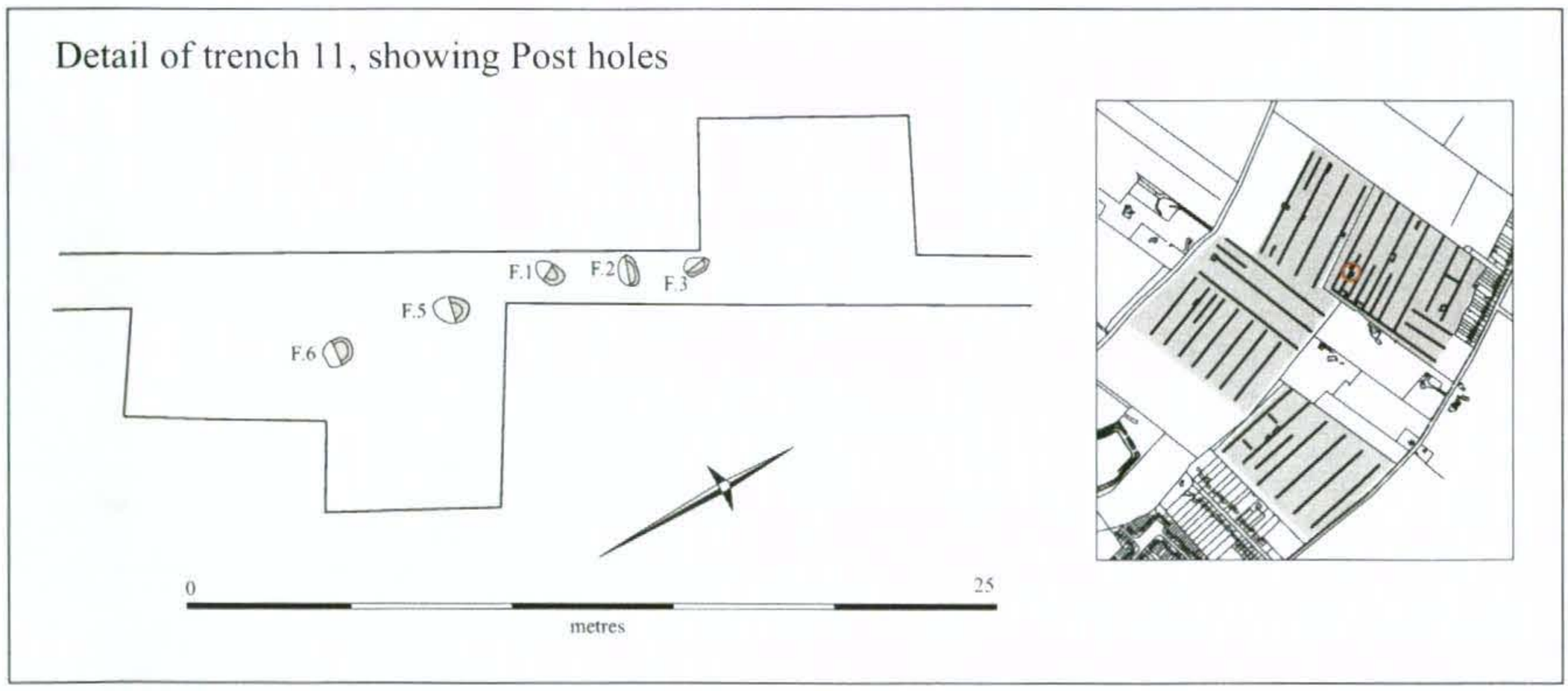

Detail of trench 11, showing Post holes
F.1
F.2
F.3
F.5
F.6
0
25
metres

Figure 4

Trench 8

The length of this trench was 200m. The natural was a clean slightly off-white chalk. Occasional remnants of the orange brown silt colluvium could be seen, but this was mostly plough truncated. The ploughsoil was 0.30 - 0.58m and the colluvium was 0.10 - 0.23m deep. There were two features, including the continuation of F. 7, the defensive ditch which was not excavated in this trench, and immediately to the south, a pit, F. 4, which did not contain any artefacts.

> **F. 4.** Fill [005] [006] Cut [007]
> Pit. Situated next to World War II defensive ditch.
> Roughly circular shape in plan, this cut has moderately steep sloping edges and a flat base. Not all of the feature has been exposed and approximately one-third continues beyond the trench edge. Length is 1.16m+, width is 1.54m and depth is 0.37m.
> Filled by [005], a moderately compact dark greyish brown chalky silt with occasional medium sized chalk fragment inclusions and [006], a moderately compact dark brownish grey chalky silt with frequent medium and large sized chalk lump inclusions.
>
> The World War II defensive ditch, **F. 7.** continues through this trench, but not excavated. Also continues in Trenches 7, 15 and 16.

Trench 9

The length of this trench was 150m. The natural was a clean slightly off-white chalk. Occasional remnants of the orange brown silt colluvium could be seen, but this was mostly plough truncated. The ploughsoil was 0.24 - 0.32m deep and the colluvium was 0.12 - 0.18m deep. There were several natural features, mostly tree throws, none of which were excavated. No archaeology was present in this trench.

Trench 10

The length of this trench was 150m. The natural was a clean slightly off-white chalk. Occasional remnants of the orange brown silt colluvium could be seen, but this was mostly plough truncated. The ploughsoil was 0.25 - 0.33m deep and the colluvium was 0.11 - 0.15m deep. There were several natural features, mostly tree throws none of which were excavated. No archaeology was present in this trench.

Trench 11

The length of this trench was 100m. The natural was a clean slightly off-white chalk. Occasional remnants of the orange brown silt colluvium could be seen, but this was mostly plough truncated. The ploughsoil was 0.31 - 0.52m deep and the colluvium was 0.22m deep. Two boxed areas were machined on either side of the trench following the alignment of three postholes. There were five features in this trench, F.1, 2, 3, 5 & 6, an arrangement of five postholes on a roughly north - south alignment with a slight curve to the east at the south end. All of these postholes were of very similar dimensions and had evidence of the post rotting *in situ*, each with similar dimensions and profiles (Figure 4); there was no dating evidence from any.

F. 1 Fill [008] [024] Cut [009]
Posthole.
Cut is circular in plan with vertical edges and a flat base. Diameter is 0.60m and depth is a maximum 0.46m. Filled by [008], a moderately compact mid grey brown, fine sandy silt with occasional to moderate chalk fragment inclusions - packing deposit around post. Fill [024], a moderately compact dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional to moderate chalk fragments - the remains of a decomposed post surrounded by packing [008].

F. 2. Fill [010], [025] Cut [011]
Posthole.
Cut is circular in plan with vertical edges and a flat base. Diameter is 0.65m and depth is a maximum 0.37m. Filled by [010], a compact mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent chalk fragment inclusions - packing deposit around post. Fill [025], a compact dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk fragment inclusions - the remains of a decomposed post surrounded by packing [010].

F. 3. Fill [012], [026] Cut [013]
Posthole.
Cut is circular in plan with vertical edges and a flat base. Length and width is 0.60m and depth is a maximum 0.46m. Filled by [012], a compact mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent chalk fragment inclusions - packing deposit around a post. Fill [026], a compact dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk fragment inclusions - remains of a decomposed post surrounded by packing [012].

F. 5. Fill [014], [027] Cut [015]
Posthole.
Cut is sub-circular in plan with vertical edges and a flat base. Length and width is 0.75m and depth is a maximum 0.58m. Filled by [014], a pale grey brown sandy silt with frequent chalk fragment inclusions and occasional patches of an orange brown sandy silt - packing deposit around post. Fill [027], a pale grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk fragment inclusions - the remains of a decomposed post surrounded by packing [014].

F. 6. Fill [021], [022], Cut [023]
Posthole.
Cut is circular in plan with vertical edges and a flat base. Length is 0.79m and width is 0.76m, maximum depth is 0.49m. Filled by [021], a compact dark grey brown chalky silt with moderate medium sized chalk fragment inclusions - packing deposit around a post. Fill [022], a compact mid brownish grey chalky silt with frequent large chalk fragment inclusions and occasional medium sized sandstone inclusions - the remains of a decomposed post surrounded by packing [021].

Trench 13

The length of the trench was 100m. The natural was a clean, slightly off-white chalk. Occasional remnants of the orange brown silt colluvium could be seen, but this was mostly plough truncated. The ploughsoil was 0.32 - 0.47m deep and the colluvium was 0.06 - 0.15m deep. There was heavy plough truncation on the base of the trench at the southern end and there were several natural features, mostly tree throws, none of which were excavated. The Post-Medieval ditch seen in Trenches 4, 5, 6, and 12 continues in this trench but was not excavated (Figure 4).

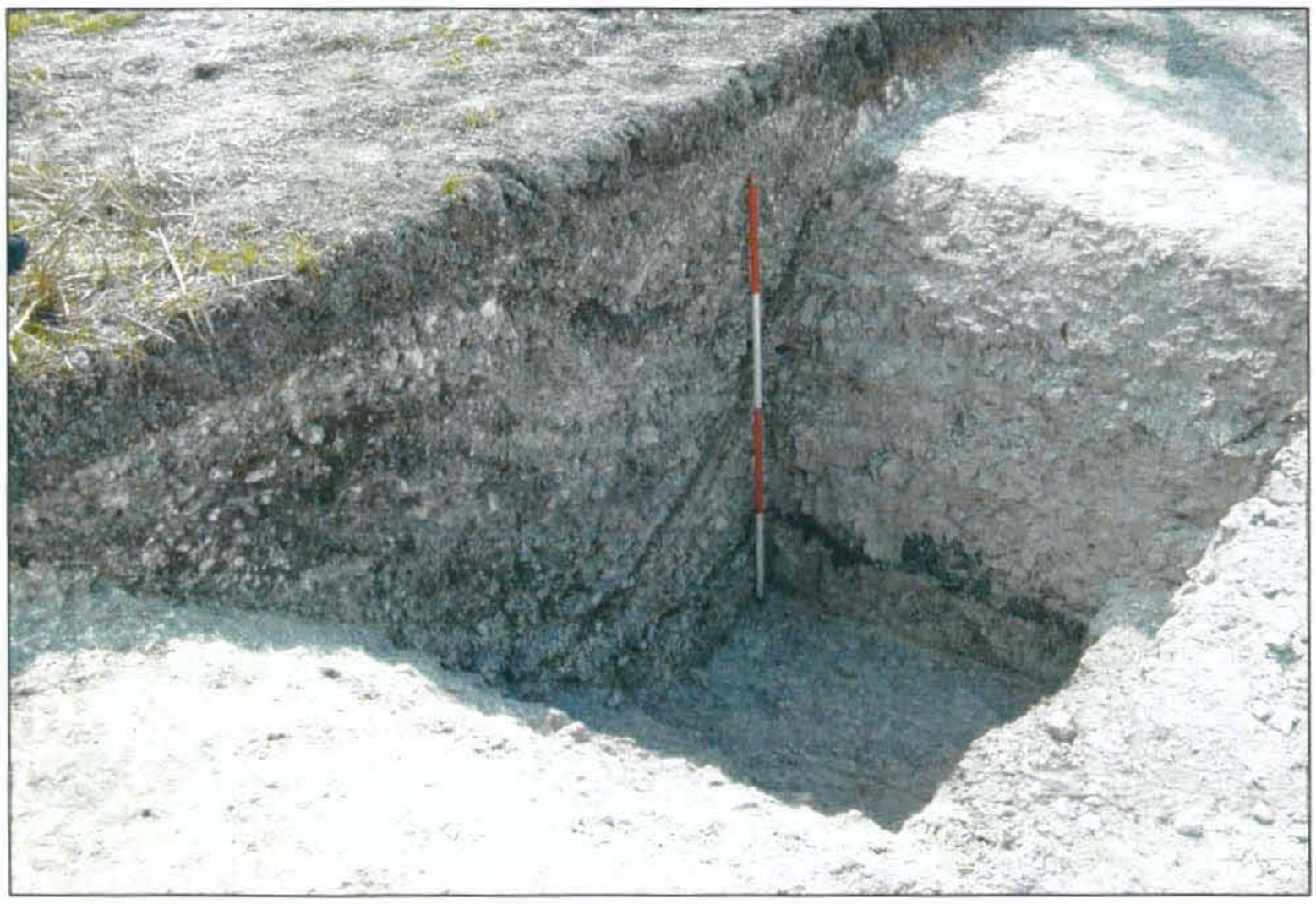


Plate 1. Anti Tank Ditch

Trench 14

The length of the trench was 25m. The natural was a clean slightly off-white chalk. Occasional remnants of the orange brown silt colluvium could be seen, but this was mostly plough truncated. The ploughsoil was 0.57 - 0.85m deep and the colluvium was 0.29 - 0.56m deep. There were several natural features, mostly tree throws, none of which were excavated. No archaeology existed in this trench.

Trench 15

The length of the trench was 31.60m. The natural was a clean slightly off-white chalk. Occasional remnants of the orange brown silt colluvium could be seen, but this was mostly plough truncated. The ploughsoil was 0.20 - 0.25m deep and the colluvium was 0.10m deep. The only existing feature was the continuation of F. 7, the Second World War defensive ditch which continued in Trenches 7, 8 and 16, but was not excavated in this trench.

Trench 16

The length of the trench was 6.80m. The natural was a clean slightly off-white chalk. Occasional remnants of the orange brown silt colluvium could be seen, but this was mostly plough truncated. This trench contained the continuation of F. 7, the World War II anti-tank ditch. It was first identified within Trenches 7 and 8, running from roughly north to south across the eastern corner of the field. It was visible as a 4-5m wide cut that had been backfilled with chalk rubble and dumps of ploughsoil. Its projected alignment missed the eastern end of Trench 9 and the northern end of Trench 6. Trench 15 was specifically cut to confirm the direction of the ditch and demonstrated the ditch to be zigzagged in plan. To facilitate the excavation of a slot through the anti-tank ditch Trench 16 was cut perpendicular to the feature's alignment.

The excavated slot demonstrated the ditch to be 4.14m in width and 2.06m in depth. The profile was asymmetrical, comprising a vertical western edge and a sloping eastern edge (*c.* 45°) both of which were weathered towards the lip (Plate 1). The lower part of the profile was stepped and contained evidence of the method of its original excavation. The base consisted of a narrow, regular trench (approximately 1m in width) with four parallel 'teeth' marks scored along its bottom at 0.25m intervals that could have only been created by a toothed bucket of a mechanical excavator. Given the alignment of the trench it is presumed that the machine was aligned the same as the ditch, and that it worked its way backwards as it cut the feature depositing the spoil on one or both sides of the cut. The stepped characteristic of the lower profile would also appear to fit this interpretation.

The infill sequence of the anti-tank ditch can be separated into four broad horizons, beginning with a basal slump of edge erosion material that corresponded approximately with the weathering of the upper profile. Above the erosion deposit was a threefold backfilling sequence which can be demonstrated to have entered the feature from both sides of the cut alternately. Each episode of backfilling was

separated by a layer of re-deposited ploughsoil. The backfill deposits consisted of bulk dumps of 'clean' re-deposited chalk rubble. As with the original excavation process it would appear that the ditch was also backfilled mechanically with the main bulk of the material coming from the above ground earthworks (made from the spoil) but accompanied by spreads of ploughsoil as the machine scraped the earthworks back into the ditch. The volume of material from both sides of the ditch was roughly equal suggesting that earthworks of similar size had existed on both sides of the trap. Artefacts from the backfill included pieces of rusty metal and bottle glass.

The asymmetrical profile of the anti-tank ditch reflected its design as an obstacle. The sloped eastern edge was the outside edge of the 'trap' and the vertical western edge was the inside. The principal of the trap being that an armoured fighting vehicle would be able to drive in but not out. The added earthworks on both sides of the ditch would have presumably been shaped in such a way to accentuate the asymmetry.

F. 7 Cut [028]
World War II defensive ditch / Tank trap. Continues in Trenches 7, 8 and 15.
Linear in plan on a north - south orientation the cut has a very steep sloping western edge, a more gradually sloping eastern edge and a flat base. Total length of feature is unknown, width is 4.15m and maximum depth is 2.06m. The fill of the ditch contained tile, glass and various scrap metal.

Field 5 - Trench 20

The length of this trench was 320m. An extra boxed area was machined around a cluster of postholes to ascertain whether they formed a structure. The natural was a clean slightly off-white chalk. Occasional remnants of the orange brown silt colluvium could be seen, but this was mostly plough truncated. The ploughsoil [099] was 0.3 – 0.35m deep. There were a total of sixteen features, one ditch and fifteen postholes (Figure 5 & 6). Some of the postholes are fairly deep (max depth 0.35m) suggesting that truncation might not have been too great in the areas where the colluvium was sealing the features. Only two postholes contained any dating evidence. F. 77 contained two fragments of worked flint as well as four small sherds of Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age pottery, and F. 18 contained a few crumbs of pottery probably the same date. These postholes were part of a cluster of eight, four of which may form a four-post structure. Ditch F. 10 was aligned in a northwest-southeast direction seen in Trench 43 also; it contained no dating material, but was in alignment with the Post-Medieval ditches seen further to the south.

F. 10. Fill [102] Cut [103]
Gully/small ditch on southeast - northwest alignment. Also picked up in Trench 43.
Cut has gradually sloping edges and a flat base, width 0.75m, depth 0.25m. Filled by compacted pale brown silt.

F. 11. Fill [106] Cut [107]
Oval shaped posthole.
Cut has steep, almost vertical edges and irregular base. Length 0.44m, width 0.30m, depth 0.17m. Filled by pale grey brown chalky silt with frequent medium sized chalk lump inclusions.

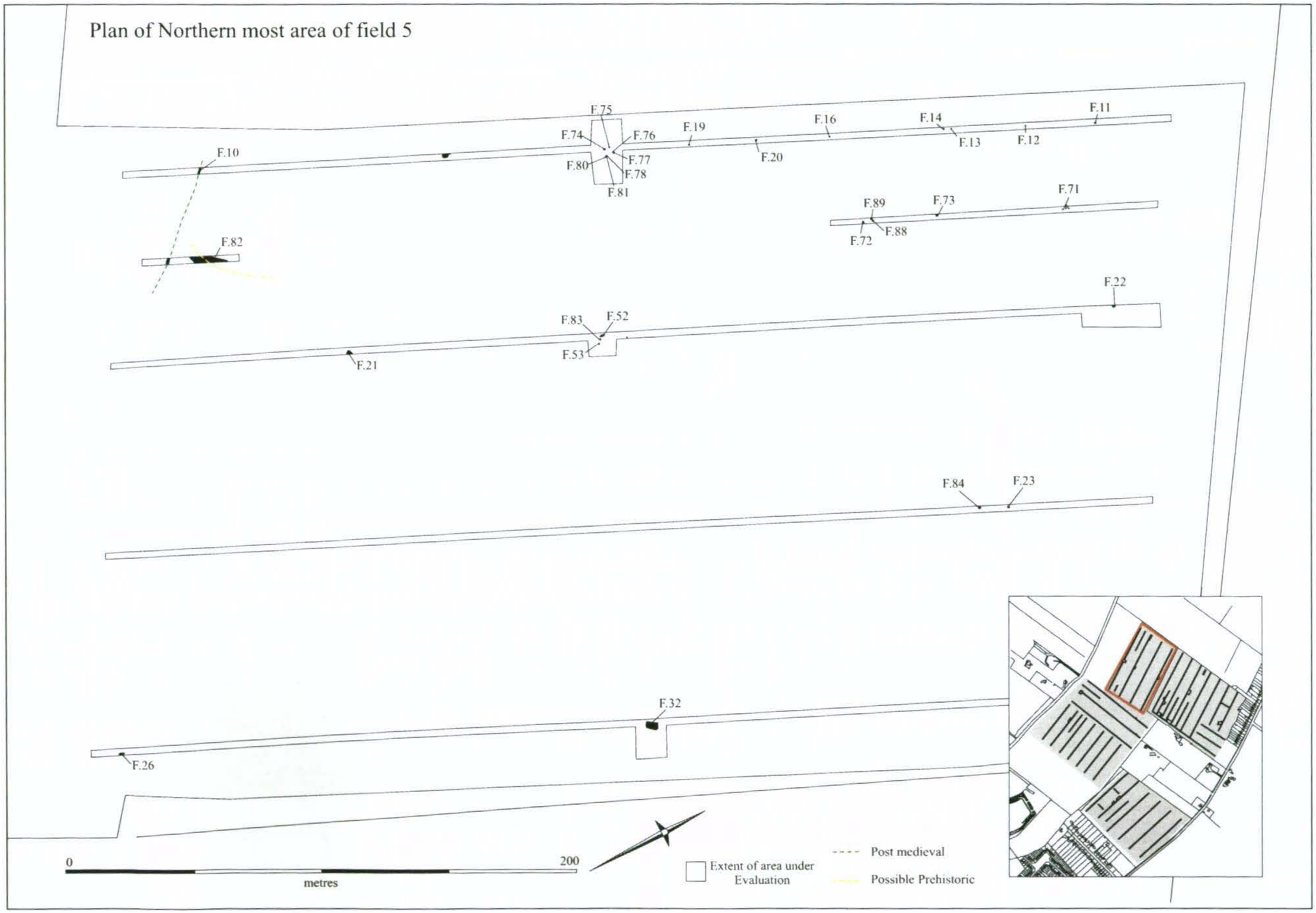
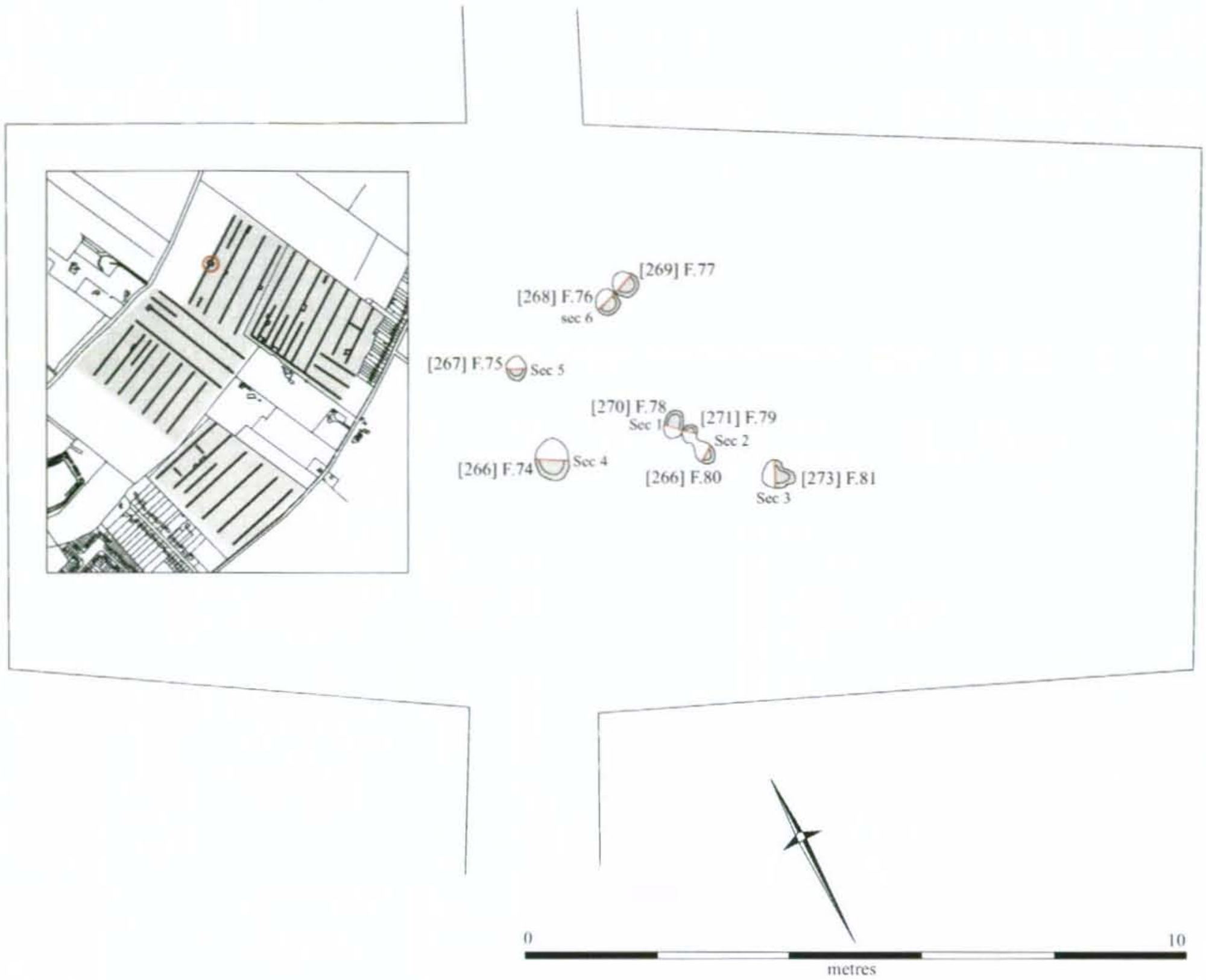

Plan of Northern most area of field 5
F.75
F.74
F.76
F.19
F.16
F.14
F.11
F.13
F.12
F.10
F.80
F.77
F.78
F.20
F.81
F.89
F.73
F.71
F.88
F.72
F.82
F.22
F.83
F.52
F.53
F.21
F.84
F.23
F.32
F.26
0
200
metres
Extent of area under Evaluation
Post medieval
Possible Prehistoric

Figure 5

Detail of trench 20, showing Post holes



Illustrated Sections

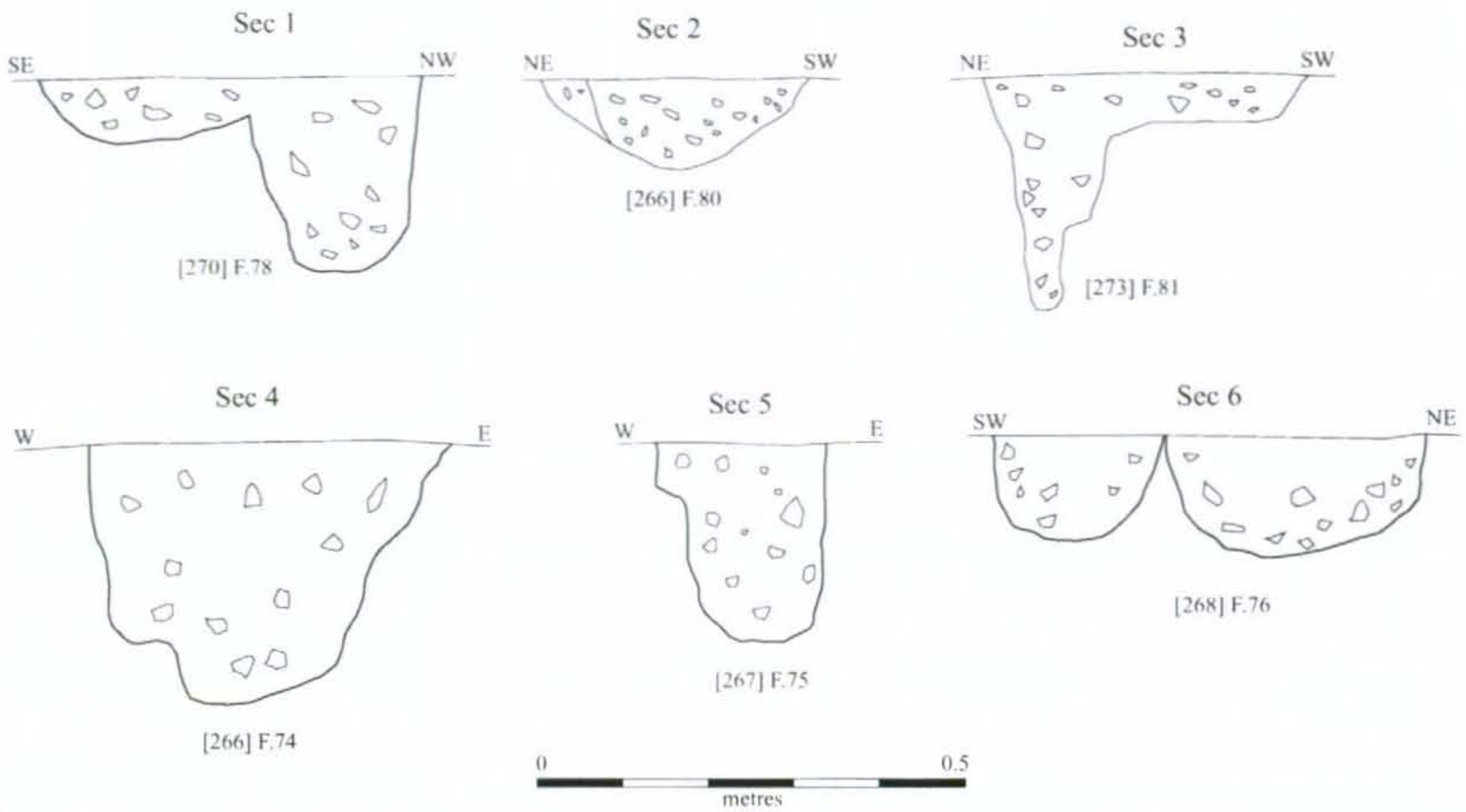


Figure 6

F. 12. Fill [108] Cut [109]
Oval shaped posthole.
Very steep, almost vertical edges and flat base. Length 0.30m, width 0.23m, depth 0.10m.
Filled by a light mid grey brown silt with inclusions of chalk fragments.

F. 13. Fill [110] Cut [111]
Posthole.
Circular cut with vertical edges and a flat base. Diameter 0.28m, depth 0.16m. Filled by a very compact mid grey brown fine, chalky silt with frequent chalk fragment inclusions.

F. 14. Fill [112] Cut [113]
Posthole.
Circular cut with vertical edges and a flat base. Diameter 0.38m, depth 0.28m. Filled by a compact mid grey brown chalky silt with frequent chalk fragment inclusions.

F. 16. Fill [118] Cut [119]
Posthole.
Circular cut with vertical edges and a flat base. Diameter 0.26m, depth 0.24m. Filled by a compact mid grey brown chalky silt with frequent chalk fragments.

F. 19. Fill [124] Cut [125]
Small posthole.
Circular cut with steep sloping sides and a flat, uneven base. Diameter 0.22m, depth 0.10m. Filled by a moderately compact mid grey brown chalky silt with inclusions of medium sized chalk pieces.

F. 20. Fill [126] Cut [127]
Oval shaped posthole.
Cut has moderately steep sloping edges and a rounded base. Width 0.37m, depth 0.11m. Filled by a moderately compact mid grey brown chalky silt with medium sized chalk inclusions.

F. 74. Fill [120] Cut [121]
Posthole.
Circular shaped posthole with steep sloping edges and a slightly concave base. Diameter 0.49m, depth 0.35m. Filled by a moderately compact greyish brown chalky silt with frequent inclusions of chalk fragments.

F. 75. Fill [122] Cut [123]
Sub rectangular posthole.
Irregular shape in plan with steep sloping edges and a flat base. Length 0.42m, width 0.28m, depth 0.26m. Filled by a moderately compact mid grey brown chalky silt with occasional chalk fragments, charcoal flecks and pot crumbs.

Trench 20, extension

F. 76. Fill/Cut [268]
Circular posthole.
Circular cut with steep sloping edges and a rounded base. Diameter 0.21m, depth 0.13m.
Filled by a dark grey brown silty loam with small fragments of chalk and occasional charcoal flecks.

F. 77. Fill/Cut [269]
Circular posthole.
Circular cut with steep, almost vertical edges and a rounded base, diameter of 0.34m and depth of 0.16m. Filled by a pale grey brown silty loam with small fragments of chalk and occasional charcoal flecks. This fill contained four sherds of pottery.

F. 78. Fill/Cut [270]
Oval shaped posthole.
Oval shape in plan, this posthole has vertical edges and a flat base, width 0.38m, depth 0.23m. Filled by a pale grey brown silty loam with small fragments of chalk and occasional charcoal flecks.

F. 79. Fill/Cut [271]
Circular posthole.
Circular in plan, this posthole has a 'bowl'-shaped profile; diameter is 0.25m with maximum depth of 0.09m. Filled by a pale grey brown silty loam with small fragments of chalk and occasional charcoal flecks.

F. 80. Fill/Cut [272]
Circular posthole.
Roughly circular shape in plan, this posthole has a 'V'-shaped profile. Diameter is 0.34m, maximum depth 0.11m. Filled mostly by a pale grey silty loam with small chalk fragments, also filled by a very pale grey chalky silt with small chalk fragments against the northeast edge only.

F. 81. Fill/Cut [273]
Possible posthole.
Irregular shape in plan, this feature has varying and irregular edges and an irregular base. It has a steep angled slot with a stepped northern edge. Approximate dimensions, 0.73m long, 0.40m wide and 0.30m deep. Filled by a pale grey brown silty loam with small chalk fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.

Trench 21

The length of this trench was 320m. Two boxed areas were machined around an area of pits and possible ditch butt end, all of which turned out to be tree throws. The natural was a clean slightly off-white chalk. Occasional remnants of the orange brown silt colluvium could be seen, but this was mostly plough truncated. The ploughsoil [099] was 0.3 – 0.35m deep. There was a total of five features, two possible pits, one irregular oblong shaped pit and two postholes (Figure 5). There were a number of natural features within this trench, mostly tree throws, some of which were sample excavated and contained charcoal fragments. Only burnt flint and charcoal was found in F. 52, the irregular shaped pit, possibly suggesting a prehistoric date. The postholes less than 0.20m deep contained no artefacts but were probably related to F. 52.

F. 21. Fill [128] Cut [129]
Terminus of ditch or half a pit obscured by trench edge.
Cut has moderately steep sloping edges onto a flat base. Length and width unknown, maximum depth is 0.57m. Filled by a pale grey brown silt with loose chalk fragments.

F. 22. Fill [134] Cut [135]
Oblong pit or rectangular terminus of ditch/gully on east - west alignment.
Rectangular in plan, moderately gently sloping edges with slightly rounded base. Full length is unknown, width is 0.90m and depth is 0.31m. Filled by a moderately compact but crumbly light yellowish brown chalky silt with occasional small to medium sized pieces of chalk and occasional charcoal flecks.

F. 52. Fill [199] Cut [198]
Small irregular shaped feature with possible posthole at northwest end.

Very irregular shape in plan, 1.0m in length, 0.50m wide with depth of 0.19m. Gradual sloping sides and irregular base. 0.30m in length, 0.20m wide with a depth of 0.22m. Filled by a pale orange brown silt with fragments of chalk. Fill contained charcoal and one burnt flint.

F. 53. Fill [201] Cut [200]
Posthole.
Oval in plan with steep sloping edges, 0.40m in length, 0.30m wide with maximum depth of 0.17m. Filled by a pale orange brown silt with chalk fragments.

Trench 21, extension

F. 83. Fill [250] Cut [251]
Posthole.
Circular in plan with almost vertical edges and a flat base. Diameter 0.30m, depth 0.15m. Filled by a light creamy brown clayey silt with chalk fragment inclusions.

Trench 22

The length of this trench was 320m. The natural was a clean slightly off white chalk, becoming very marly with streaks of pale orange beige silt in the northern quarter. Occasional remnants of the orange brown silt colluvium could be seen, but this was mostly plough truncated. The ploughsoil [099] was 0.3 – 0.35m deep. There were two features, one ditch/gully butt end and one posthole (Figure 4). Neither contained any artefacts, though ditch **F. 84** appeared similar to the gully butt ends in Trench 43, that were dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

F. 23 Fill [132] Cut [133]
Posthole.
Circular in plan (dia. 0.30m) with almost vertical edges and a flat base; depth 0.15m. Filled with a moderately compact pale brown silt with moderate chalk inclusions.

F. 84 Fill [130] Cut [131]
Terminus of northeast-southwest oriented ditch.
Cut has moderately sloping edges and a concave base; 0.65m wide and 0.30m deep. Filled by a moderately compact pale reddish brown silt with chalk fragments.

Trench 23

The length of this trench was 320m. An extra boxed area was machined to expose the full extent of a pit. The natural was a clean slightly off white chalk, becoming very marly with streaks of pale orange beige silt in the northern quarter. Occasional remnants of the orange brown silt colluvium could be seen, but this was mostly plough truncated. The ploughsoil [099] was 0.3 – 0.35m deep. There were two features, one shallow almost rectangular feature and one Post-Medieval ditch/gully butt end (Figure 5 & 7). The shallow pit F. 32 contained pottery sherds dating to the Late Iron Age and Romano-British period and the environmental sample produced some charred wheat and barley grains within the fill (Roberts, Appendix 2).

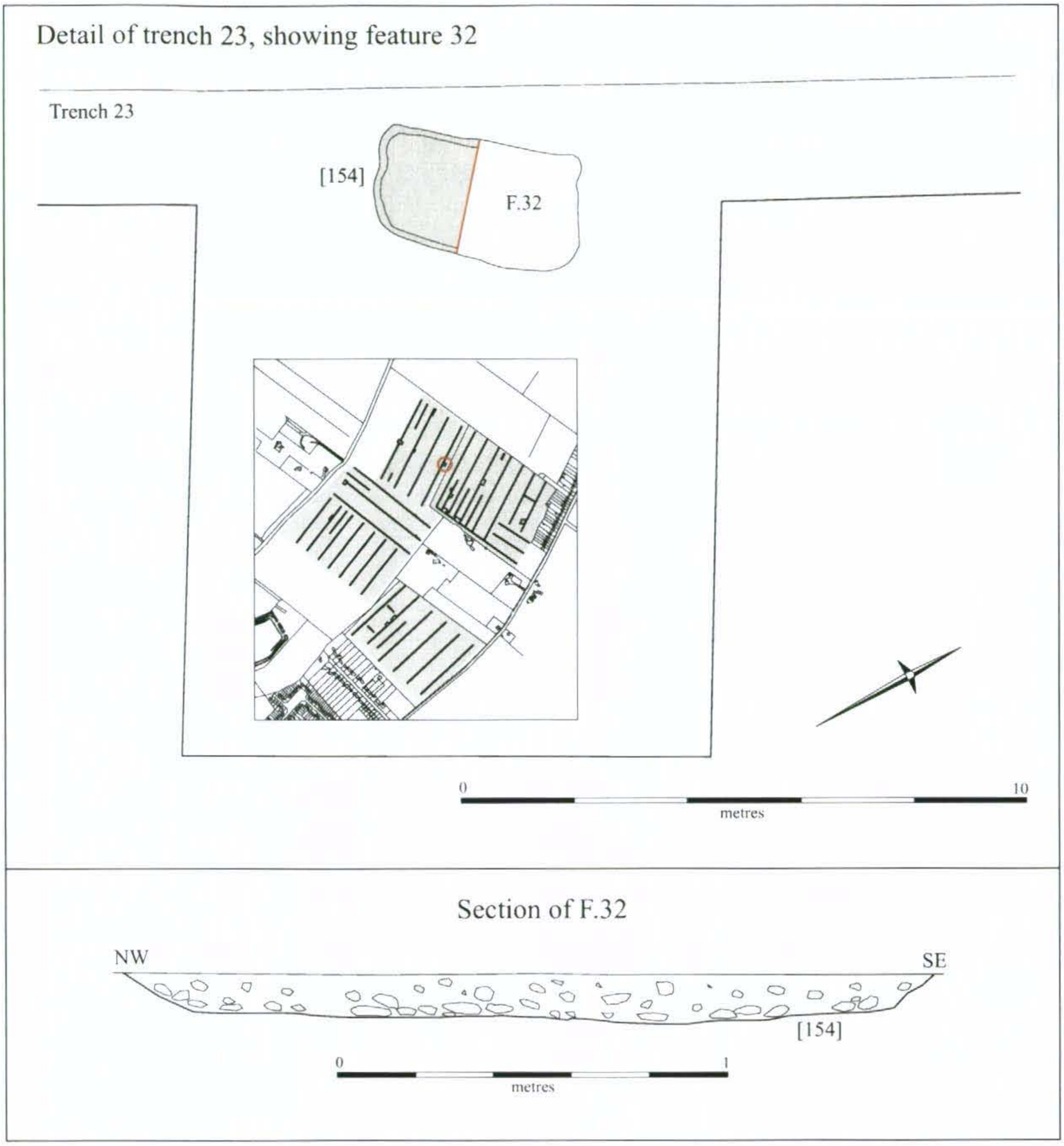

Detail of trench 23, showing feature 32
Trench 23
[154]
F.32
0
10
metres
Section of F.32
NW
SE
[154]
0
1
metres

Figure 7

F. 26. Fill [139] Cut [140]
Curvilinear ditch/pit.
Cut has steep sloping edges and a flat base with a width of 0.70m and maximum depth of 0.48m. Filled by a light grey brown silt with chalk lump inclusions. The fill contained sherds of Post-Medieval pottery and glass.

F. 32. (Partially in extension to trench) Fill [153] Cut [154]
Rectangular feature.
Cut has moderately sloping, uneven edges and a generally flat base. Total length is 3.79m, width is 1.18m and maximum depth is 0.12m. Filled by a moderately compact greyish mid brown chalky silt with medium sized chalk fragment inclusions and occasional flecks of mineralised charcoal. Fill contained three small sherds of pottery and one possible struck flint.

Trench 24

The length of this trench was 340m. An extra boxed area was machined to expose the full extent of a burnt feature to verify if it may have been a hearth, it turned out to be a burnt out tree throw. The natural was mostly a clean slightly off white chalk, with streaks of rusty orange silt with frequent gravel inclusions, sometimes medium - large flint nodules (0.25m x 0.10m) were seen especially in the eastern quarter. Occasional remnants of the orange brown silt colluvium could be seen, but this was mostly plough truncated, the ploughsoil [099] was 0.3 – 0.35m deep. There were three features, one posthole, one oval pit and a burnt out tree throw which was sampled. No artefacts were retrieved except for a flint flake and burnt flint from the tree throw F. 28 (Figure 8).

F. 28. Fill [144] Cut [145]
Burnt out tree throw.
Irregular/sub-rectangular in plan with almost vertical edges and a steep sloping, irregular base. 1.40m in length, 0.48m in width and 0.38m deep. Filled by [144], a compact, pinkish red, fine chalky silt with frequent chalk flecks, occasional burnt flint and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill [146], a very compact mid brown chalky silt with frequent chalk flecks and large charcoal fragments.

F. 30. Fill [149] Cut [150]
Oval pit.
Linear/oval in plan, wider at the south end and tapering to the north. Sheer sided to the west, steeply rising on the east side with a flat base. 1.30m in length, 0.80m wide with a maximum depth of 0.40m. Filled by compact grey brown silt with frequent chalk lump inclusions.

F. 85. Fill [147] Cut [148]
Posthole.
Sub-circular shape in plan, steep sloping edges and a concave base. 0.30m in length, 0.25m wide and 0.14m deep. Filled by a pale brown chalky silt.

Trench 25

The length of this trench was 340m. An extra boxed area was machined to check whether a cluster of postholes was structural and revealed that they formed a roundhouse. The natural was a clean slightly off white chalk. Occasional remnants of the orange brown silt colluvium could be seen surviving to a depth of 0.15m, the

ploughsoil [099] was 0.3 – 0.35m deep. There were a total of 24 features, six Post-Medieval pits or enclosure ditches, four pits, six individual postholes and eight postholes forming a roundhouse structure (Figure 4).

The roundhouse (F. 33) was made up of eight postholes (four in the trench and four in the subsequent extension) in a circular formation. The postholes were evenly spaced at an average distance of 1.5m apart, with the exception of [158] and [181] which were slightly closer together (0.65m apart), possibly marking an entrance or porch to the southeast. Most had a survived to a considerable depth, the two at the proposed entranceway facing southeast being the deepest, perhaps for extra support (Figure 9 & Plate 2). The circle of posts defined an internal area of c.4m and probably acted as internal roof supports, beyond which there would have been an outer wall. Since no remains of an outer gully or wall-line were revealed, it was difficult to gain an impression of the full size of the roundhouse. Dating evidence was recovered from two of the roundhouse postholes. A scrap of pottery and two flint flakes, one possibly being utilsed as a blade, were found in posthole fill [237]. In the deepest posthole ([157], 0.45m deep) five fragments from an Early Bronze Age urn were retrieved as well as some burnt stone (Knight, Appendix 1).

One of the pits (F. 44) was located adjacent to the roundhouse but is unlikely to have been contemporary, as it would have partly blocked the entranceway. Most of the other pits and postholes were located at the same northwestern end of the trench as the roundhouse. A number of natural tree throw features were found scattered along the length of the trench and a burnt out tree throw was found in the southeastern end. Its identification as such was confirmed which was confirmed by excavating an extra boxed area to expose its full extent.

The Post-Medieval ditches were very shallow and only one contained dating evidence (fragments of coal). They were all aligned southwest-northeast and could be seen to continue 60m to the south in Trench 26. They are probably the enclosure ditches present on the Pre-Enclosure plan (Figure 12), which were aligned in the same direction and follow the present day boundary alignments. These ditches were also visible as cropmarks on the aerial photographic survey. One pit in the eastern end of the trench, next to one of the ditches, contained 17th century pottery.

F. 29. Fill [151] Cut [152]
Post-Medieval enclosure/boundary ditch on southwest-northeast orientation.
West edge is very steep, almost vertical, east side more gently sloping. Base is flat. Full length is unknown, width is 0.80m and total depth is 0.35m. Filled by a light brown compacted silt with moderate medium sized chalk fragment inclusions and occasional flint and charcoal inclusions. One fragment of burnt stone was retrieved from the fill.

F. 31. Fill [159] Cut [160]
Post-Medieval pit.
Oval shape in plan with steep sloping edges and a flat base. Length unknown, width 0.75m, depth 0.75. Filled by a reddish brown chalky silt with moderate inclusions of chalk pieces and frequent gravel and small stones. Finds from the fill included one pottery sherd. There is silting at the top of the cut.

F. 33. Roundhouse.
Fill [155] Cut [156]
Posthole
Circular in plan with steep sloping edges and a flat base. 0.45m long, 0.36m wide and 0.23m deep. Filled by a very compact greyish mid brown chalky silt with moderate medium sized chalk fragment inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks.

Fill [157] Cut [158]
Posthole
Circular cut with a sharp break of slope from the surface, steep sloping edges and a tapered base. 0.38m long, 0.31m wide and 0.45m deep. Filled by a very compact greyish mid brown chalky silt with medium sized chalk lump inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. Finds from the fill included one sherd of Bronze Age pottery and three burnt stones.

Fill [178] Cut [179]
Posthole
Circular cut with a sharp break of slope from the surface, steep sloping edges and a flat base. 0.38m long, 0.31m wide and 0.29m deep. Filled by a very compact greyish mid brown chalky silt with a moderate amount of medium sized chalk inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks.

Fill [180] Cut [181]
Posthole
Circular cut with a sharp break of slope from the surface. The northern edge is vertical and the other edges are very steeply sloped, the base is tapered. 0.36m long and 0.33m wide with a maximum depth of 0.34m. Filled by a very compact greyish mid brown chalky silt with a moderate amount of medium sized chalk inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks.

Fill [237] Cut [238]
Posthole
Circular cut with vertical edges and a flat base. 0.34m width, 0.34m length and 0.23m deep. Filled by a very compact greyish mid brown chalky silt with a moderate amount of medium sized chalk inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. Finds from this fill included two possible struck flints and pottery sherds.

Fill [239] Cut [240]
Posthole
Circular cut with a sharp break of slope from the surface. Steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Length 0.36m, width 0.36m and depth 0.25m. Filled by a moderately compact greyish brown chalky silt with inclusions of chalk pieces and occasional charcoal flecks.

Fill [241] Cut [242]
Posthole
Circular cut with a sharp break of slope from the surface and slightly undercutting edges onto a flat base. There are evidence of tool/cutting marks on the edges. Length 0.30m, width 0.30m and depth is 0.36m.

Fill [243] Cut [244]
Posthole
Circular cut with steeply sloping edges and a rounded base. 0.33m long, 0.30m wide and 0.39m deep. Filled by a moderately compact greyish mid brown clayey silt with moderate medium sized chalk inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. Finds included two small snail shells.

F. 35. Fill [161] Cut [162]
Post-Medieval boundary/enclosure on northeast-southwest alignment.
Linear cut with gently sloping edges and a rounded base. Width 3.70m, depth 0.40m. Filled by a light brown chalky silt with occasional loose chalk fragments increasing in frequency towards the base of the cut.

F. 36. Fill [163] Cut [164]
Post-Medieval boundary/enclosure ditch on northeast-southwest alignment.
Linear cut with gently sloping edges and a flat base. Width 3.20m, depth 0.20m. Filled by a loose, light brown chalky silt with frequent chalk fragments.

F. 37. Fill [165], [166], [167] Cut [168]
Oval pit.
Cut has an abrupt break of slope from surface and steep sloping edges onto a flat base. Full length is unknown as the feature continues beyond the trench edge. Width 1.90m, depth 0.81m. Filled by [165], a moderately loose light yellowish brown silt with small chalk fragment inclusions; [166], a loose, friable light yellowish brown silt with medium sized chalk blocks and occasional charcoal flecks; and [167], a moderately loose yellowish mid brown silt frequent medium sized fragmented chalk blocks.

F. 38. Fill [169] Cut [170]
Oval pit.
Small oval shaped cut with vertical edges and a flat base, extending beyond the trench edge to the south. Length 0.70m, width 0.30m+, depth 0.35. Filled by a compact mid orange brown chalky silt with frequent chalk fragments and flecks of charcoal towards the base of the fill.

F. 39. Fill [171], [172] Cut [173]
Posthole.
Sub oval shape in plan with very steep edges and an irregular base. Length 0.46m, width 0.40m, depth 0.21m. Filled by [171], a compact yellowish mid brown silt with frequent medium sized chalk block fragment inclusions; and [172], a loose yellowish light brown silt with frequent chalk fragment inclusions.

F. 40. Fill [174] Cut [175]
Terminus of possible Post-Medieval ditch on northeast-southwest alignment.
Linear in plan terminating to the north with rounded corners. Cut has steeply sloping edges and a rounded but lumpy base. Full length is unknown, width is 0.85m and maximum depth is 0.37m. Filled by a fairly loose dark reddish brown fine chalky silt with occasional charcoal flecks.

F. 41. Fill [176] Cut [177]
Posthole.
Circular shape in plan with steep and vertical edges and an irregular base. Diameter 0.30m and depth is 0.12m. Filled by a compact reddish brown chalky silt with moderate chalk fragment inclusions.

F. 42. Fill [178] Cut [179]
Posthole.
Oval in plan with steep sloping edges and a flat base. Length 0.38m, width 0.31m depth 0.29m. Filled by a compact greyish mid brown chalky silt with chalk lump inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks.

F. 43. Fill [180] Cut [181]
Posthole.
Circular shape in plan with steep sloping edges and a flat base. Length 0.36m, width 0.33m, depth 0.34m. Filled by a compact greyish mid brown chalky silt with chalk lump inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks.

F. 58. Fill [210] Cut [211]
Posthole.
Oval shape in plan with steep sloping edges and a flat base. Length 0.72m, width 0.54m, depth 0.23m. Filled by moderately compact greyish dark brown clayey silt with frequent chalk fragment inclusions.

Plan of trenches in Field 5, Southern half.

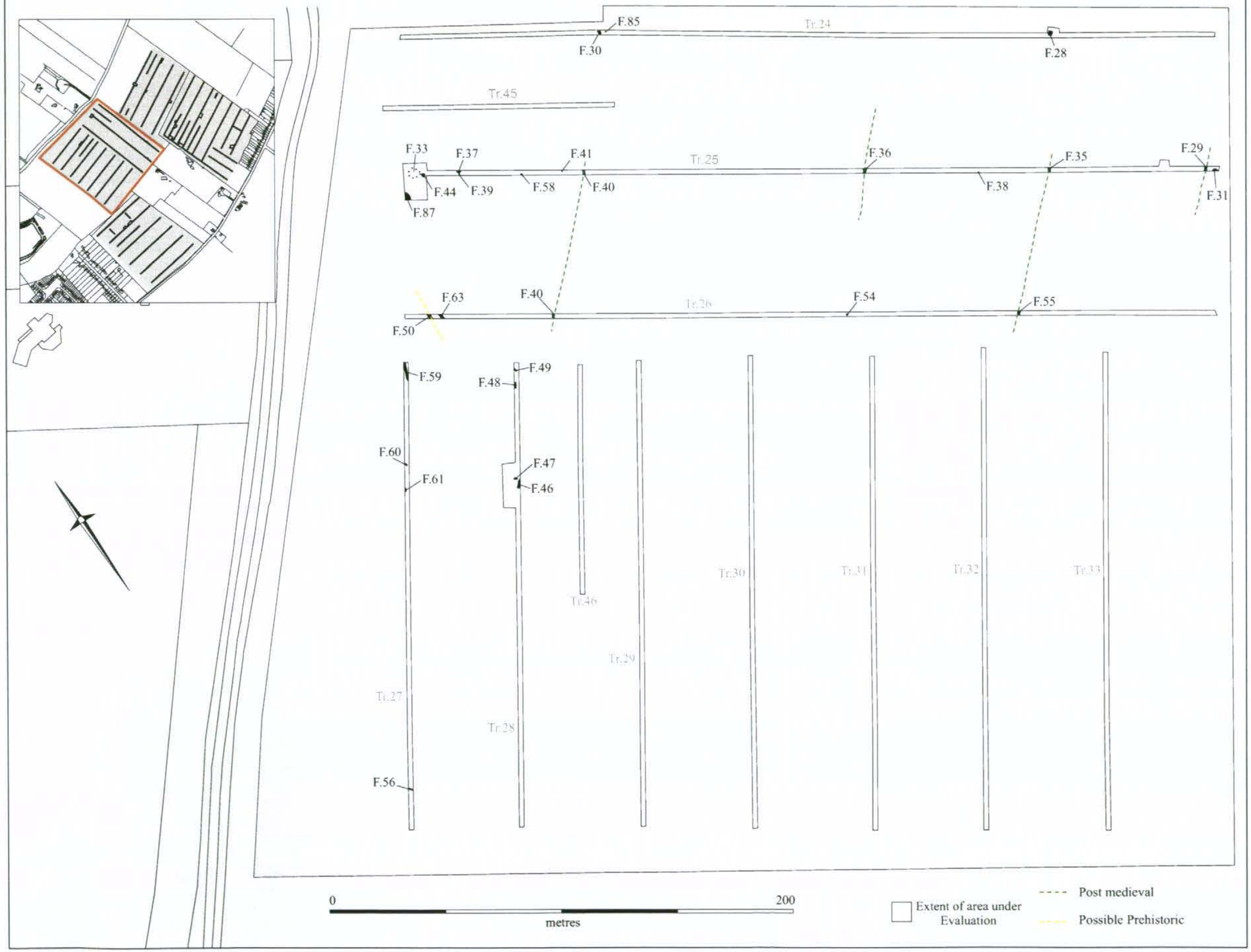
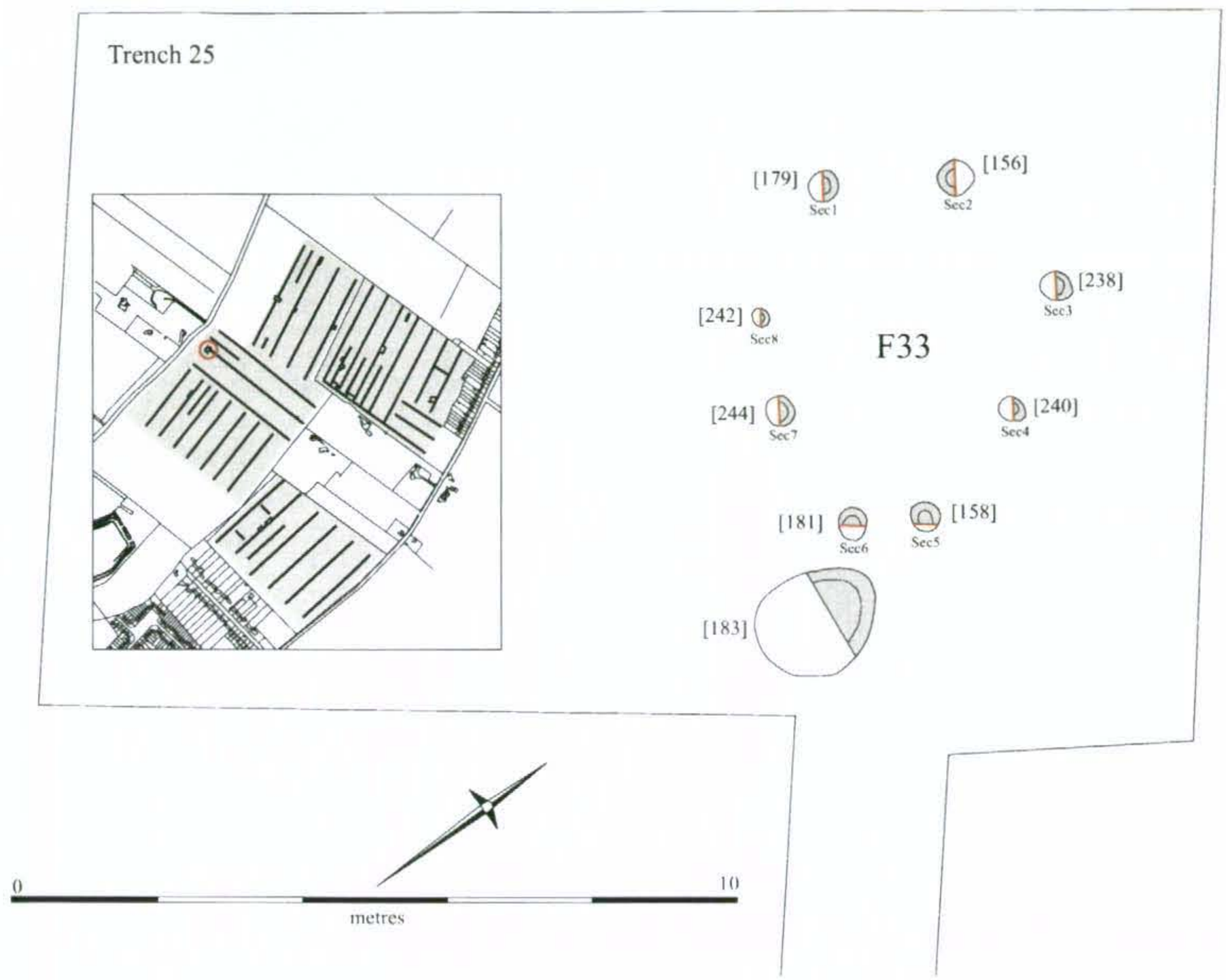


Figure 8

Detail of trench 25, showing the Round house



Illustrated Sections

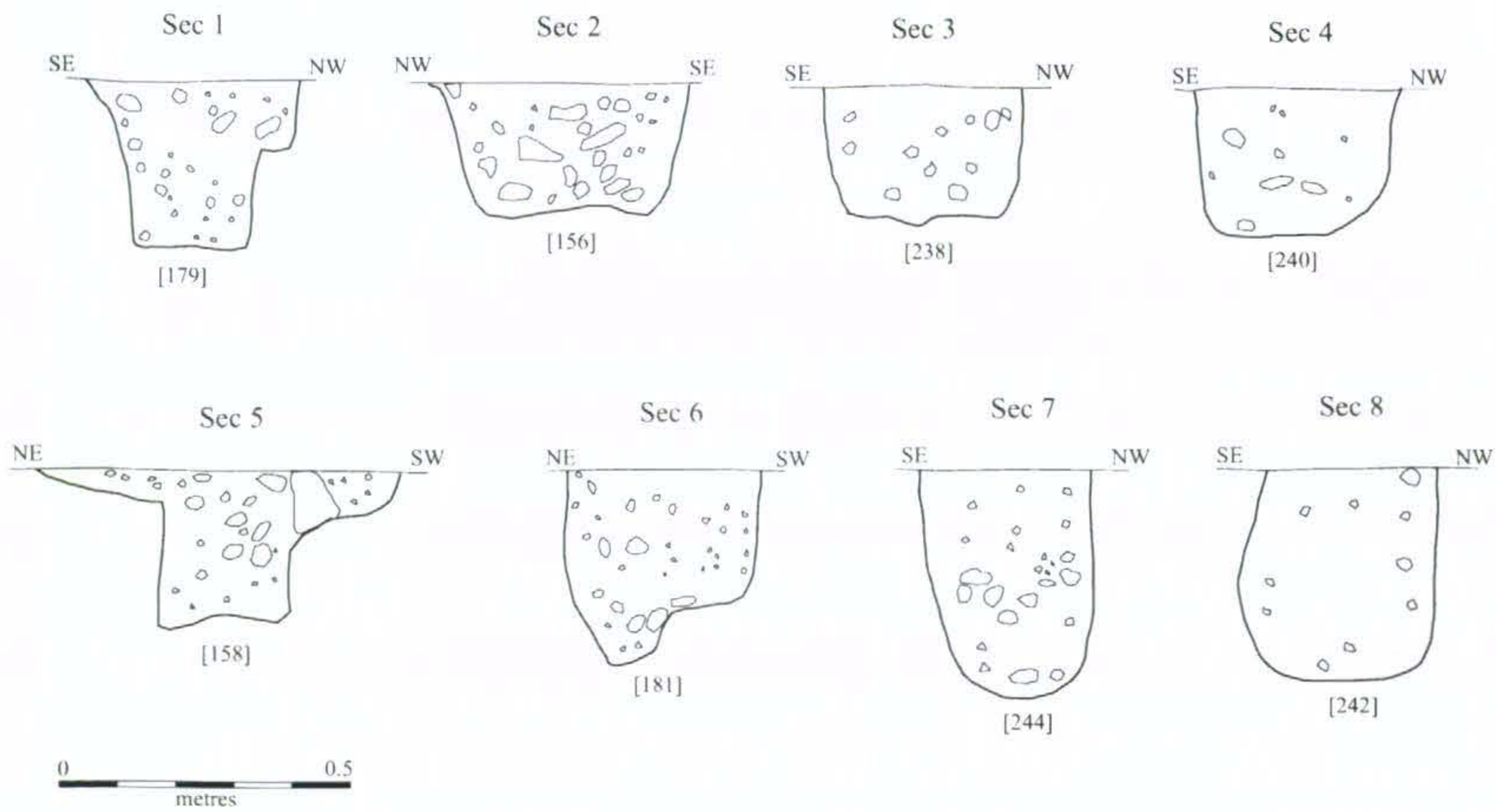


Figure 9

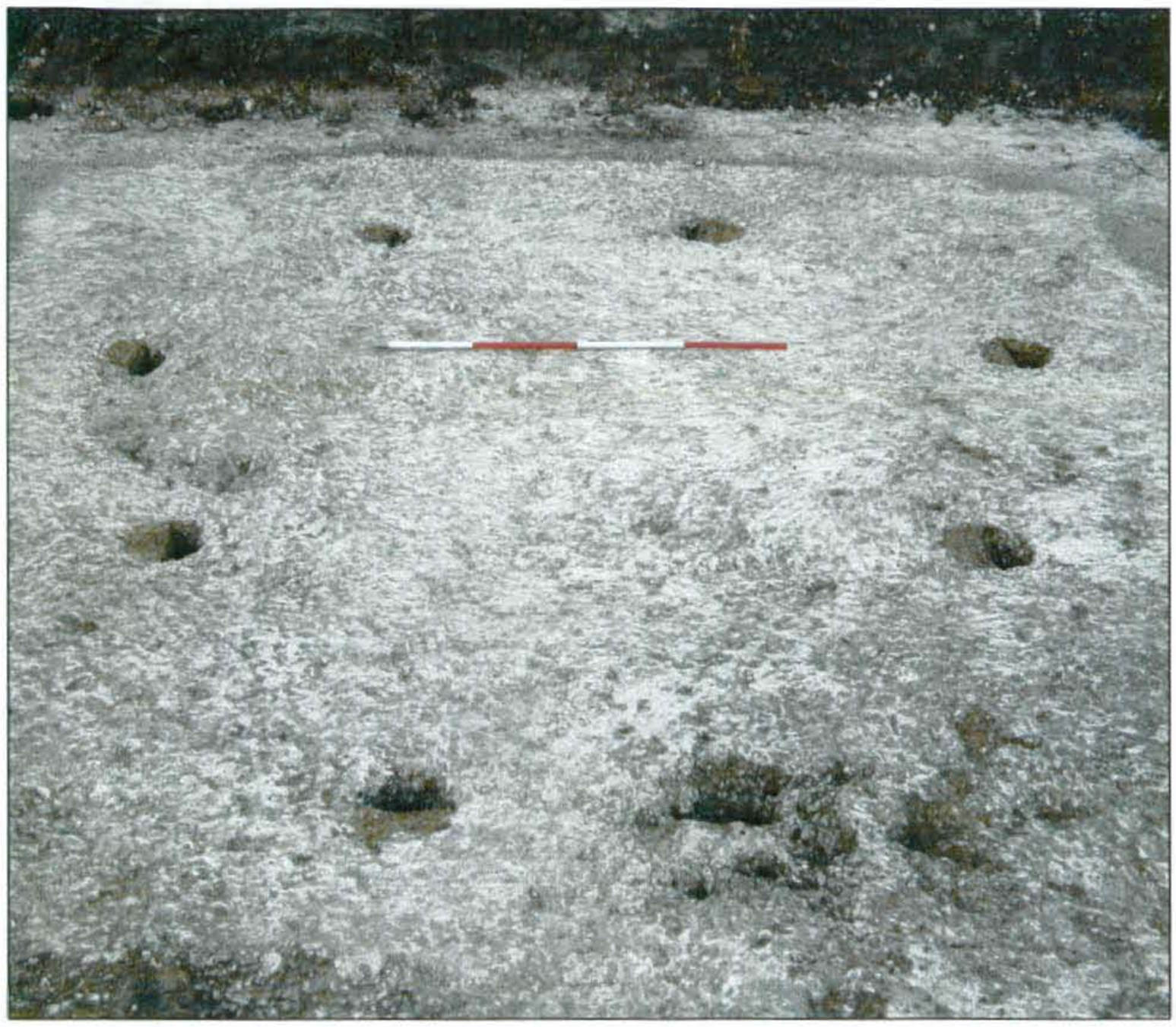


Plate 2. Roundhouse F.33

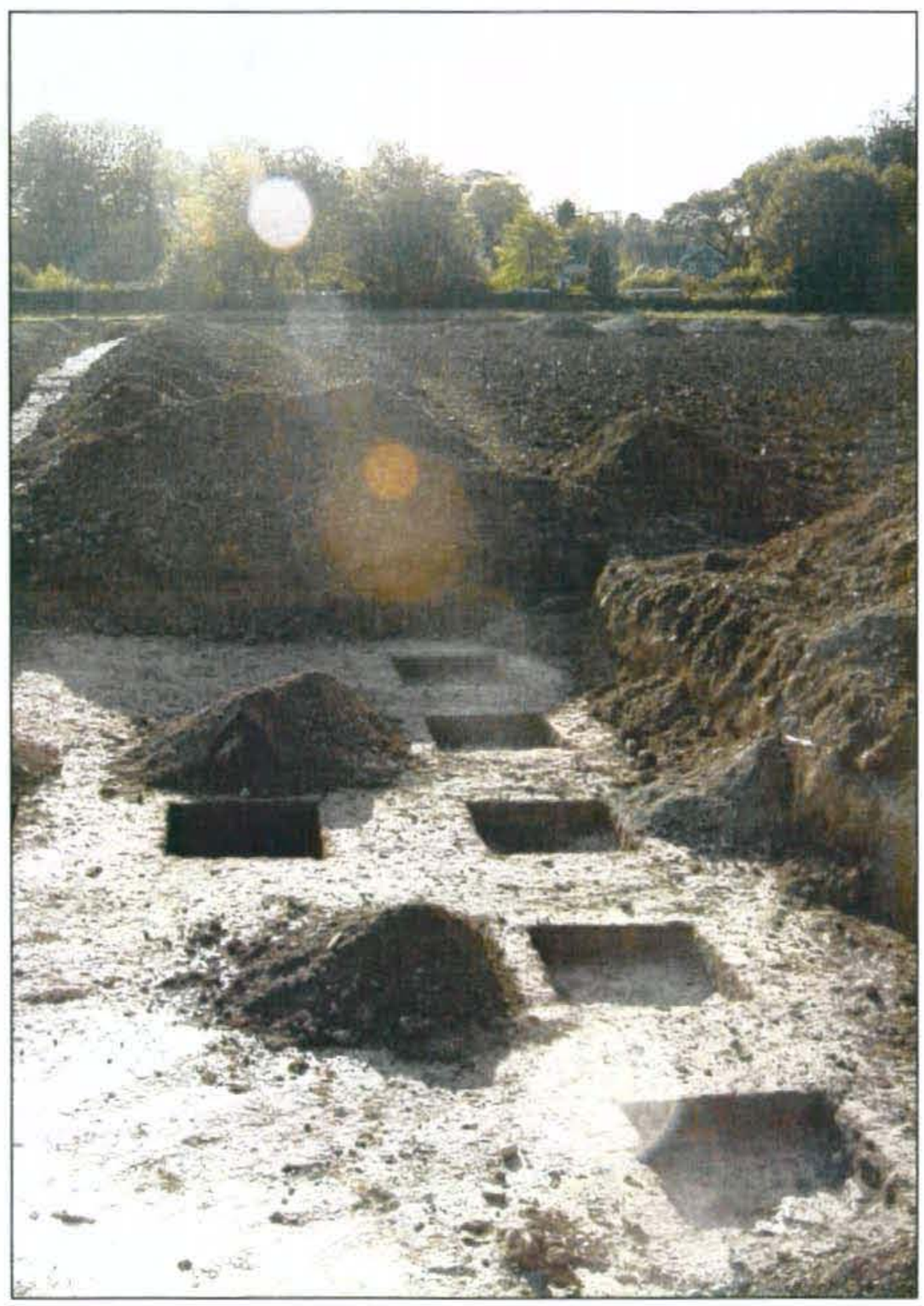


Plate 3. Sampling F.69

Trench 25 extensions

F. 44. Fill [182] Cut [183]
Pit.
Sub circular shape in plan with moderate sloping edges and a rounded base. Length 1.85m, width 1.36m, maximum depth 0.44m. Filled by a very compact greyish mid brown chalky silt with frequent medium sized chalk fragment inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks.

F. 86. Two parallel shallow, narrow linear features, possible gullies or plough scars on north - south alignment.

Fill [280] Cut [281]
Linear in plan with gradual sloping edges and rounded base. Width 0.23m, maximum depth 0.04m. Filled by a moderately compact mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small chalk inclusions.

Fill [285] Cut [286]
Linear in plan with gradual sloping edges and a rounded base. Width 0.20m, depth 0.05m. Filled by a moderately compact mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small chalk inclusions.

F. 87. Fill [282], [283] Cut [284]
Possible pit.
Sub circular in plan, mostly obscured beneath northeast corner of trench extension. Moderate sloping edges and irregular rounded base. Truncated by F. 86 from above. Width 2.5m+, maximum depth 0.42m. Filled by [282], a very compact mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate medium sized chalk lump inclusions and flints, one large stone and occasional charcoal flecks; and [283], a very compact mid brownish grey chalky clay with medium sized chalk lump inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks.

Trench 26

The length of this trench was 340m. The natural was mostly a clean slightly off-white chalk. The eastern half of the trench was heavily plough truncated with streaks of colluvium. Occasional remnants of the orange brown silt colluvium could be seen, surviving beneath the ploughsoil [099], which was 0.3 – 0.35m deep. There were four features - one pit and three ditches. One ditch F. 55 was a continuation of the Post-Medieval ditch F.35 from Trench 25. Pit F.54 was also possibly Post-Medieval due to the nature of its fill. The two ditch features at the western end of the trench hold a different north-south alignment. No artefacts were retrieved from these features and so their date is indeterminable. However they do run alongside the Medieval furlong boundary which can still be seen as a ridge across the field and so may be related to this (Figure 8).

F. 50. Fill [194] Cut [195]
Ditch, north - south orientated.
Cut has abrupt break of slope from surface with an almost vertical northeast edge and a very steep southwest edge and a flat base. Width 0.99m, maximum depth 0.39m. Filled by a compact yellowish pale brown silty sand with frequent small and occasional medium sized rounded pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.

F. 54. Fill [202] Cut [203]
Oval shaped pit.
Cut has vertical edges and a rounded base. 0.83m in length, 0.68m wide, maximum depth 0.27m. Filled by a soft dark grey brown silty sand with occasional grey patches as a result of

bioturbation, occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Fill contained two burnt stones and one burnt nut/fruit stone.

F. 55. Fill [204] Cut [205]
Ditch, northeast-southwest orientated.
Linear cut with gentle break of slope from surface, very gently sloping edges and a flat base. Width 1.42m, depth 0.15m. Filled by a compact yellowish light brown silt with moderate inclusions of chalk fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.

F. 63. Fill [214] Cut [215]
Ditch, north - south orientated.
Linear cut with steep sloping edges and an uneven base. Width 1.12m, maximum depth 0.21m. Filled by a very compact greyish mid brown sandy silt with medium flint stone and small chalk fragment inclusions.

Trench 27

The length of this trench was 200m (Figure 8). The natural was much more marly with frequent patches of beige silt colluvium amidst the chalk. The colluvium becomes much deeper (maximum depth 0.55m) downslope in the southern end of the trench. The ploughsoil [099] was 0.3 – 0.35m deep. There were four features - one pit and three ditches. One ditch, F. 56, was aligned northwest - southeast and was similar in size and dimensions to F. 10 in Trench 20, hence possibly Post-Medieval in date. Ditch F.59 was not wholly convincing and may have been a furrow or natural feature infilled with colluvium, such as an ice crack. F. 60 and 61 may also be natural features.

F. 56. Fill [207] Cut [206]
Small drainage ditch, northwest - southeast orientated.
Cut has steep sloping edges and a relatively flat base. Width 0.78m, depth 0.38m. Filled by a loose, orangish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions.

F. 59. Fill [221] Cut [220]
Ditch, approximately northeast-southwest orientated.
Cut has moderately steep sloping edges and an irregular base. Width 1.15m, depth 0.36m. Filled by a soft pale orangish grey brown clayey silt with frequent chalk inclusions and patches of dark grey brown silt.

F. 60. Fill [219] Cut [218]
Terminus of southeast - northwest orientated ditch.
Cut has a steep sloping south edge and a more gradual sloping north edge with a an irregular, slightly rounded base. Width 0.72m, depth 0.31m. Filled by a moderately loose dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional small chalk fragment inclusions.

F. 61. Fill [217] Cut [216]
Possible irregular shaped pit.
Cut irregular in plan with steep, inconsistent edges and an irregular, rounded base. Width 1.30m, depth 0.30m. Filled by a moderately compact, dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks.

Trench 28

The length of this trench was 200m (Figure 8). An extra boxed area was machined to expose the full extent of a group of possible pit/gully features. The natural was much more marly with frequent patches of beige silt colluvium amidst the chalk. The colluvium became much deeper (maximum depth 0.65m) downslope in the end of the trench. The ploughsoil [099] was 0.3 – 0.35m deep. There were four possible features, with one possible furrow. After exposing more of these features they became less convincing and appear to be dark filled natural features.

F. 46. Fill [187] Cut [186]
Terminus of ditch, east - west orientated.
Terminating to the southwest, this cut has a steep sloping west edge, a more gradual sloping east side and a relatively flat base. Width 0.88m, depth 0.31m. Filled by a compact dark grey brown silty clay with moderate chalk fragment inclusions and frequent medium sized pebbles.

F. 47. Fill [189] Cut [188]
Sub-rectangular pit/posthole. Continues into trench extension.
Cut has moderately steep sloping edges and a rounded base. Length 1.65m, width 0.79m, maximum depth 0.24m. Filled by a compact pale orange, grey brown silty clayey chalk with occasional rounded and sub-rectangular chalk fragment inclusions.

F. 48. Fill [191] Cut [190]
Drainage ditch/gully, northeast-southwest orientated.
Cut has steep sloping edges and a rounded base. Length 2.62m, width 0.55m, maximum depth, 0.22m. Filled by a compact dark grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragment inclusions.

F. 49. Fill [193] Cut [192]
Terminus of ditch, north - south orientated.
Cut has very steep sloping edges and a narrow rounded base. Width 0.59m, depth 0.31m. Filled by a compact dark grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragment inclusions.

Trench 29 - 33

These trenches were all 200m in length (Figure 8). The natural was much more marly with frequent patches of beige silt colluvium amidst the chalk. The colluvium became much deeper at various intervals along the trenches, such as beneath the Medieval furlong. Only natural features were found in these trenches, along with the occasional furrow.

Judgmental Trenches - Trench 43

The length of this trench was 29m. The natural was a clean, slightly off-white chalk. Occasional remnants of the orange brown silt colluvium could be seen, surviving beneath the ploughsoil [099] that was 0.3 – 0.35m deep. Two ditch features found. That in the southern end of the trench was a continuation of the Post-Medieval ditch F.10 from Trench 20 (Figures 8 & 10). Ditch F. 82 was a large slightly curving feature and was 5m wide with a depth of 1.2m. It contained worked flint in its upper fill but the lower fills were sterile, having the appearance of slowly accumulated natural chalk wash-ins with the occasional collapse/crumbling of the edges due to weathering. The northern side of the feature contained much more loose chalk

fragments in its fills which imply there may have originally been some sort of bank/mound on this side. It could have been part of a large enclosure, though its circuit would then probably have had to interrupt as it was not exposed within any of the adjacent trenches. Alternatively, the ditch could define a circular perimeter and relate to either a ploughed-out barrow or ring-ditch.

F. 10. Fill [102] Cut [103]
Ditch or gully, approximately northwest - southeast orientated. Also picked up in trench 20. Cut has a gentle break of slope from surface with moderate sloping edges, which abruptly break onto a flat, narrow base. Width 0.72m, depth 0.25m. Filled by a moderately compact, pale brown silty fill.

F. 82. Fill [287], [288], [289], [290], [291], [292] Cut [293]
Large enclosure ditch, northeast-southwest orientated.
Cut has an abrupt break of slope from the surface and moderately steep sloping edges. The break from the edges onto the base is abrupt and the base itself is moderately flat.
Width 5.0m, depth 1.20m. The following fills were observed:

[287], a moderately compact dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional medium sized pebbles and fine chalk fragments.
[288], a moderately compact pale yellowish brown slightly clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks.
[289], a compact light creamy brown chalky silt with occasional charcoal flecks.
[290], a moderately loose pale creamy brown chalky silt with frequent medium sized chalk block fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.
[291], a loose pale brown chalk with very frequent medium sized chalk block fragments.
[292], a moderately compact, friable pale brown chalky silt with moderate charcoal flecks.

Trench 44

The length of this trench was 99m (Figure 5). The natural was a clean, slightly off-white chalk. Occasional remnants of the orange brown silt colluvium could be seen, surviving beneath the ploughsoil [099] that was 0.3 – 0.35m deep. There were eight features, including four postholes relating to a probable roundhouse and three gullies with two related postholes. The four postholes (collectively F. 71) formed a curvilinear line suggesting they were part of a roundhouse structure, the spacing of the postholes was similar (1.35m) to that of roundhouse F. 33, as was the diameter of 4m. Large pottery sherds from a courseware jar were found in one posthole, which dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

Three gully butt ends were found in the southern half of the trench, two of which had postholes on their southern edge. One posthole F. 73 and the adjacent gully contained Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery sherds as well as burnt stone. These gullies are probably structural features.

Fill [253] Cut [252]
Posthole (**F. 71**).
Circular in plan with very steep, almost vertical edges and a flat base. 0.22m long, 0.23m wide with a maximum depth of 0.23m. Filled by a brown grey, soft silty clay with no obvious inclusions.

Fill [255] Cut [254]
Posthole (**F. 71**).
Rectangular in plan with very steep, almost vertical edges and a pointed base. 0.21m long, 0.15m wide with a depth of 0.17m. Filled by a grey brown soft clayey silt with no obvious inclusions.

Fill [257] Cut [256]
Posthole (**F. 71**).
Circular shape in plan this cut has very steep, almost vertical edges and a flat base, 0.21m long, 0.20m wide with a depth of 0.26m. Filled by a brown grey soft clayey silt with no obvious inclusions.

Fill [259] Cut [258]
Posthole (**F. 71**).
Crescent shaped in plan this cut has very steep, almost vertical edges and a flat base, 0.30m long, 0.12m wide with a depth of 0.11m. Filled by a pale beige brown soft clayey silt with no obvious inclusions.

F. 72. Fill [260] Cut [261]
Terminus of small ditch / gully, east - west orientated.
Cut has steep sloping edges and a flat base. Width 0.43m, depth 0.22m. Terminus is abrupt and the corners are rounded. Filled by a pale grey brown soft clayey silt with chalk fragment inclusions.

F. 73.
Terminus of gully and posthole, obscured mostly by the trench edge.

Fill [263] Cut [262]
Gully
Cut has steep sloping edges and a moderately flat base. Width 0.45m, depth 0.30m. Filled by a pale grey brown soft clayey silt with chalk fragment inclusions.

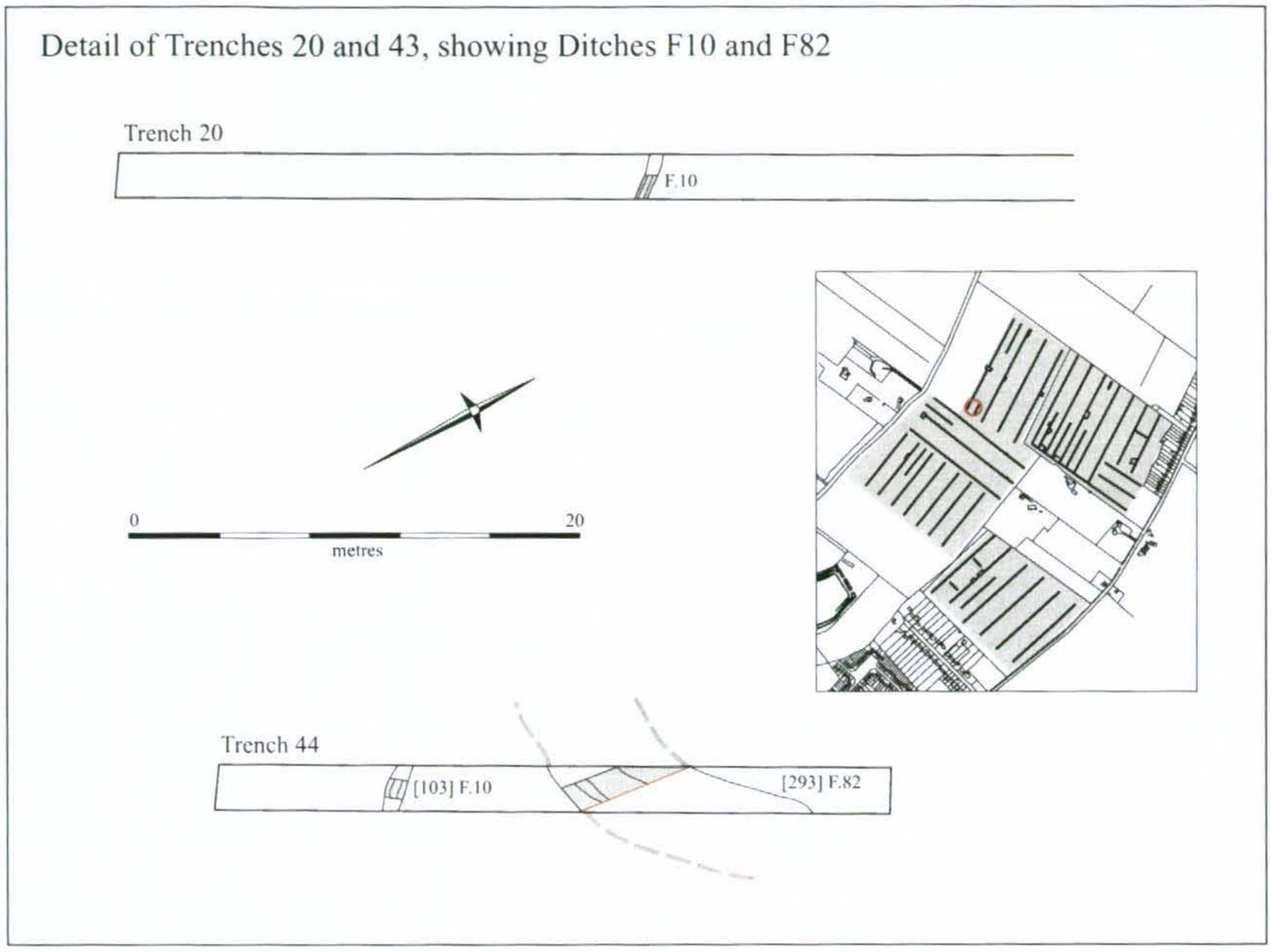
Fill [265] Cut [264]
Posthole
Cut has moderately steep sloping edges and base is unknown as it continues beyond the limit of excavation. 0.40m wide, depth 0.13m. Filled by a pale grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments and occasional charcoal flecks; contained pottery.

F. 88. Fill [275] Cut [274]
Posthole.
Circular in plan with very steep, almost vertical edges and a flat base. 0.22m long, 0.21m wide and 0.22m deep. Filled by a moderately soft grey brown clayey silt with no obvious inclusions. This posthole appears to truncate **F. 89**, a ditch terminus to the north.

F. 89. Fill [277] Cut [276]
Terminus of ditch, east - west orientated.
Cut has very steep, almost vertical edges and a flat base. Width 0.31m , depth 0.26m. Filled by a soft, loose brown grey clayey silt with no obvious inclusions. This ditch appears to be truncated by **F.88**, a posthole to the south.

Trenches 45 and 46

The length of both of these trenches was 99m. The natural was mostly a clean, slightly off-white chalk, in Trench 46 the natural was patched with streaks of colluvium. Occasional remnants of the orange brown silt colluvium could be seen, surviving beneath the ploughsoil [099], which was 0.3 – 0.35m deep; only natural features were found in these trenches.


Detail of Trenches 20 and 43, showing Ditches F10 and F82
Trench 20
F.10
0
20
metres
Trench 44
[103] F.10
[293] F.82

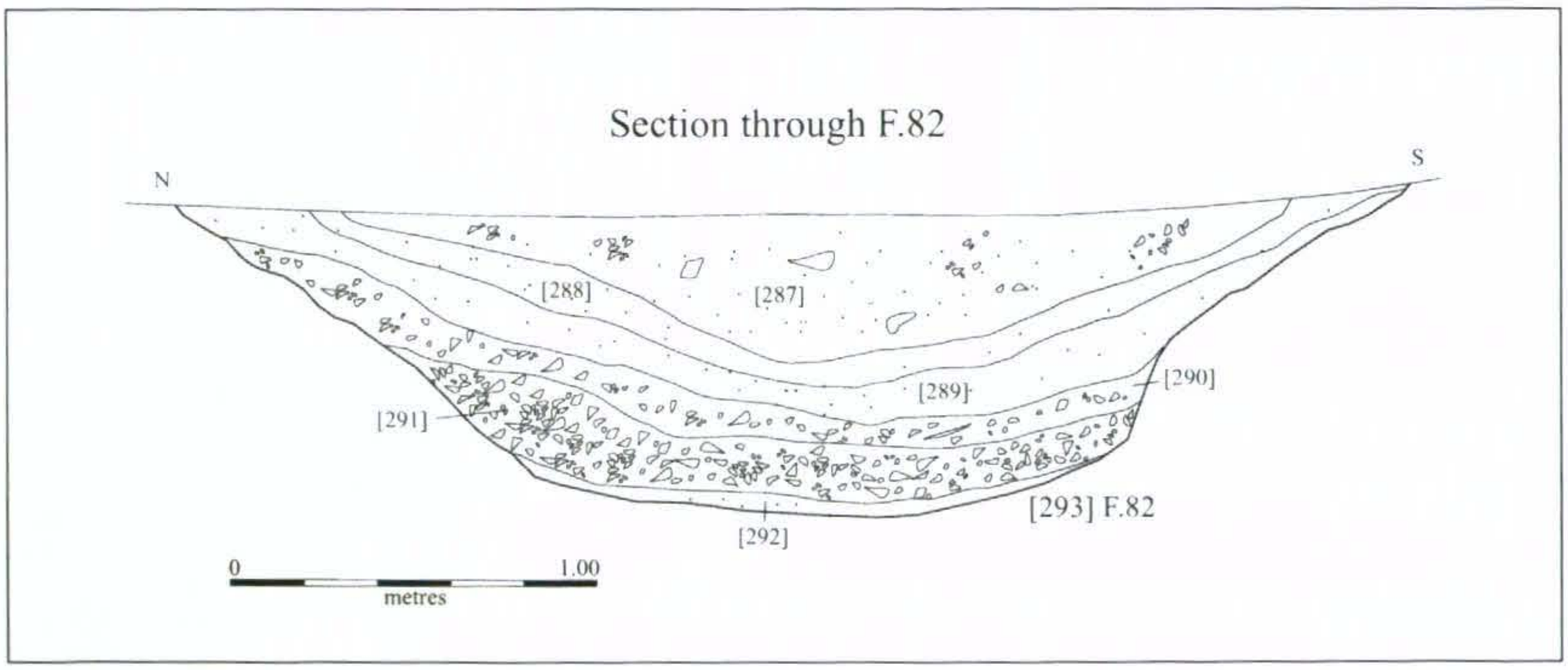

Section through F.82
N
S
[288]
[287]
[289]
[290]
[291]
[292]
[293] F.82
0
1.00
metres

Figure 10

Field 2 (Figure 11)

Trench 34

The length of this trench was 260m. The natural was a clean, slightly off-white chalk beneath the ploughsoil [099], which was 0.3 – 0.35m deep. Root disturbance could be seen in the southwestern end. One tree throw contained two worked flints, otherwise were only four, narrow Post-Medieval ditches (see Trench 35 for description) found in this trench.

Trench 35

The length of this trench was 260m; two boxed areas were machined around two large features. The natural was a clean, slightly off-white chalk found beneath the ploughsoil [099], which was 0.3 – 0.35m deep. Pockets of deep colluvium could be seen to have infilled natural hollows, with a maximum depth of 0.65m. These must have been open during the Bronze Age as the fill of them contained pottery, flint and bone fragments. One hollow, F. 69, was sample excavated in metre-squares (Plate 3). The eight squares excavated contained 73 fragments of animal bone, five fragments of Early Bronze Age pottery and five pieces of worked flint.

One Post-Medieval ditch F. 70 was also tested and was found to contain a brick/tile fragment. This ditch could be seen to continue into Trenches 40 and 34, and probably relates to those on the pre-Enclosure plan (Figure 12).

F. 69. Fill [247] Cut [246]
Hollow.
Full dimensions unknown as the feature continues beyond the extent of trench and extension. Width 7.5m, depth is 0.70m.
Filled by a medium grey brown clayey chalky silt with occasional medium sized stones, flint nodules, moderate small chunks of chalk and occasional charcoal flecks. This deposit produced several artefacts. Though it is thought to have built up naturally, and despite the finds, there is no evidence of any deliberate backfill. A colluvium deposit sealed this fill.

F. 70. Fill/Cut [248]
Medieval / Post-Medieval boundary ditch, northwest - southeast orientated.
Cut is vary narrow with steep sloping sides and a flat base. Width 0.40m, depth 0.14m. Filled by a pale orange brown sub-soil with a band of pale orange grey clay.

Trench 36

The length of this trench was 260m. The natural was a clean, slightly off-white chalk beneath the ploughsoil [099], which was 0.3 – 0.35m deep. Pockets of deep colluvium could be seen to have infilled a natural hollow, with a maximum depth of 0.65m.

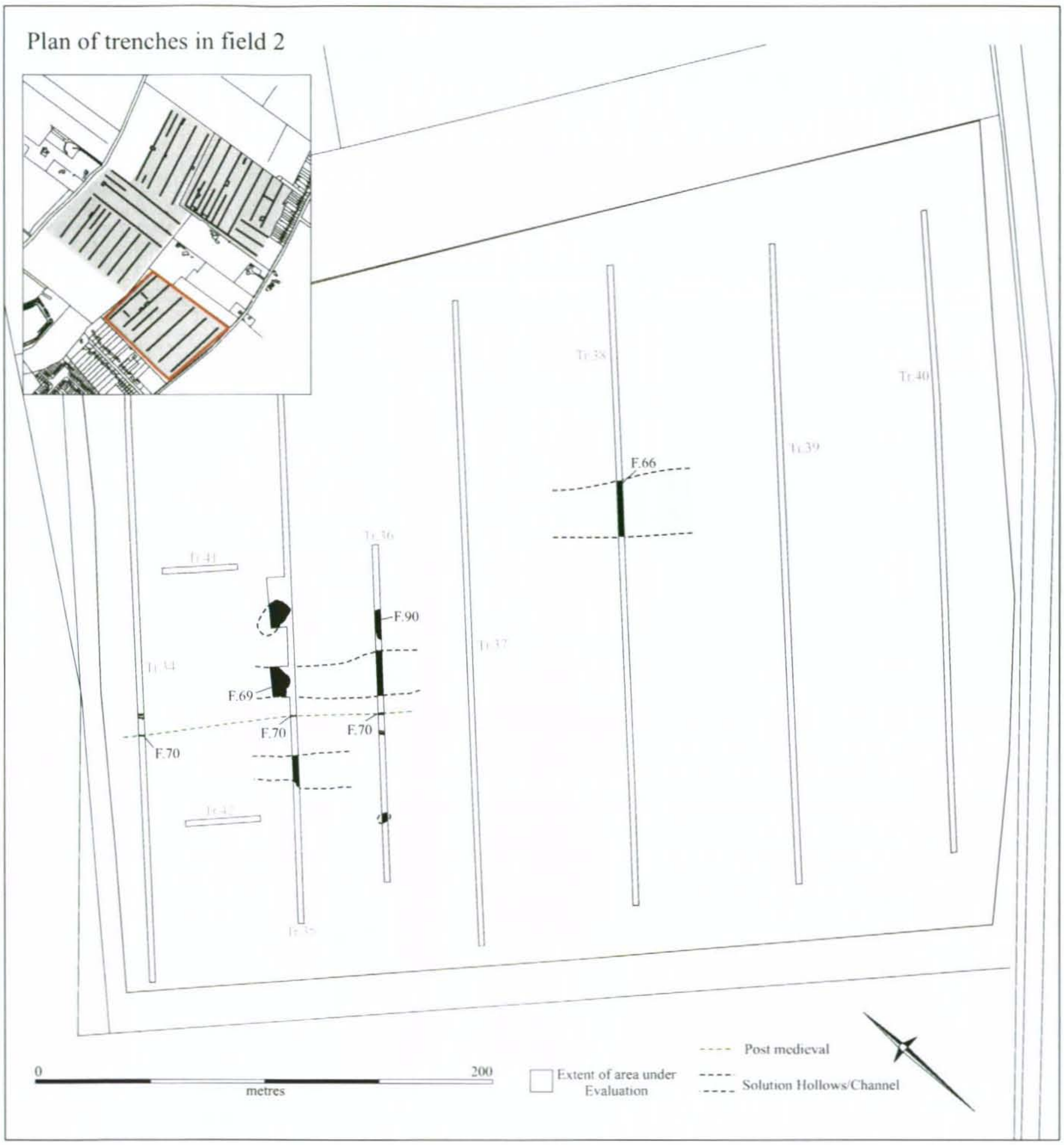

Plan of trenches in field 2
Tr.38
Tr.40
Tr.39
F.66
Tr.36
Tr.41
F.90
Tr.37
Tr.34
F.69
F.70
F.70
F.70
Tr.42
Tr.35
0
200
metres
Extent of area under Evaluation
Post medieval
Solution Hollows/Channel

Figure 11

Trench 38

The length of this trench was 260m. The natural was a clean, slightly off-white chalk beneath the ploughsoil [099], which was 0.3 – 0.35m deep. Pockets of deep colluvium could be seen to have infilled a natural hollow, with a maximum depth of 0.65m, and a number of tree throws. Some of the latter were tested, but they produced no artefacts. Hollow F. 66 contained eight sherds from a decorated early Bronze Age Food Vessel or Collared Urn. It also had a cluster of stones, some of which were burnt and lay in the base of the fill.

F. 66. Fill [233], [234], [235]
Natural Hollow.
The full dimensions of this feature are unknown as they extend beyond the edges of the trench. 16.5m wide, this hollow is 0.90m deep. The edges are very gradually sloped and the base is mostly flat with occasional irregular natural depressions. Filled by: [233], a sub-soil like deposit which seals the main hollow fill. This is a fine dark orange brown silt, moderately compact with occasional small stones and flecks of chalk; [234], a dark brown silt with patches of orange brown silt within. This deposit has been heavily disturbed by bioturbation, with occasional chalk fragments and flecks. Very 'peaty' in appearance, it contained a sherd of Bronze Age pottery. Fill [235], a very compacted pale grey chalky silt, lay on the base of the hollow.

Trenches 37, 39 and 40

The length of these trenches was 260m. The natural was a clean, slightly off-white chalk with patches and streaks of colluvium beneath the ploughsoil [099], which was 0.3 – 0.35m deep. Only natural features were found in these trenches.

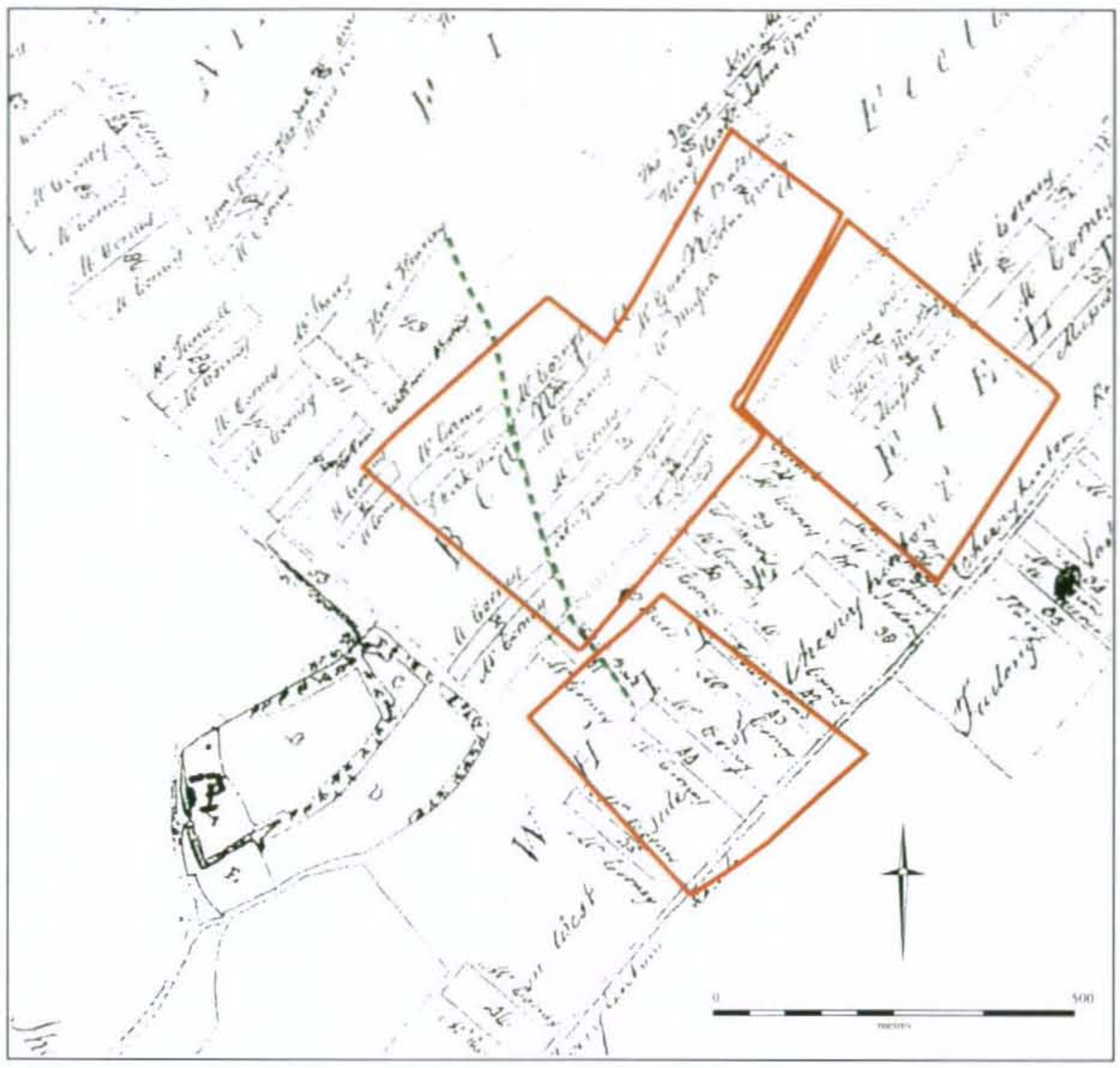
Judgmental Trenches - Trench 36

The length of this trench was 135.5m. The natural was a clean, slightly off-white chalk found beneath the ploughsoil [099], which was 0.3 – 0.35m deep. Pockets of deep colluvium could be seen to have infilled a natural hollow, with a maximum depth of 0.65m. There was one large natural hollow in the trench, which contained a cluster of burnt flint within a small area (22 fragments). The same Post-Medieval ditch as exposed in Trench 35 could also be seen in this trench.

F. 90. Fill [295]
Natural hollow.
Full dimensions of this feature are unknown as it extends beyond the trench edges, however it does appear to be at least 16.5m wide. The edges of the hollow are very gradually sloping and the base is mostly irregular. Filled by a dark brown silt with patches of orange brown silt and occasional chalk fragments and flecks; heavily disturbed by bioturbation. This deposit is very 'peaty' in appearance; it included large quantities of burnt flint and stone.

Trench 41 and 42

The length of these trenches was 29m. The natural in both was a clean, slightly off-white chalk with patches and streaks of colluvium beneath the ploughsoil [099], which was 0.3 – 0.35m deep. Only natural features were present .


0
500
metres

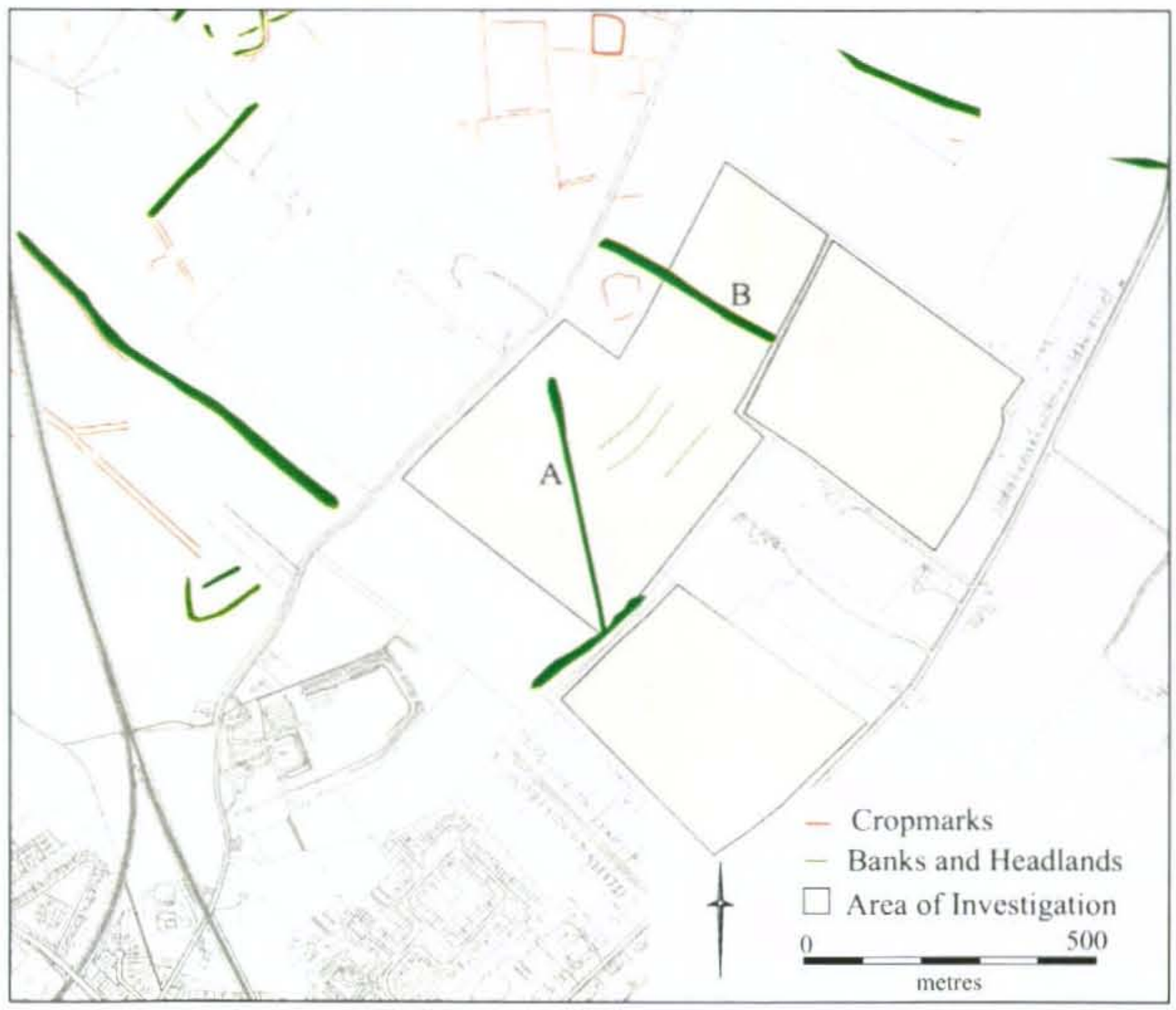

A
B
Cropmarks
Banks and Headlands
Area of Investigation
0
500
metres

Figure 12

Discussion (Evans, Gibson & Whittaker)

Amongst the earliest 'features' revealed within the proposed development were the hollows/channels, a number of which were present in the trenches in Field 2 (Figure 11). Similar features have been found around Cambridgeshire (Duxford: Evans 1990 and McFadyen 1999; Ely: Masser & Evans 1999), and an example at Pampisford was rich in artefacts from the Mesolithic through to the mid-Late Bronze Age (Pollard 2002). At both sites the hollows were sampled using the same methodology of metre-square sampling. The hollow at Shelford had a very low artefact density compared with that at Pampisford, where 342 fragments of worked flint were retrieved compared to only 10 here. The Pampisford hollow lay adjacent to a Middle Bronze Age ring-ditch and settlement features and is thought to have been utilised to extract flint nodules as *in situ* flint knapping was found; subsequently it became a locale for convenient refuse disposal. The Shelford 'hollows' differ inasmuch as they are natural peri-glacial features (i.e. not a product of human action). Generally they do not appear to have been a focus of significant depositional activity and - as demonstrated by the fieldwalking plots (Figure 2) - seem to have trapped artefacts probably brought downslope by hill-wash. This being said, Beadsmore's analysis of the material from fieldwalking Cluster E suggest that it has some period integrity and evidences earlier Neolithic activity. Located within the southwestern quarter of Field 2, it concides with a slight knoll/rise which is flanked by periglacial channels on its northern side. Although no features were present in Trench 42, which was excavated across the crown of the rise, considerable quantities of finds - all of Early Bronze Age date - were recovered from a hollow nearby in Trench 35 (F. 69; Food Vessel/Collared Urn-associated finds were also recovered from F. 66 in Trench 38). The hollow immediately flanking the north side of the knoll in that trench was not itself excavated. However subtle, this 'hill' does have landmark-like qualities and it may well have attracted transient usage (i.e. camping).

Aside from the F. 66 and 69 channels/hollows, the only other direct sub-surface evidence of Early Bronze Age activity within the development area was found in on the Arnold Land, where Beaker sherds were retrieved from what was probably a tree throw. A ring-ditch revealed on the air photographs was sampled in the 1999 evaluation lying 200m away to the west of the area of the Field 2 hollows, but no dating evidence was recovered (Hinman 1999a; the *de facto* ritual attribution of the 'shaft' found nearby in the earlier phase of fieldwork must be considered suspect given the excavator's overtly dominant ritual interpretations, see below). As further discussed below, there appears to be some discrepancy between the surface scatter 'sites' and sub-surface features. Apart from E, of Neolithic date, the lithic clusters would otherwise seem to be Beaker/Early Bronze Age associated (lacking diagnostic finds, Cluster D is unattributable). The two thumbnail scrapers identified within the 'background' assemblages would also date to this period. This would suggest considerable landscape activity during Beaker/Early Bronze Age times, but which left little sub-surface register.

Occupation evidence from the Middle to Late Bronze Age (c. 1600 – 1000 BC) was recorded in two areas in Field 5; on the northern slope of Clark's Hill and on the southwestern side. Roundhouse structure F.33 comprised of eight postholes with an internal diameter of 4 metres, fragments of a probable Middle Bronze Age Urn were found in one of the postholes demarcating the entranceway, which typically of the

Bronze Age structural tradition, faced towards the southeast. Similar roundhouses of this period have been found throughout Cambridgeshire, (e.g. Barleycroft Farm, Needingworth: Evans & Knight 1997; Whittlesey Brick Pits, Peterborough: Gibson & Knight 2002). One structure found at Eye Quarry in 1999 was very similar having the same number of postholes and diameter, in which pottery was also found concentrated in the posthole on the northern side of the entranceway (McFadyen 2000). A scattering of possible pit and posthole features continue c. 75m further to the east along Trench 25 suggesting the possibility for further 'roundhouse settlement'.

There appears to be a relatively blank area further to the north of this area with only natural features and the occasional possible pit in Trench 24, until the middle of Trench 20, c. 220m away. In this trench there is a scatter of sixteen postholes. Where the trench was boxed out around the only posthole that held any dating evidence, a cluster of postholes that formed a possible four post structure was identified. The pottery was dated to the late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age (c. 1000 BC – 400 BC) suggesting that these features were probably not contemporary with the settlement area further to the south. Trench 44 revealed four postholes that were forming a semi-circular pattern (F. 71), possibly part of a roundhouse; pottery from one of these was dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. Three gully terminals were also probably structural, possibly being eavesdrip gullies; they contained pottery sherds of the same date as well as burnt stone. In the area directly to the west, the evaluation in 1999 found at least eight postholes that are probably part of the same Late Bronze Age settlement that appears to be concentrated around this northern half of Field 5.

Although Bronze Age settlement has been discovered, no associated field system has been located in the area; only one ditch (F. 50, Trench 26) which is off alignment with all the Post-Medieval enclosure ditches, is possibly prehistoric. This ditch follows a north – south alignment that is similar to the field system cropmarks seen across Granham's road to the north (Palmer 1999). Although not dated at this point, they clearly related to the larger 'Addenbrookes' chalk plain landscape (Evans 2002; Hinman 2001), and are probably of later Iron Age/Roman attribution. The potential status and long-term interrelationships of this ditch are further discussed below.

The large ditch F. 82 located in Trench 43 contained worked flint in the upper fill, which appeared to have been infilled after the ditch had already partially silted up. The quantity of chalk fragments that had become incorporated into these lower fills on the ditch's northern edge is suggestive of a bank or mound. The ditch did not continue into any of the surrounding trenches. This, and the positioning of the feature close to the cropmark enclosure to the northwest, could suggest that it may actually be the same feature and that this cropmark has been plotted slightly too far to the west (Figures 1 & 3; Palmer 1999); the 1999 evaluation did not find any sign of the cropmark enclosure in the trenches specifically placed to locate it (Hinman 1999b). Alternatively, and perhaps more likely, F. 82 may curve and define either a ploughed-out barrow or a ring-ditch. Certainly its location on the brow of the hill would have made it a prominent feature in the landscape (Figure 13).

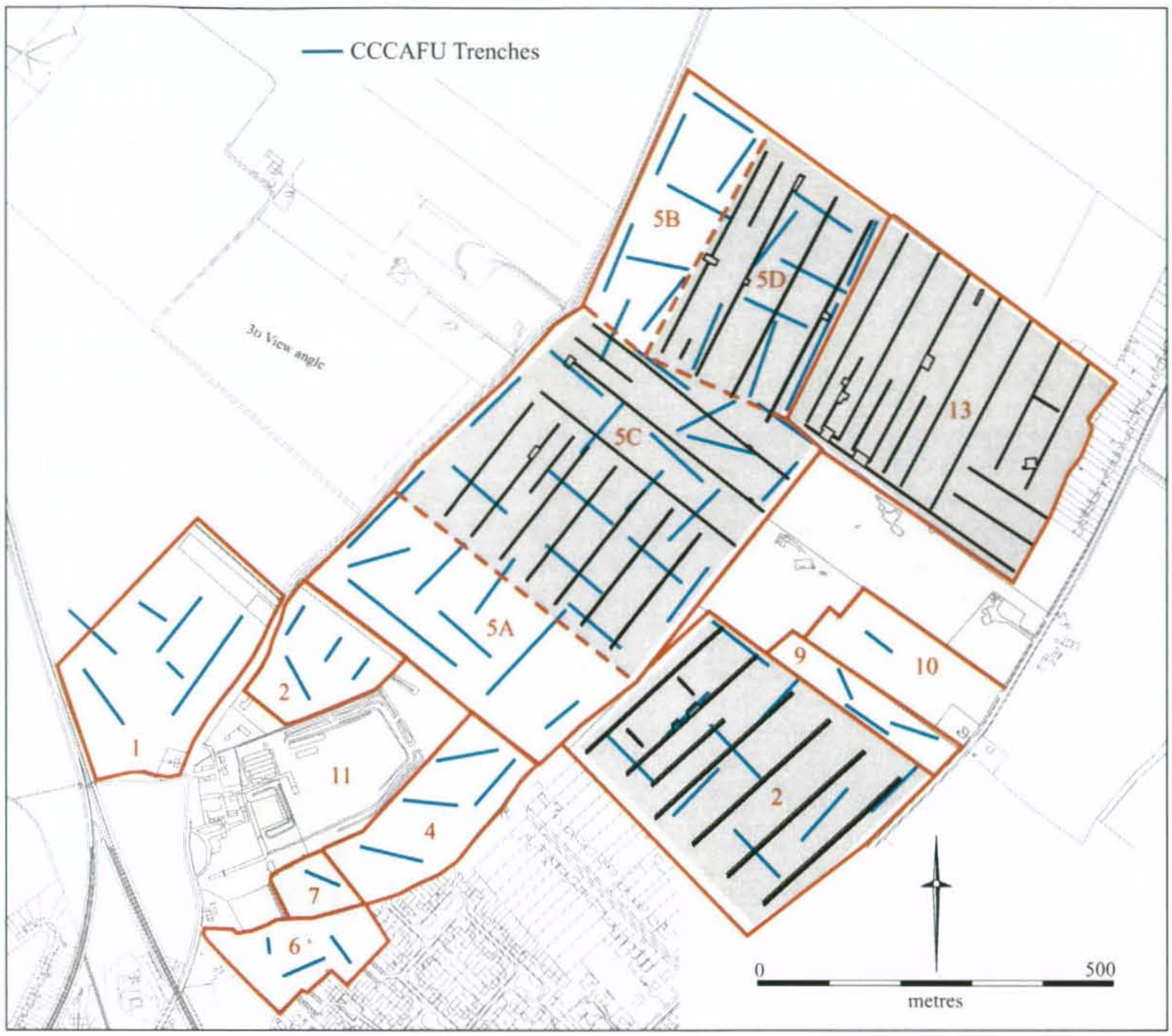
One feature of Late Iron Age/Romano-British date was recorded within the proposed development area. This was a shallow, nearly rectangular-shaped feature that contained six pottery sherds and two flint flakes (F. 32, Trench 23). It appears to be isolated, since trenching in the field adjacent in Arnold Land did not locate any

features of a similar date. In the ploughsoil, only one small Roman pottery fragment was found (a Samian sherd), indicating the lack of Romano-British activity in the locale.

Also surprisingly considering the proximity to the Medieval Manor, only one sherd of Medieval pottery was found on the field surface. The Post-Medieval features are mostly related to the pre-Enclosure strip boundaries as seen on the map dating to pre-1835 (Figure 12). Some of these ditches were picked up as cropmarks on the aerial photographs (Palmer 1999), despite having been heavily plough-truncated, which left very little of them surviving. Only one fragment of clinker/coal was found to confirm their Post-Medieval date, but once the plan was overlaid with this early map the proximity and alignments of the exposed segments confirmed the late date of these features. Two pits contained Post-Medieval glass and pottery; the pottery was 17th century in date.

The status of the north-south Medieval furlong that diagonally bisects the southern half of the Field 5 is potentially significant (Figure 12), especially given that its alignment is 'echoed' by the orientation of two (undated) ditches in the northwestern end of Trench 26 (including F. 50). Their alignment matches that of the later prehistoric/Roman cropmark complex to the north of the development site. There can be no doubt that this furlong was a prominent feature in the Medieval/early Post-Medieval landscape and, as shown on the pre-Enclosure map, it clearly dictated field divisions of that time. (It is its alignment, in relationship to the northwest-southeast oriented furlong in the north part of Field 2, that must have caused - through 'accommodation' - the south-westward curvature of the parallel ditch boundaries running between them; Figure 12 A & B.) Nevertheless, the line of the southern furlong is uncomfortable to the 'lie of the land'. This, and the fact that its orientation so closely matches the cropmark system to the north, could suggest that it may have been an important 'early' boundary that went on to have lingering influence in the later Medieval landscape. If so, its potential interrelationship with the Bronze Age settlement remains found in Trench 25 warrants close scrutiny (see Evans forthcoming and Mortimer 1996 concerning Bronze Age embankment; Taylor & Fowler 1978 discusses the impact of Roman fieldsystems at Duxford on ensuing Medieval furlong systems).

The anti-tank ditch located in the Arnold Land is almost certainly part of the GHQ defensive line constructed sometime towards the end of June 1940 (Appendix 4). The Defence of Britain Project (Dobinson 1996) describes the GHQ line as 'a continuous barrier separating London and the industrial Midlands and north from the southern and eastern coastline of England. The section of the GHQ line excavated here forms part of a artificial obstacle which circumnavigated the south-eastern boundary of Cambridge, joining the natural barrier of the River Cam both north and south of the City. The asymmetrical profile of the anti-tank ditch reflected its design as an obstacle. The sloped eastern edge was the outside edge of the 'trap' and the vertical western edge was the inside, the principal of the trap being that an armoured fighting vehicle would be able to drive in but not out. The added earthworks on both sides of the ditch would have presumably been shaped in such a way to accentuate the asymmetry.


CCCAFU Trenches
3D View angle
5B
5D
13
5C
5A
9
10
2
1
2
11
4
7
6
0
500
metres

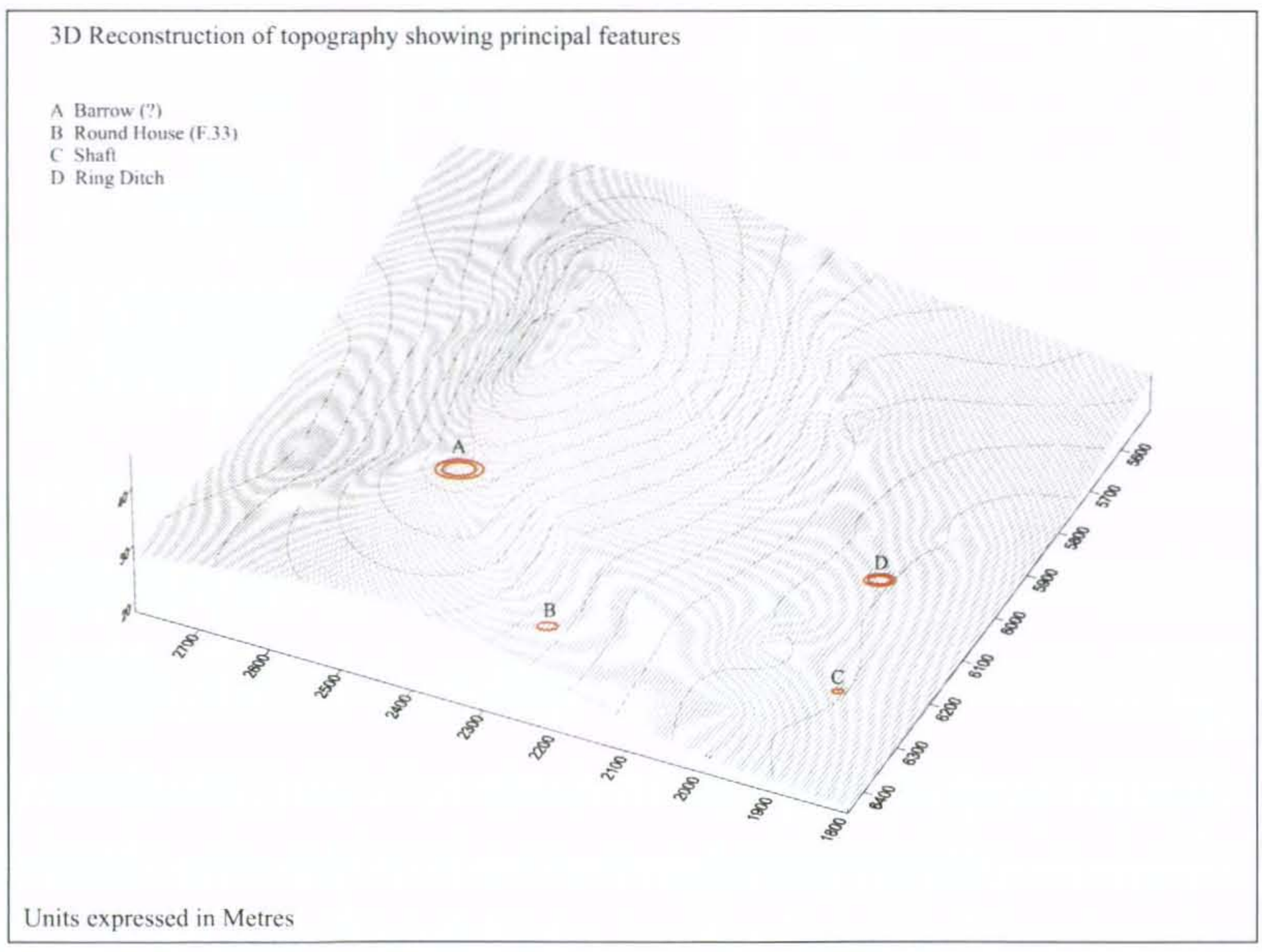

3D Reconstruction of topography showing principal features
A Barrow (?)
B Round House (F.33)
C Shaft
D Ring Ditch
A
B
C
D
Units expressed in Metres

Figure 13

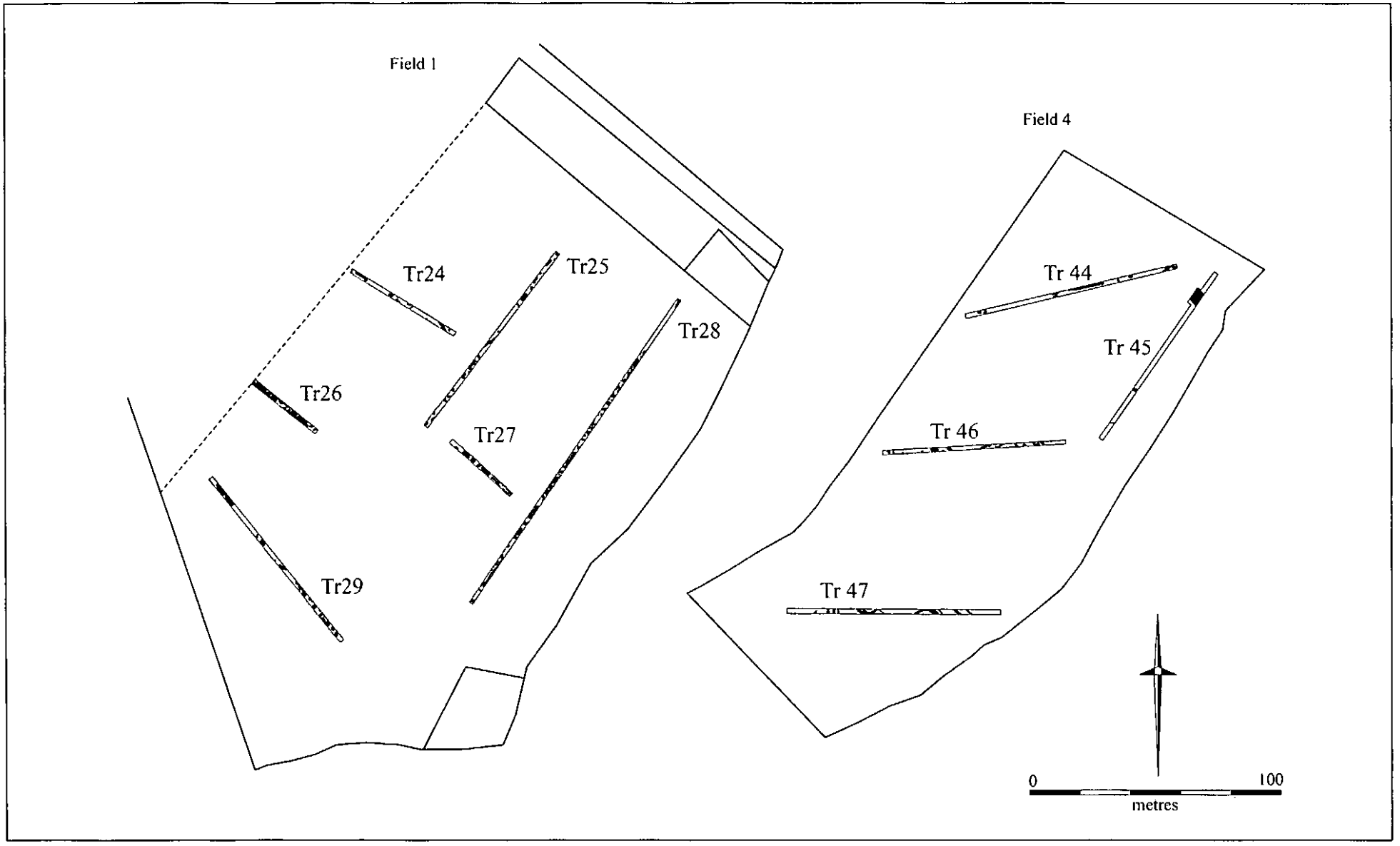
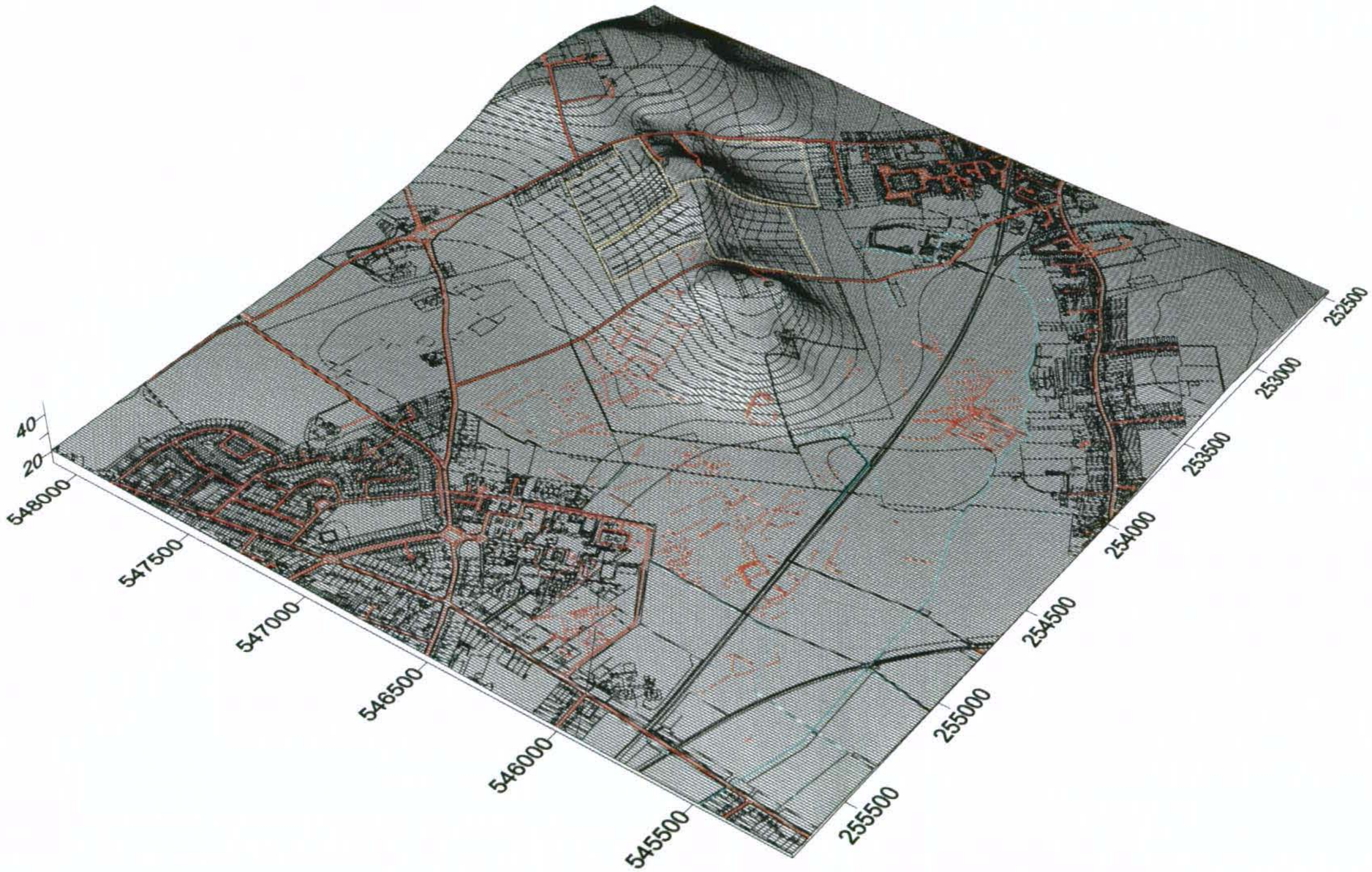

Field 1
Tr24
Tr25
Tr28
Tr26
Tr27
Tr29
Field 4
Tr 44
Tr 45
Tr 46
Tr 47
0
100
metres

Figure 14



Units expressed in metres

Figure 15

Comparison with First-Phase Results and Overall Fieldwork Summary

The much more intensive test excavation of features in the current campaign - and also the addition of fieldwalking, which greatly 'articulates' the results - has significantly enhanced the understanding of the spur's early land-use. There are points of co-relationship between the two trenching programmes and these warrant mention (note that the CCCAFU trenching did not extend into the Arnold Land; Hinman 1999b):

Field 2 - Although no archaeological features *per se* seem to have been identified, Hinman recorded a major buried soil horizon in the western end of the CCCAFU's Trench 31 and stressed its environmental potential. This must co-relate with the 'hollows' found in the current campaign.

Field 5 - Most of the CCCAFU's attention was evidently directed towards the southwestern quarter of this area - their Trenches 48-53, wherein the ring-ditch and putative Neolithic ritual shaft were found (and a Romano-British ditch and other undated features). Due to these 'positive' results, this area was not included in the current phase of fieldwork (nor was the field's extreme northwestern corner; Areas 5A & B, see below). Although untested, ditches in their Trenches 58, 71, 77 and 75 were thought to relate to the northwestern cropmark system; whereas those in Trenches 71 and 77 certainly relate to the Post-Medieval fieldsystem (their 'truncated enclosures'; *cf* Figure 12). More relevant is their findings of Middle Iron Age pottery-associated postholes in their Trench 86. Lying just west of our Trench 20, these are probably associated with settlement features found in that trench (20) and in our Trench 44.

The site has now accumulated a vast array of results (and literature). In an effort to ease comprehension, following the CCCAFU's enumeration and in accordance with the revised development plan, a field-by-field summary of the results of the cumulative fieldwork is offered below (Figure 13).[1] Due to the diverse methodologies employed between the three phases of investigation - CCCAFU: 1997, 1999 & 2000; Samuels Consultants 2001 and the CAU in 2002 - it has proven difficult to mesh the results. This is not abetted by the paucity of test excavation in the first-phase programme, nor by what seem to be their (over-)landscape-wide extrapolation of results (Hinman 1999b). This is exasperated by the fact that their programme lacked fieldwalking to provide broad coherence, and surface collection is still lacking from much of the development area. Against this, the low-density and ephemeral nature of the site's 'early' archaeology (at least across the higher ground on the mid-upper spur) and the extensive character of its Bronze Age land-use also contribute to problems of 'hard' period-based definition.

Field 1 (Southeastern end only; CCCAFU Trenches 24-9) - Essentially evidence of dense later Iron Age settlement was found throughout this area, though undated features may relate to Romano-British and later usage (Figure 14). Residual flintwork was recovered in a number of features, and this may well relate to the evidence of Neolithic activity identified in Trenches 21 and 23 immediately to the northwest beyond the application site.

Field 2 (CCCAFU Trenches 30-9; CAU Trenches 34-42) - The CCCAFU trenching revealed only one significant 'feature', the survival of buried soil within the southwestern end of their Trench 31. In the course of the current CAU campaign, fieldwalking demonstrated the existence of two distinct lithic scatters - D and F - the latter, in the southwestern corner of the field and coinciding with a slight knoll, seems of earlier Neolithic attribution. The accompanying trenching exposed a series of northwest-southeast oriented periglacial channels; in two of these evidence of Early Bronze Age

[1] Assigned by the CCCAFU for reference only, Field 12 always lay beyond the application area; Field 8 has since been excluded from the scheme, as has also all but the south-easternmost corner of Field 1. Fields 6 & 7 have been designated 'Archaeological Areas' and will not see any development.

activity was present with Food Vessel/Collared Urn wares recovered with animals bones and worked flint.

Field 3 (CCCAFU Trenches 40-3) - Dark seemingly periglacial hollows were found. These are undated (i.e. lacking cultural material). Equally unattributed were the ditches in this field. Thought to relate to an out-fieldsystem, at least some of them were parallel with the Field 11 moated earthworks.

Field 4 (CCCAFU Trenches 44-7) - Aside from ditches possibly relating the Medieval/Post-Medieval fieldsystem, extensive traces were found of later Romano-British settlement (Figure 14).

Field 5 - In order to appropriately define those area where the CCCAFU has investigated alone from those where the CAU subsequently also undertook work, and also to simply block this huge field into manageable units, its has been sub-divided into four plots:

Area 5A (CCCAFU Trenches 48-55) - Apart from a few large hollows that were thought to have 'early' potential, the main Neolithic finding is what was interpreted as a ritual shaft in Trench 51. A Bronze Age ring-ditch was present in Trench 53 and, based on their shared appearance/fill type, a cluster postholes in that trench was also assign to that period. Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork was apparently recovered in features throughout this area, presumably as surface finds. A ditch in Trench 49 was thought to be of Romano-British date and relate to fieldsystem of that time in the field to the northwest. Undated ditches throughout this area probably relate to Iron Age, Romano-British and Medieval fieldsystems.

Area 5B (CCCAFU Trenches 69, 70, 75, 76, 82, 83, 86 & 89) - A scattering of postholes was found in the northern end of Trench 86, one of which produced Iron Age pottery. Lacking sufficient detail in their reportage, it is impossible to determine whether or not they actually exposed ditches associated with the sub-square cropmark enclosure in Trench 75.

Area 5C (CCCAFU Trenches 56-67, 69-73/CAU Trenches 24-33) - Apart from the exposure of a cropmark boundary (now known to be of Post-Medieval attribution), the CCCAFU apparently found nothing within this area. In the course of the current campaign, the CAU distinguished two lithic scatters. One, Cluster C, would seem to be of Early Bronze Age/Beaker date; the other - B - produced no diagnostic material. Aside from a scatter of possible-only pits/hollows and Post-Medieval boundaries, the main findings in this area was a Middle Bronze Age roundhouse in the western end of Trench 25.

Area 5D (CCCAFU Trenches 74, 77-9, 81, 84, 85, 87 & 88/CAU Trenches 20-31, 43 & 44) - Apart from a possible ditch in Trench 77, the CCCAFU apparently found nothing in this area. In the course of the most recent work, a lithic scatter (Cluster A) of Early Bronze Age/Beaker attribution was found along the lower northern end of this area. Otherwise the main finding was the ditch of what is probably either a ploughed-out barrow or ring-ditch in Trench 43. Scatters/clusters of postholes and occasional gullies and pits were found in Trenches 20, 21 and 44 (in Trenches 20 & 40 these were associated with later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery). A shallow flat-based pit in Trench 23 produced Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery.

Field 6 (CCCAFU Trenches 90-2) - Evidence of later Iron Age settlement was found in Trench 90. A substantial timber-frame building was revealed in Trench 92. Though producing only Romano-British dating evidence, it may possibly be later (Saxon/Medieval). Upstanding banks and house platforms were identified across this area (see Field 11 entry for overview); a trench excavated across one of the platform mounds revealed well-preserved Medieval building remains.

Field 7 (CCCAFU Trench 93) The single trench cut in this field revealed features associated with the Romano-British settlement in Field 4; one feature also included Late Iron Age ceramics (probably associated with settlement features in Fields 6 & 8). Earthwork features within the field were subsequently thought to relate to Medieval settlement remains in Field 6 and the moated complex in Field 11 (see Field 11 entry).

Field 9 (CCCAFU Trenches 97 & 98) - No archaeological remains were found in this field.

Field 10 (CCCAFU Trench 99 and '97 fieldwork) - Subsequent to the negative results from the earlier CCCAFU evaluation in the grounds of Uplands House (Kenney 1997), only one trench was excavated here in 1999; again, no archaeological features were forthcoming.

Field 11 (CCCAFU Trenches 101-6) - This holds the Medieval moated complex, thought possibly to have Saxon origins. It was not trenched in the course of the 1999 evaluation, but was subject to a request earthwork survey by English Heritage (McOmish 2000) and also a geophysical survey by GeoQuest Associates. The earthwork survey not only included the main moated complex but also the associated settlement remains to the southeast (Fields 6 & 7; see McOmish Figure 9). In 2000 the earthwork enclosure in Field 11 was itself subject to trial trenching by the CCCAFU. This demonstrated that the 'work' is Post-Roman; a radiocarbon date from the main ditch's waterlogged basal fills indicated a 13/14th century date (Roberts 2000).

Field 13/Arnold Land (Samuels Consultants surveys; CAU Trenches 1-14) - The results of fieldwalking and geophysical survey in 2001 were essentially negative or, at best, ambiguous. The current CAU investigations found evidence of what is probably a localised later Bronze Age post line in Trench 11 (no dating evidence forthcoming), and a tree throw in Trench 9 produced Beaker sherds. Cambridge's WWII anti-tank perimeter zigzagged across the field's eastern quarter.

Of the landscape's 'zoned' or differential period-based land-use, Hinman's 1999 appraisal essentially remains valid (1999b: Figure 6-8). The Neolithic does seem largely confined to the lower southwestern slope, and intense later Iron Age and Romano-British occupation only lies on the low(er) ground just beyond it. Yet, amongst the main results of the current fieldwork (and at odds with the 1999 recovery) is the site's Bronze Age usage. Probably including some degree of both Late Neolithic and also Early Iron Age activity, its dispersed traces clearly extend right across the mid-upper spur (*cf.* Hinman 1999b: Figure 6), and the discovery of the Trench 25 roundhouse and the probable barrow/ring-ditch in Trench 43 (as well as the lithic scatter 'sites') must rank as this evaluation's most important findings.

Landscape Context and Modelling

Seen in a larger landscape context the site's setting is certainly dramatic (Figure 15), falling as it does across the most northerly chalk spur of the Gog Magog Hills. Its southern side borders the Cam river valley (where the first-phase evaluation found ditch systems probably associated with the nearly villa complex and, too, evidence of a Late Iron Age cremation cemetery; Hinman 1999b) and to the north and west lies the 'Addenbrookes' chalk plain. Extending from the Gog Magog hills at this point, this well-watered (i.e. Nine Wells springs) and well-drained swathe clearly attracted a very high density of later prehistoric and Roman settlement.

Arising from his work on the Babraham Road site, Hinman envisages this as a 'special' ritual landscape - effectively a 'bowl of space' enveloped by the downland spurs (Hinman 1999a & 2001). This seems an entirely unfounded assertion and, rather, it is the sheer intensity of the area's domestic land-use that is most remarkable. It undoubtedly had localized ritual foci/components, and within the immediate Clarke's Hill site this would include the Trench 53 (CCCAFU) ring-ditch and the probable barrow/ring-ditch in CAU Trench 43 (and the CCCAFU's putative ritual shaft; Figure 13). Yet, the 'grid' of cropmark fieldsystem blocks and farmstead compounds across the 'Addenbrookes plain' shows a density of later prehistoric and Roman settlement approximately twice that of the region's claylands (e.g. Evans 2000). Whilst most of the features that have been plotted are of later Iron Age/Roman

attribution, later Bronze Age settlement is known both at the on-going Downing College Playing Field site (Armour 2001; Evans & Mackay forthcoming) and the Babraham Road complex (Hinman 2001); traces of later Neolithic Grooved Ware occupation were also found at the latter. Of the later cropmark systems, it is relevant that they appear to extend up to the c. 33m OD contour on the northern slope of the spur (leaving aside the square cropmark enclosure falling at 36-40m OD on the north end of Clarke's Hill proper). No equivalent system was found along the down's mid-upper southern flanks.

Hinman attributed the paucity of first-phase findings across the crown and upper flanks of the down to the absence of water sources (i.e. above the spring line; Hinman 1999b). The results of the recent fieldwork shows this not to be a valid interpretation as the evidence of prehistoric occupation was found well above this level on the northwestern and north-northeastern flanks. However, no such traces were forthcoming along its southern side, which may be attributable to the greater steepness of the slope there. (The higher density of fieldwalking flint along its lower southern side must, in part, be attributable to greater hill-wash on that aspect.)

The distribution of the fieldwalking-retrieved lithics does not appear to directly co-relate with those areas of Bronze Age settlement activity found in the course of the evaluation. Although, as discussed, the patterning of the surface material appears distorted by colluvial action, it seems more generally spread throughout the landscape. Apart, potentially, from the earlier Neolithic Cluster E in Field 2, the material is largely of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age attribution and much of it would actually pre-date the later Bronze Age settlement features. Without apparent co-relation to a distinct range of contemporary cut-feature types, these distributions presumably reflect short-term episodes of landscape 'tasking': herding, foraging, resource procurement and hunting - the latter being attested to by the recovery of two arrowheads in the fieldwalking. Amounting to a case of repeated landscape visitation, its faint traces effectively attest to an 'archaeology of stays', that - aside from low density artefact scatters - leave few, if any, archaeological traces (e.g. sub-surface features; see Edmonds *et al.* 1999 for overview). As outlined above, the identification of five lithic scatters in the course of the current fieldwork programme is directly comparable to the density of such sites found in the course of the earlier Duxford fieldwalking survey undertaken by the CAU (Evans 1990). (The results of the fieldwalking previously undertaken across the Arnold Land do not compare well to the current programme; no fieldwalking was undertaken in the course of the CCCAFU's first-phase investigations.)

How this evidence of 'elevated' downland usage during the Bronze Age is envisaged is crucial. Are we to consider it as a 'specialist' pastoralist component of the communities living on the chalk plain below (i.e. shepherding encampments)? Although a dynamically attractive (and convenient) land-use model, its shortcoming is that the archaeology that has been found is a 'robust' settlement architecture consisting of heavy post buildings and not temporary structures (see Evans 1987 for overview of prehistoric transhumant modelling). Admittedly, water would have been a problem, but then so would it have been at contemporary permanent settlements on the Wessex and Sussex Downs (e.g. Down Farm or Black Patch; Barrett, *et al* 1991; Drewett 1982). Equally applicable to the East Anglia downs, technologies were evidently employed to enable 'high' slope settlement (e.g. dew ponds, deep shaft

wells, etc.) and ethnography informs us that we should not underestimate the degree to which non-industrial communities are willing to 'task' in landscape, including carrying water over long distances on a daily basis.

The key point is that there has been little co-ordinated investigation of early land-use on the region's downlands - at this time we simply do not know their status and intensity of use (i.e. when cleared of woodland). During the 19th and much of 20th centuries, given the 'Wessex-dominated' configuration of much of England's archaeology (including Cambridgeshire's) and long-held antiquarian traditions, their attraction and/or early history could be largely assumed. However, now knowing to a much greater degree the density/character of early occupation within the region's river valleys and low terrace plains, this upland component no longer seems so 'familiar'. This is the issue to 'problematize', and it requires concerted archaeological study interrelating both plough- and sub-soil traces, together with detailed environmental survey/analysis. Obviously not seeing intense occupation, the challenge Shelford's 'downland-scape' poses is developing methodologies appropriate to such extensive low-density usage - a subtle 'record'.

Acknowledgements

The project was funded by the Mandarin Oriental Hotels Group and co-ordinated by David Wood of Leafdome. The site staff were D. Brown, N. Challands, A. Ginns, T. Fletcher, J. Hall, A. Hall, T. Hawtin, L. Hushcroft, M. Knight, P. Paine, N. Powers and J. Wills. The Arnold Land fieldwork was directed by M. Redding, with the Field 1 & 2 evaluation being directed by P. Whittaker. N. Challands and K. Sutton processed the finds; T. Fletcher conducted the survey work (and greatly assisted in the report's production). M. Abbott produced the computer graphics with help from A. Hall; D. Gibson and C. Evans provided project management. Jeremy Parsons and Andy Thomas from Cambridgeshire County Council's Archaeology Section monitored the evaluation.

APPENDICES

1) **Prehistoric Pottery** *Mark Knight*

A total of 37 sherds of pottery (217g) were recovered from eleven different contexts. Many of the sherds were very small and could therefore represent residual pieces. The majority of the assemblage is Bronze Age and includes some diagnostic decorated sherds: [003] contains a possible Beaker sherd with finger-nail rustication, whereas F.66 has seven fragments from a single Food Vessel/Collared Urn with impressed herring-bone decoration. The sherds from F.69, a solution hollow like F.66, are also Early Bronze Age. Undecorated pieces from a post-hole belonging to the round house F.33, probably derive from a Middle Bronze Age urn. Six flint tempered sherds from F.71 which refit to form a base, could belong to a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age coarse ware jar but this is a very tentative identification. Some fine wares exist amongst the smaller sherds and one piece from F.77 has a faint hint of diagonal incisions that could come from a small decorated cup or bowl from the Post Deverel-Rimbury tradition. As well as the occasional fine ware, the assemblage also includes at least one Early Iron Age sherd [265]; a diagnosis based upon its hardness and smooth, almost burnished exterior.

Feature	Context	Trench	Sherds	Weight	Fabric
N/A	N/A	22	1	1	N/A
N/A	003	3	3	16	4
N/A	233	37	2	6	2 & 6
N/A	265	43	1	5	5
18	122	20	Crumbs	1	N/A
33	237		1	1	3
33	157	25	5	28	3
66	234	37	7	43	2
69	247	35	5	11	4
71	257		6	97	1
73	263	43	2	4	1 & 5
77	269	20	4	4	1 & 5
Totals	*11*	-	*37*	*217g*	*6*

Table: Prehistoric Pottery

Fabric Series

Fabric 1 – Hard sandy fabric with frequent small burnt FLINT inclusions. LBA/EIA

Fabric 2 – Moderately hard sandy fabric (orange external; brown interior), with small QUARTZ and GROG inclusions. EBA

Fabric 3 – Moderately hard with GROG inclusions (pale orange exterior; grey black interior). BA

Fabric 4 – Moderately hard with mixed small - large FLINT, GROG and rare CHALK inclusions. EBA

Fabric 5 – Moderate to hard sandy fabric with very common small VOIDS and rare FLINT inclusions. LBA/EIA

Fabric 6 – Moderate sandy fabric with frequent small GROG inclusions. EBA

2) **Environmental Samples** *K. E. Roberts*

Eight samples were submitted for analysis. All were processed by hand using bucket flotation. The flots were collected using a 300μm sieve, and the heavy residue washed over a 1mm mesh. The flots were dried prior to examination under a low-power binocular microscope. Plant remains were identified using the reference collection of the Pitt-Rivers Laboratory, Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997). The contents of the flots are summarised in table form at the end of this report. The heavy residues were not examined.

The only archaeological plant remains found in these samples were charred. Heavy contamination by modern plant and molluscan remains and large amounts of rooting suggest very dynamic burial conditions. This is supported by the fact that all the features were very shallow.

There were only very few archaeological plant remains. These were heavily eroded cereals and very few wild plant remains. The wild remains were much better preserved than the cereals.

Results

All these samples contained moderate amounts of charcoal. There were also large numbers of molluscs both intrusive and non-intrusive molluscs apart from <7>. Most of the samples contained very little cereal and virtually no wild plants. <6> contained moderate amounts of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*). <11> contained negligible amounts of wild plant seed – Knot Grass (*Polygonum aviculare*), small-seeded Goosegrass (*Galium* sp.) and Fescue (*Festuca* sp.) – and moderate amounts of wheat/barley grain (*Triticum/Hordeum vulgare*).

sample number		**<5>**	**<6>**	**<7>**	**<8>**	**<10>**	**<11>**	**<12>**	**<14>**
context		[144]	[169]	[217]	[239]	[263]	[153]	[296]	[269]
description		hearth?	small pit	soil	post hole	gully primary fill	pond?	hollow	post hole
feature		F.28			F.33	F.73	F.32		F.77
sample volume/ litres		4	1	1	7	7	11	9	4
flot fraction examined		1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
Triticum/Hordeum vulgare	wheat/barley grain						+		
cereal grain indet.					-	-		-	-
Corylus avellana shell fragments	Hazlenut shell fragments		+						
Polygonum aviculare	Knot grass						-		
small Galium sp. (<2mm)	small-seeded goosegrass						-		
Festuca sp.	fescue						-		
small charcoal (<2mm)		+++	++	+++	++	+++	+++	++	+++
med. charcoal (2-4mm)		++	+	+++	++	++	++	+	++
large charcoal (>4mm)		-		++	+	+	+	-	-
metal particles		++							
non intrusive molluscs		+	++	+	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
intrusive molluscs		++			+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
intrusive roots		++	++	-	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
uncharred seeds, probably intrusive		++	+		+	++	+	+	+
unharred entomological remains, intrusive						++	++		

KEY '-' 1 or 2 items, '+' <10 items, '++' 10 – 50 items, '+++' >50 items

Conclusions

All of these samples had very little charred remains. There were so few remains that it is not possible to say anything about the environment, or possible conditions where the cereals were growing.

The remains do not show anything of use and further sampling should only take place in areas where there are obviously charred remains. It is not likely that large scale sampling would provide much useful information from any charred plant macros. However there were large amounts of molluscan remains and there appeared to be a sufficient variety for further work on the molluscs to provide useful information. The molluscs should be examined and sampled for in any further work.

3) The Flint Assemblage - Excavated Contexts - *Emma Beadsmore*

41 pieces of struck flint were recovered through excavation testing:

<235> plough soil - 1 tertiary flake
<165> [099] - 1 tertiary flake, hinge fracture
<166> [099] - 1 core fragment/chunk, irregular but with some working scars
1 broken tertiary flake
<164> [099] - 1 secondary flake
1 very small possible core, lots of fine working scars and bashed platforms, well worked down, in contrast to the other flints it is not patinated
<168> [099] - 2 secondary flakes, 1 with bashing/preparation on the platform
<176> [144] - 1 broken tertiary flake
1 burnt and unworked chunk
<179> [151] - 1 broken secondary flake
<181> [153] - 1 secondary flake with preparation
1 tiny secondary flake
<198> [236] - 1 broken secondary flake
1 broken secondary blade
<199> [237] - 1 broken tertiary flake (possible blade)
1 tertiary flake, hinge fracture
<209> [247] - 1 tertiary broken flake, dorsal scars in the same direction
<219> [247] - 1 nice broken blade with preparation
<212> [247] - 3 secondary flakes, 1 with dorsal scars in the opposite direction and preparation on the dorsal/distal platform as well as preparation on the striking platform
1 small broken tertiary blade
1 nicely worked multiple platform core, worked right down, 1 main platform with preparation, fewer scars in different directions
<205> [247] - 1 secondary blade (in measurements probably a blade but very chunky and not necessarily the result of deliberate blade producing technology)
1 secondary flake
<220> [249] - 1 tertiary flake with preparation
<227> [269] - 1 chunk
1 secondary flake
<228> [287] - 2 chunks
2 chips

4 secondary flakes
<229> [287] - 1 expedient core, a large chunk with some fine scars off a platform at one end
1 core, discoidal in shape but one side has no obvious working scars, the shape therefore may be coincidental
<230> [294] - 1 secondary flake
1 secondary flake (possibly a blade but broken)

In addition, thirty pieces of burnt flint were also recovered:

<189> [199] - 1 burnt fragment, no obvious signs of working
<174> [139] - 1 burnt fragment, no obvious signs of working
<206> [247] - 1 burnt fragment, no obvious signs of working
<195> [231] - 3 burnt fragments, 1 with some working scars
1 tiny burnt fragment with no obvious signs of working
<231> [295] - 19 chunks with no obvious signs of working
4 chips with no obvious signs of working

The flints cannot be clearly linked to a specific period due to the absence of tools and diagnostic pieces. However, earlier (Neolithic) assemblages are associated with a higher degree of 'bladeness'. Although there were only four possible blades in this assemblage, the dorsal and ventral scars on some flakes run in the same direction. These types of scars are associated with single platform cores, sometimes used to produce blades and narrow flakes. One flake had opposed dorsal and ventral scars, associated with opposed platform cores and also linked to the production of narrow flakes and blades. The majority of the flints were secondary and tertiary flakes, some with prepared platforms. One of the cores also had prepared platforms. Some of the flints were therefore the result of planned and controlled working. However, the other core shows signs of a more expedient use of flint. In brief, whilst the assemblage cannot be readily assigned to a specific period, the occurrence of some narrow flakes and blades and the evidence for controlled and planned working indicates that it contains early (Neolithic) material. However, the presence of chunks, broader irregular flakes and more expedient working indicates a different type of working. This may be the result of different types of working in the same period, alternatively the assemblage could be multi-period. Only one of the thirty pieces of burnt flint showed any clear signs of being worked prior to burning. This suggests that flint was being selected deliberately to be burnt and is evidence of activities other than flint working.

4) **The GHQ Defensive Line** *Mark Knight*

The anti-tank ditch is almost certainly part of the barrier known as the GHQ defensive line, constructed sometime towards the end of June 1940. The Defence of Britain Project (Dobinson, 1996) describes the GHQ line as 'a continuous barrier separating London and the industrial midlands and north from the southern and eastern coastline of England. The line was 'reconnoitred in eight sections, beginning at the Bristol outer defensive position, crossing through central southern England with a supplementary switch position, skirting London and reaching the Thames at the Hundred of Hoo, with an outreach arm down to Newhaven. North of the estuary the line struck northwards from Pitsea to Chelmsford and *Cambridge* before crossing the Fens to the Trent and then to the Humber. From the Humber Estuary the Ouse, Ure

and Swale were followed, before the line became more broken in the area of north of Catterick, where it followed a variety of obstacles to the Scots border and beyond.' (*ibid*).

Of course the background to its construction was the 'immanent' invasion of the German Army which having captured Holland and Belgium was now in the process of capturing France. The battle of Dunkirk was in May 1940. The GHQ line was Britain's response to the impending threat and was 'designed to check the penetration of armoured fighting vehicles' (*ibid*). It consisted of both natural (rivers, canals etc.) and artificial (ditches, lines of concrete etc.) obstructions. As a piece of engineering it was the largest ever carried out by the Home Forces (*ibid*) and required vast amounts of materials and plant, including 'excavating machines for artificial anti-tank obstacles' (*ibid*). The work was carried out by both local and military contractors.

The section of the GHQ line excavated here forms part of a artificial obstacle which circumnavigated the south-eastern boundary of Cambridge joining the natural barrier of the River Cam both north and south of the City.

Appendix 5: Finds Table

Cat. No.	FW transect	Feature	Mat.	Num.	Area	Line	Trench	Notes	Wt(g)
001	<20		FL	1		1			
002	<40		FL	1		1			
003	<160		FL	1		4			
004	<180		FL	2		4			
005	<200		FL	1		4			
006	<220		FL	1		4			
007	<300		FL	1		4			
008	<340		FL	1		4			
009	<80		FL	1		7			
010	<60		FL	1		9			
011	<360		FL	1		9			
012	<40		FL	1		10		?	
013	<80		FL	4		10			
014	<120		FL	1		10			
015	<180		FL	1		10			
016	<200		FL	4		10			
017	<200		BF	2		10			
018	<220		FL	1		10			
019	<240		FL	3		10			
020	<260		FL	2		10		1 patinated barbed and tanged arrowhead	
021	<340		FL	2					
022	<40		FL	1		11			
023	<40		BF	2		11			
024	<50		FL	1		11			
025	<150		FL	2		11			
026	<250		FL	1		11			
027	<300		FL	1		11		?	
028	<300		FL	1		12			
029	<340		FL	1		12			
030	<380		FL	1		12			
031	<120		FL	1		13			
032	<300		FL	1		13			
033	<140		FL	1		4			
034	<40		FL	1		4			
035	<100		FL	1		15			
036	<140		FL	1		15			
037	<220		FL	1		15			
038	<80		FL	2		16			
039	<260		FL	1		16			
040	<320		FL	1		16			
041	<460		FL	1		2			
042	<480		BF	1		2			
043	<620		FL	2		2			
044	<440		FL	2		3			
045	<440		BF	1		3			
046	<460		FL	3		3			
047	<500		FL	3		3			

Cat. No.	FW transect	Feature	Mat.	Num.	Area	Line	Trench	Notes	Wt(g)
048	<520		FL	3		3			
049	<540		FL	3		3			
050	<540		BF	1		3			
051	<600		FL	1		3			
052	<620		FL	1		3			
053	<500		FL	1		6		?	
054	<540		FL	1		6			
055	<640		FL	1		6		?	
056	<60		FL	1		3		?	
057	<140		FL	2		3			
058	<360		FL	1		3			
059	<460		BF	3		3			
060	<480		BF	1		3			
061	<580		FL	1		6			
062	<560		FL	2		3			
063	<640		FL	1		3			
064	<120		FL	1		17			
065	<320		FL	1		17			
066	<60		BF	1		18			
067	<100		FL	1		18			
068	<260		FL	1		18			
069	<340		FL	1		18			
070	<60		FL	1		19			
071	<100		FL	1		19			
072	<160		FL	1		20			
073	<300		FL	1		20			
074	<320		FL	1		21			
075	<260		FL	1		22			
076	<240		BF	1		23			
077	<180		FL	1		24			
078	<260		FL	1		24			
079	<280		FL	1		25			
080	<300		FL	1		25			
081	<160		FL	1		26			
082	<300		FL	1		26			
083	<180		FL	1		29			
084	<200		BF	1		29			
085	<220		FL	2		29			
086	<300		BF	1		29			
087	<300		FL	1		29			
088	<140		BF	1		30			
089	<220		FL	1		30			
090	<240		FL	1		32			
091	<200		FL	1		32			
092	<120		FL	2		33			
093	<200		FL	3		33			
094	<240		FL	3		33			
095	<160		BF	1		33			
096	<140		FL	1		34			
097	<220		FL	1		35			
098	<220		BF	1		35			

Cat. No.	FW transect	Feature	Mat.	Num.	Area	Line	Trench	Notes	Wt(g)
099	<280		FL	1		35			
100	<280		BF	1		35			
101	<260		FL	2		35			
102	<260		BF	1		35			
103	<120		FL	2		35			
104	<140		BF	1		36			
105	<180		FL	1		36			
106	<220		FL	1		36			
107	<160		FL	2		37			
108	<220		FL	3		37			
109	<200		FL	1		37			
110	<180		FL	1		37			
111	<120		FL	1		37			
112	<200		FL	2		34			
113	<220		BF	1		28			
114	<200		FL	1		28			
115	<760		BF	1		2			
116	<660		FL	1		3			
117	<680		FL	1		3			
118	<700		FL	1		3			
119	<760		BF	1		3			
120	<780		FL	1		3			
121	<480		FL	1		4			
122	<500		FL	2		4			
123	<500		BF	1		4			
124	<520		FL	2		4			
125	<540		FL	2		4			
126	<580		FL	1		4			
127	<600		FL	1		4			
128	<660		FL	1		4			
129	<800		FL	1		4			
130	<460		FL	1		7			
131	<540		FL	1		0			
132	<680		FL	1		0			
133	<460		FL	1		A		snapped leaf-shaped arrowhead	
134	<460		FL	2		B			
135	<520		FL	1		B			
136	<540		FL	1		B		?	
137	<760		BF	1		B			
138	<480		FL	1		C			
139	<480		BF	1		C			
140	<500		FL	3		C			
141	<520		FL	1		C			
142	<520		BF	2		C			
143	<540		FL	1		C			
144	<540		BF	1		C			
145	<560		FL	2		C			
146	<560		BF	1		C			
147	<600		FL	1		C			
148	<620		FL	1		C			
149	<620		BF	1		C			

Cat. No.	FW transect	Feature	Mat.	Num.	Area	Line	Trench	Notes	Wt(g)
150	<660		FL	1		C			
151	<680		FL	1		C			
152	<720		FL	2		C			
153	<760		FL	1		C			
154	<780		FL	1		C			
155	<460		FL	2		D			
156	<480		FL	1		D			
157	<500		FL	1		D			
158	<540		FL	1		D			
159	<560		FL	1		D			
160	<680		FL	1		D			
161	<720		FL	1		D		?	
162	<720		FL	1		E			

Cat. No.	Context No.	Feature	Mat.	Num.	Area	Line	Trench	Notes	Wt(g)
163	003		PT	3			3	1 décor. EBA	16
164	099		FL	2			near 23		21
165	099		FL	1			35		3
166	099		FL	2			40	South end	19
167	099		PT	1			37	P-Med. handle frag.	28
168	099		FL	2			43		15
169	099		PT	1			43	P-Med. rim frag	10
170	116	015	ST	2			21	2=1 burnt - not smooth enough to be a quern, could it have been a post pad?	3500
171	122	018	PT	3			20		2
172	139	026	PT	1			24		2
173	139	026	TL	1			24	P-Med TL?	16
174	139	026	BF	1			24		2
175	139	026	GL	1			24		2
176	144	028	FL	2			24		7
177	144	028	ST	1			24	burnt	17
178	144	028	OT	15			24	charcoal	14
179	151	029	FL	1			25		8
180	153	032	PT	6			23		17
181	153	032	FL	2			23		5
182	157	033	PT	5			25	BA	28
183	157	033	ST	1			25	burnt	236
184	159	031	PT	1			25	P-Med	4
185	159	031	OT	1			25	slaggy coal - discarded	7
186	163	036	OT	3			25	coal - discarded	3
187	197	051	OT	3			21	snail shells	3
188	197	051	OT				21	charcoal (not charred seeds)	<1
189	199	052	BF	1			21		1
190	199	052	OT	3			21	charcoal	3
191	202	054	ST	1			26	burnt	70
192	202	054	OT	1			26	hazelnut shell	<1
193	213	062	OT				21	charcoal (not charred seeds)	<1
194	217	061	OT	2			27	charcoal	6

Cat. No.	Context No.	Feature	Mat.	Num.	Area	Line	Trench	Notes	Wt(g)
195	231	066	BF	4			37		90
196	233		PT	2			37	from section.	6
197	234	066	PT	7			37	décor. from section, EBA	43
198	236		FL	2			36		13
199	237	033	FL	2			25		2
200	237	033	PT	1			25	BA	<1
201	239	033	OT	7			25	snail shells	1
202	243	033	OT	2			25	snail shells	3
203	247	069	BN	6			35	1m Sq 2	33
204	247	069	PT	1			35	1m Sq 3, EBA	2
205	247	069	FL	3			35	1m Sq 3, 2=1	16
206	247	069	BF	1			35	1m Sq 3	2
207	247	069	BN	35			35	1m Sq 3	103
208	247	069	BN	2			35	1m Sq 4	14
209	247	069	FL	1			35	1m Sq 4	3
210	247	069	OT	8			35	1m Sq 4, snail shells	3
211	247	069	BN	8			35	1m Sq 6	99
212	247	069	FL	5			35	1m Sq 6	63
213	247	069	ST	1			35	1m Sq 6	152
214	247	069	BN	20			35	1m Sq 7, some burnt incl. antler	114
215	247	069	PT	3			35	1m Sq 7, EBA	6
216	247	069	OT				35	1m Sq 7, charcoal	<1
217	247	069	PT	1			35	1m Sq 8, EBA	3
218	247	069	BN	2			35	1m Sq 8	14
219	247	069	FL	1			35	1m Sq 8	2
220	249		FL	1			28	From surface	1
221	257	071	PT	6			43	6=1 base, LBA/EIA	97
222	263	073	PT	1			43	From surface, LBA/EIA	2
223	263	073	PT	1			43	LBA/EIA	2
224	263		ST	1			43	burnt	58
225	265		PT	1			43	LBA / EIA	5
226	269		PT	4			20	LBA/EIA	4
227	269		FL	2			20		4
228	287		FL	8			44	From surface	77
229	287		FL	2			44		392
230	294		FL	2			34		2
231	295		BF	22			40		894
232	295		ST	2			40	burnt	992
233			PT	1			20	From ploughsoil near S end	2
234			FL	1			21	From ploughsoil near S end	3
235		023	BC	1			21	From surface	57
236			PT	1			22		1
237	178	042	OT				25	charcoal	1
238			PT	1			25	From surface, west end. Post Med?	2
239			MT	1					20

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