LAND NORTH EAST OF MANDENE GARDENS, GREAT GRANSDEN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

HUNTINGDONSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

PLANNING REF: 17/01375/OUT

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SITE CODE: ECB6056

NOVEMBER 2019

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

LAND NORTH EAST OF MANDENE GARDENS, GREAT GRANSDEN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
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	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Judy Mlynarska		November 2019
Graphics Prepared by:	Rosie Scales		November 2019
Graphics Checked by:	Mark Roughly		November 2019
Project Manager Sign-off:	Peter Crawley		December 2019

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
The Granary
Rectory Farm
Brewery Road
Pampisford
Cambridgeshire
CB22 3EN

Land North East of Mandene Gardens, Great Gransden, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation.

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Report No.	**R 13923**
Written and researched by:	**Judy Mlynarska**
Project Manager:	**Peter Crawley**
Commissioning Client:	**RPS Consulting**

Contractor: **Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd**
Central Office
The Granary Rectory Farm
Brewery Road
Pampisford
Cambridgeshire
CB22 3EN
Tel: **01223 845522**
E-mail: **PCrawley@pre-construct.com**
Website: **www.pre-construct.com**

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ABSTRACT

Between the 4th and 7th of November 2019, an archaeological trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at Land North East of Mandene Gardens, Great Gransden, Cambridgeshire. The evaluation was commissioned by RPS Consulting, acting on behalf of their clients, in response to an archaeological brief from CHET.

The evaluation, which consisted of ten no. 40m long trial trenches identified a road and a series of post-medieval furrows in Trenches 1, 3, 4, 6 and 8. The 'unfenced road' is shown on the 1903 edition of the OS map. Two post-medieval ditches were also identified in Trenches 2 and 9. The ditch in Trench 2 was shown as a 'byway' on the 1903 edition of the OS map. A small assemblage of post-medieval fired clay, iron nails and a clay pipe fragment was recovered from these features.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 A programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on Land North East of Mandene Gardens, Great Gransden, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 2740 5590) from the 4th to the 7th of November 2019.

1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by RPS Consulting in response to a planning condition attached to the consented planning application for residential development and subsequent archaeological brief from CHET (Andy Thomas September 2019).

1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Ben Hobbs of PCA (Hobbs 2019).

1.4 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.

1.5 A total of 10 x 40m evaluation trenches totalling 400 linear metres of trenches were excavated and recorded (Figure 2).

1.6 Following Transfer of Title, the site archive will be deposited at Cambridgeshire Archaeological Stores.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The underlying solid geology of the area is Woburn Sands Formation- Sandstone, detrital fine to coarse-grained sedimentary material of shallow marine origin forming inter-bedded sequences formed in the Cretaceous Period in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas (British Geological Survey).

2.1.2 The Superficial deposits are Oadby Member- Diamicton, detrital sedimentary material of glacigenic origin created by the action of ice and meltwater associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods, formed in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (BGS).

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The site lies at approximately 60m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) with land to the north rising gradually to 66m AOD and to the west to 62m AOD. Land to the east and south declines to the Mandean Brook at around 57m AOD.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 The following archaeological background is taken from an e-mail from Cambridge Historic Environment Team within planning application documents (14/08/19) and from information derived from the desk-based assessment (Stratford 2017) and a search of the HER presented within the archaeological brief (Andy Thomas 18th September 2019). Numbers in brackets refer to CHER asset numbers.

3.1.2 The archaeological record assessment has established that the study area currently has a low potential for prehistoric remains moderate potential for Roman, Saxon and medieval settlement remains and higher potential for post-medieval activity.

3.1.3 The evaluation follows a geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2019) undertaken on the subject site which identified no anomalies indicative of significant archaeological features. The survey did identify a number of anomalies of agricultural origin comprising a former trackway, modern ploughing and drainage.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 There has been little evidence of prehistoric activity within a 1km radius of the proposed development area. During excavations at Rectory Farm, 566m to the south-west of the PDA, a number of flint flakes from the Mesolithic to Bronze Age were recovered (CHER MCB 20236).

3.2.2 A possible Bronze Age charcoal burning site was discovered on land 600m to the south-west of the PDA including a Bronze Age arrowhead and pot sherd from the same location (CHER 02400).

3.3 Iron Age & Roman

3.3.1 An Iron Age coin was found near Great Gransden in the 19th century, location unspecified in the record (CHER 02407).

3.3.2 There is scattered evidence for Roman occupation in the wider area of Great Gransden including a Roman burial with pottery (CHER 02392); coins and animal bones (CHER 02338/09793) and coins and metal artefacts (CHER

02410).

3.3.3 Roman activity within 1 km radius of the PDA includes ditches and pits and pottery found during excavations at Rectory Farm, 566m to the south-west (CHER MCB19711), Roman coins and pottery from Safford's Farm, 745m to the south-west (CHER 02399A) and a coin found in a garden near Middle Street, 433m to the west of the PDA (CHER 02408). In the wider area of the village a group of possible enclosures associated with Roman pottery was located c2.6km to the north-west of the site (CHER MCB19084).

3.4 Saxon

3.4.1 Excavations at Rectory Farm (CHER 20236) located remains of a rare sunken-featured building thought to date to the Middle Saxon period and a Late Saxon pin. A Late Saxon weft beater implement was also found during excavations at the location (CHER MCB19711).

3.4.2 In the wider area remains of a possible Saxon structure was located on farmland c.2.3km to the north of the PDA where ploughing revealed a scatter of building stones and associated St Neots ware pottery (CHER 02417).

3.5 Medieval

3.5.1 From the medieval period, ditches have been located during excavations at Rectory Farm (CHER MCB19711); at Hall Park, 1.1km to the west of the PDA a medieval moat, enclosure and fishpond have been recorded (CHER 00938). The Grade I listed church of St Bartholomew located 504m tot the south-west of the PDA has a tower of late 14th century date whilst the rest of the church is early 15th century with 17th and 19th century additions (CHER 10345).

3.5.2 A large amount of medieval pottery sherds have been found over three gardens at Poplar Close, 650m to the west of the proposed development area, including 14th century Lyveden ware and medieval coarse ware (CHER 02401). Medieval sherds have also been found 364m to the south-west of the PDA (CHER 02409). Medieval ridge and furrow cropmarks mapped by aerial photography have been located 1.5km to the west of the PDA (CHER MCB18930) with other evidence of ridge and furrow to the west and north.

3.6 Post-Medieval

3.6.1 A number of post-medieval buildings are located around the village. Great Gransden post mill is listed Grade II* and dates from the 17th century with 20th century additions, located 470m to the south-east of the proposed development area (CHER 02315). Rippington Manor Farm, 378m south-west of the PDA, dates from c.1550 and is listed Grade II* with associated barn and garden walls listed Grade II (CHER 02319).

3.6.2 Gransden Park (CHER 12096) and hall is located 1.04km to the west of the PDA, the parkland dated to the mid 17th century, associated with the Grade II listed hall (CHER 02345). A 19th century Grade II listed reading room is recorded in the Village Hall located 446m to the west of the site (CHER MCB22847). Audley House, Grade II listed, is located 320m to the west of the PDA, an early to mid 18th century farmhouse recorded on the first edition OS maps from 1885 (CHER MCB22844).

3.6.3 A former Meeting House, nonconformist chapel and cemetery dating from the 19th century, listed Grade II and now a residence is located 624m to the west of the proposed development area (CHER MCB22853). A Baptist chapel built in 1732, listed Grade II, with 19th century additions is located 240m to the west of the PDA (CHER MCB17158). Providence House, a 19th century building is located 228m to the south-west of the PDA (CHER MCB22843).

3.6.4 A number of 19th century inns are located in the village, The Plough, dated 1841, Grade II listed is 321m to the west of the PDA (CHER MCB22845) and The Old Fox, 100m further to the west, has a 17th century core with 19th century additions, listed Grade II (CHER 22846). The site of a former beerhouse, dating from the 19th century is located 702m to the north-east of the PDA (CHER 22838).

3.7 A former 19th century blacksmith's shop, listed Grade II, is located 470m to the south-west of the proposed development area (CHER MCB22858), Mandean Bridge, a brick-built structure dating from the 19th century is located 312m to the south of the PDA (CHER MCB22840). A 19th century Mill weir pond denoted in the first edition OS map of 1885 (now infilled) is located 258m tot

the north of the PDA (CHER 22839).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised 10 x 40m trial trenches, totalling 400 linear metres. These were distributed evenly across the site in order to provide a representative sample of the development area and target the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey by Magnitude Surveys.

4.2 Excavation methodology

4.2.1 Ground reduction during the evaluation was carried out using a 21 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator was used to strip the excavation area. Topsoil and other overburden of low archaeological value was removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded.

4.2.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery

4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as ‘context numbers’) and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as ‘cuts’ and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as ‘fills’). The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary

and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits excavated during the evaluation and excavation are listed in Appendix 1. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.3.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.

4.3.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits and were used to keep a record of the excavation process.

4.4 Sampling Strategy

4.4.1 Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20). Where large or significant finds assemblages were present, features were subsequently 100% excavated for finds recovery.

4.4.2 Linear features were investigated by means of at least 1m wide slots.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper Archive

Context register sheets	2
Context sheets	34
Section register sheets	1
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	14
Trench record sheets	10
Photo register sheets	2

5.2 Digital Archive

Digital photos	120
GPS survey files	4
Digital plans	1
Access database	1

5.3 Physical Archive

Pottery	9 sherds (76 g)

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS BY TRENCH

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation and investigation of ten 40m by 1.8m trial trenches (Fig. 2). This yielded evidence for a post-medieval unfenced road, a byway, a number of furrows and two ditches. The topsoil sealed the archaeological features.

6.1.2 The features and deposits investigated by the evaluation are summarised below and presented by context in Appendix 1. Information relating to the trenches and the thicknesses of the ploughsoil and the depth of the geology are given in Appendix 2. Three of the trenches contained no archaeological features or deposits (Trenches 5, 7 and 10).

6.2 General stratigraphy

6.2.1 The geological substrate consisted of firm, mid to light yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of chalk. In Trenches 9 and 10 this was overlain by colluvium, which was a friable, mid to dark greyish-brown silty clay with occasional chalk, gravel and stones. However, in most trenches the geological substrate was directly overlain by the ploughsoil/topsoil, which consisted of firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay with moderate inclusions of gravel and occasional angular stones.

6.2.2 The geological substrate was tested by means of Test Pits 1-3 (Fig.2) in Trenches 1, 9 and 10. In Trench 10 colluvium layers (102) and (116) were tested to a depth of 1.2m.

6.3 Natural features

6.3.1 Two features, [118] in Trench 1 and [126] in Trench 3 were investigated that were shown to be of natural origin, either variations in the natural substrate or bioturbation caused by animal or root activity.

6.4 Post-medieval

Unfenced Road (SLOTS [129], [131], Figures 2, 4)

6.4.1 The geophysical survey identified a linear feature running trough the middle of the site. It was shown on the 1903 edition of the OS map. The anomaly was

tested in the evaluation by means of a hand dug slot [129] in Trench 4 and then by a machine dug section [131] in Trench 1.The feature was linear in plan, NW-SE aligned measuring between 4.15-8m wide and 0.4-0.6m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fills were described as friable to compact, mid to dark greyish-brown silty clay.

Ditches

6.4.2 Two post-medieval ditches were identified during the evaluation.

6.4.3 Ditch [120] in Trench 2 was shown on the 1903 edition of the OS map (Fig. 4). It was linear in plan and NE-SW aligned measuring 0.85m wide and 0.09m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (119) was described as firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay.

6.4.4 Ditch [111] in Trench 9 was linear in plan and NW-SE aligned measuring 0.5m wide and 0.10m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (110) was described as firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay.

Furrows (SLOTS [105], [107], [109], [113], [115], [122], [124], [133], Figures 2, 4)

6.4.5 The evaluation identified a series of post-medieval furrows in Trenches 1, 3, 4, 6 and 8. The furrows were most likely a result of ploughing the field with a steam engine tractor.

6.4.6 The furrows were NW-SE aligned, they had gently sloping sides and a concave or flat base. They measured between 1.15-4.5m wide and 0.10-0.42m deep. Their fills were described as friable, mid greyish-brown silty clay. Very little datable artefactual material was recovered from the features, being limited to fragments of fired clay and iron nails.

7 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Pottery Assessment

Chris Jarrett

7.1.1 A total of nine fragments (76g) of pottery was recovered by hand from the archaeological work and dates mostly to the post-medieval period. Most of the pottery was stratified, except for one unstratified item. The pottery is mostly not abraded, except for a single sherd. The finds are in a fragmentary condition and a vessel shape could not be assigned to most sherds. The state of the pottery indicates that this material was probably deposited under mainly secondary conditions. Pottery was recovered from three contexts as small sized groups. The pottery was found in the following stratified deposits:

Topsoil (100), spot date: 1820–1900

7.1.2 A single sherd of yellow ware with blue mocha decoration, dated c. 1820–1900, was found in this deposit.

Fill (103) of Furrow [105], spot date: 1550–1900

7.1.3 Two sherds of glazed red earthenware were recovered from this context, which can only be dated c. 1550–1900.

Fill (108) of Furrow [109], spot date: medieval

7.1.4 A sherd of abraded pottery was recovered from this deposit and could only be broadly dated to the medieval period.

7.1.5 Fill (110) of Ditch [111], spot date: mid-19th century

7.1.6 Two fragments of pottery were recovered from this deposit and consist of a sherd of Derby stoneware with an internal Bristol glaze, dated to after c. 1830 and a pearlware bowl base decorated with the Broseley design and dated to the mid-19th century.

7.1.7 The assemblage is of little significance as the material is small in quantity, fragmentary and therefore difficult to assign any meaning to. The main potential of the pottery is to date the deposit it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1.1 The evaluation identified a road, a number of post-medieval furrows and two post-medieval ditches in Trenches 2 and 9. The furrows were most likely the result of ploughing the field with a steam engine tractor in the 19th and early 20th century. The large linear feature identified during the previous geophysical survey was an 'unfenced road' shown on the 1903 OS map. The ditch identified in Trench 2 was also shown to be a 'byway' on the same map.

8.1.2 A small assemblage of post-medieval pottery, fired clay, iron nails and clay pipe fragment were recovered from the topsoil, a furrow and ditch in Trench 9. A single sherd of abraded medieval pottery from furrow [109] in Trench 1 was residual and indicates medieval activity in the vicinity of the site.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank RPS Consulting for commissioning and funding the work on behalf of their clients. PCA are also grateful to Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for monitoring the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. The project was managed for PCA by Peter Crawley and was supervised by Judy Mlynarska. The author would like to thank the site team: Ryszard Molenda, Iza Jamar-Anderle and Alistair Mclaughlin for their hard work. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Rosie Scales of PCA's CAD Department.

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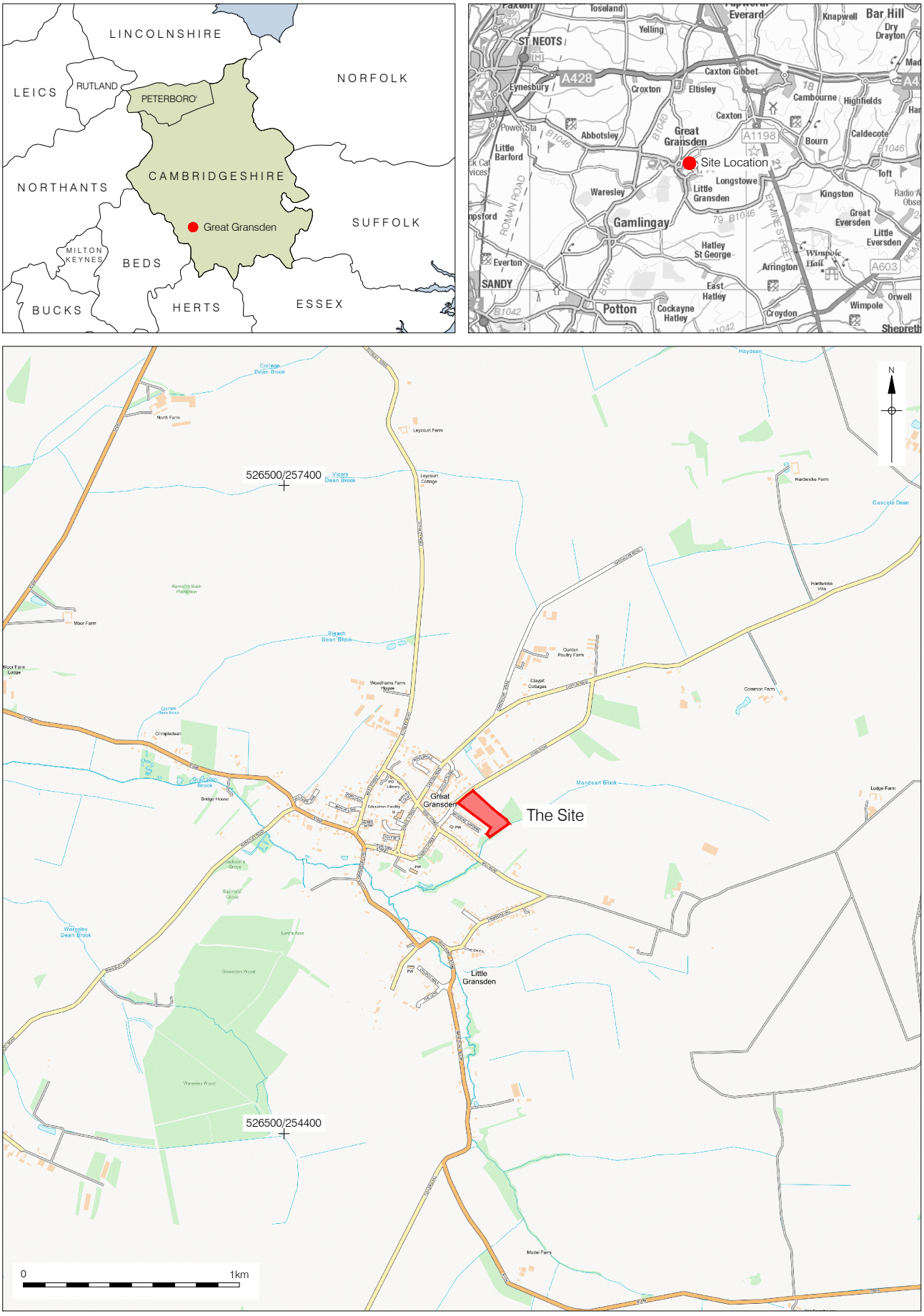


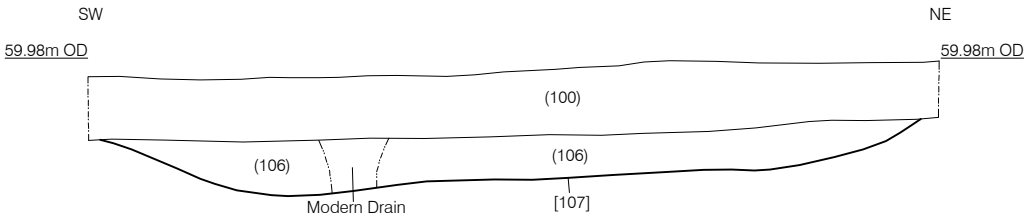
08/11/19 RS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000, 1:25,000 at A4

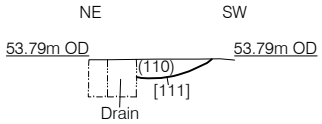
Magnetic Interpretation kindly provided by Magnitude Surveys Ltd

08/11/19 RS

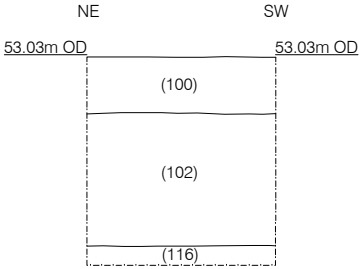
Figure 2
All Features Plan
1:1000 at A3



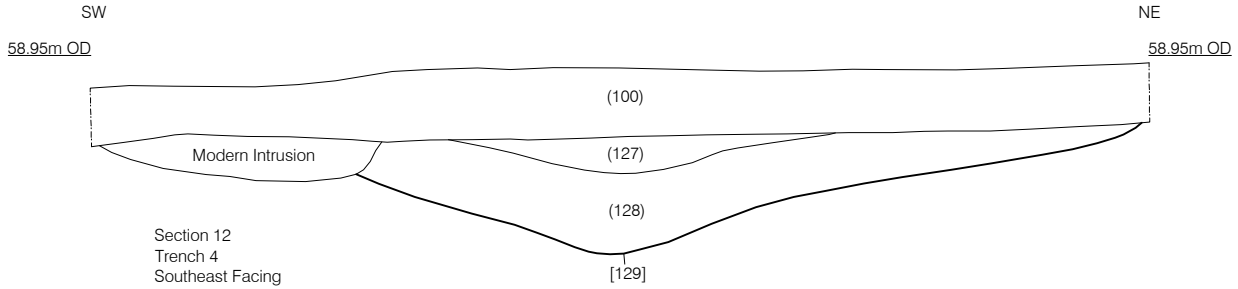
Section 2
Trench 3
Southeast Facing



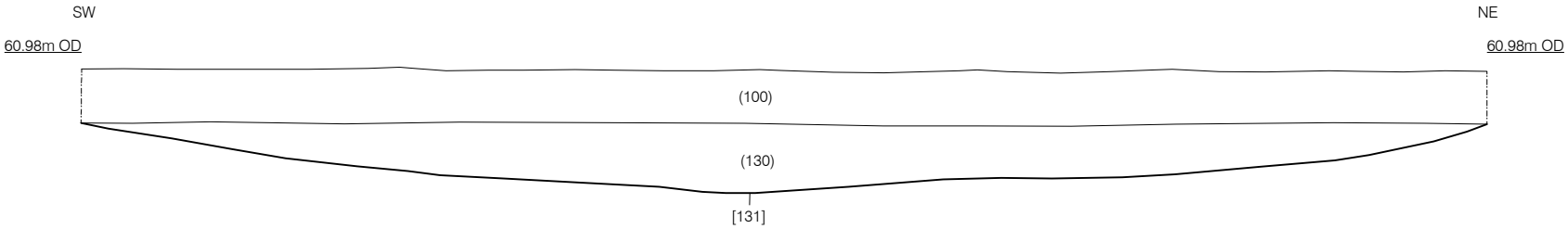
Section 4
Trench 9
Northwest Facing



Section 7
Trench 10
Northwest Facing



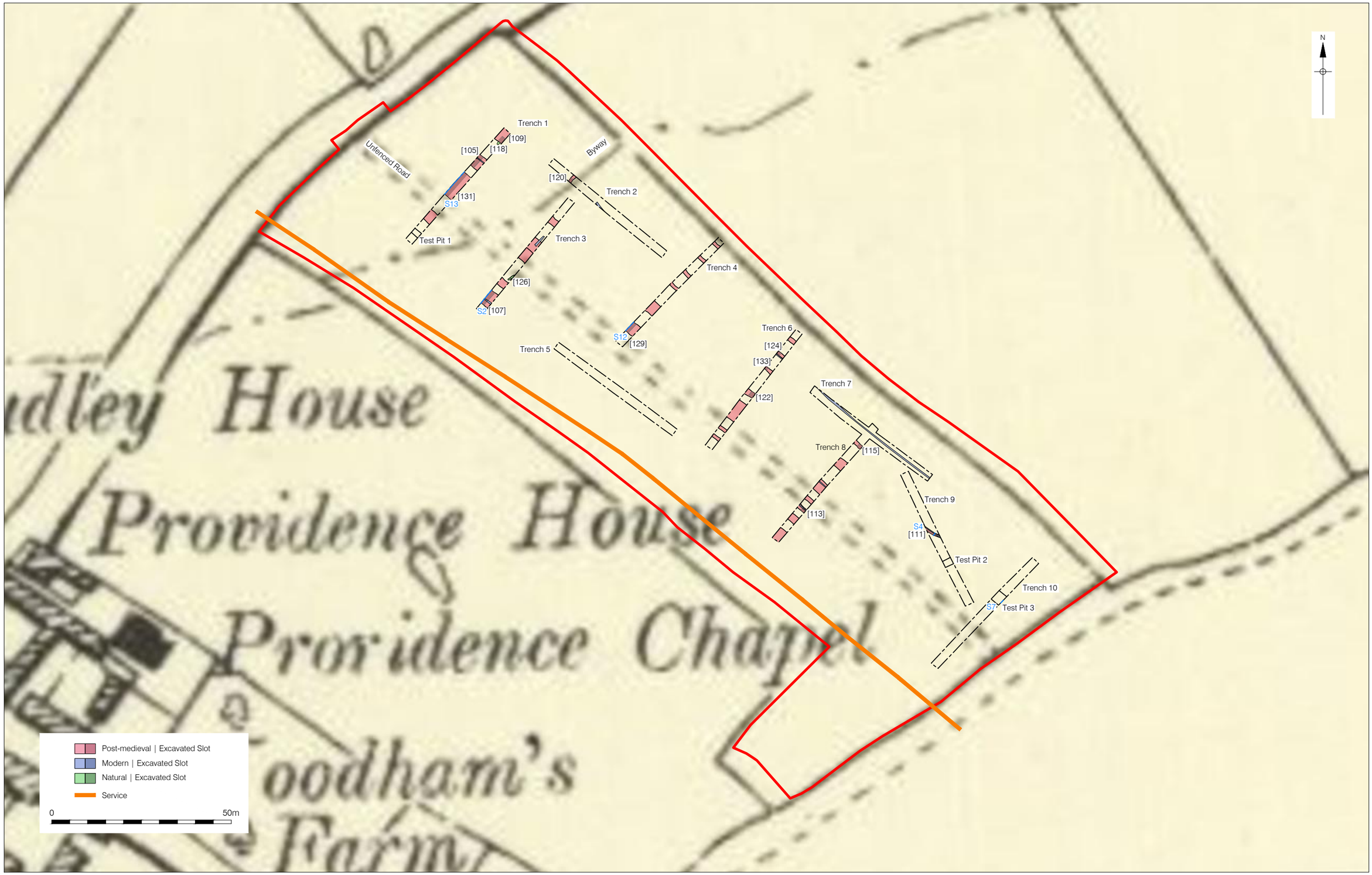
Section 12
Trench 4
Southeast Facing



Section 13
Trench 1
Southeast Facing

08/11/19 RS

Figure 3
Selected Section
1:40 at A4



08/11/19 RS

Figure 4
All Features Plan on 1903 OS Map
1:1000 at A3

APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: Trench 1, view NE. Road [131] (before excavation) visible in the middle of the trench.

Plate 2: Trench 2, view NW. Ditch [120] (before excavation) visible in the background.

Plate 3: Furrows and road visible in Trench 8, view NE.

Plate 4: Road [131] in Trench 1, view NE.

Plate 5: Furrow [105], Trench 1, view NW.

Plate 6: Test pit 3 showing colluvium layers (102) and (116), view SE.

			End 1	End 2
Trench	1			
Alignment	NE-SW	**Topsoil depth (m)**	0.3	0.4
Trench length (m)	40	**Subsoil depth (m)**		
Max machine depth (m)	0.5	**Natural depth (m OD)**	0.15	0.1

Summary of archaeological features

Furrows [105], [109], [131], treethrow [118]

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
103	105	Fill	Furrow	1	2.7	0.42	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay, occasional stones and chalk.
104	105	Fill	Furrow	1	1.1	0.22	Firm, mid yellowish-brown silty clay, occasional stones and chalk.
105	105	Cut	Furrow	1	3.6	0.42	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE oriented.
108	109	Fill	Furrow	1	1.8	0.11	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay, occasional stones and chalk.
109	109	Cut	Furrow	1	1.8	0.11	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, flat base, NW-SE oriented.
117	118	Fill	Natural feature	0.9	0.6	0.2	Firm, mid reddish-brown silty clay.
118	118	Cut	Natural feature	0.9	0.6	0.2	Irregular in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.

130	131	Fill	Unfenced Road	1	8	0.4	Friable, mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional chalk.
131	131	Cut	Unfenced Road	1	8	0.4	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE oriented.

Trench	2		**End 1**	**End 2**
Alignment	NW-SE	**Topsoil depth (m)**	0.4	0.4
Trench length (m)	40	**Subsoil depth (m)**		
Max machine depth (m)	0.45	**Natural depth (m OD)**	0.05	0.05

Summary of archaeological features

Furrow [120]

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
119	120	Fill	Byway	1	0.85	0.09	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay, occasional small stones and chalk.
120	120	Cut	Byway	1	0.85	0.09	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, flat base, NE-SW oriented.

Trench	3		**End 1**	**End 2**
Alignment	NE-SW	**Topsoil depth (m)**	0.3	0.3
Trench length (m)	40	**Subsoil depth (m)**		
Max machine depth (m)	0.45	**Natural depth (m OD)**	0.15	0.15

Summary of archaeological features

Furrow [126]

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
106	107	Fill	Furrow	1	4.5	0.3	Compact, mid greyish0brown silty clay, moderate chalk, occasional gravel.
107	107	Cut	Furrow	1	4.5	0.3	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, flat base, NW-SE oriented.
125	126	Fill	Natural feature	1	0.45	0.18	Firm, mid reddish-brown silty clay, rare small stones.
126	126	Cut	Natural feature	1	0.45	0.18	Irregular in plan, irregular sides, uneven base.

Trench	4		**End 1**	**End 2**
Alignment	NE-SW	**Topsoil depth (m)**	0.3	0.35
Trench length (m)	40	**Subsoil depth (m)**		
Max machine depth (m)	0.4	**Natural depth (m OD)**	0.1	0.05

Summary of archaeological features

Furrow [129]

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
127	129	Fill	Unfenced Road	1	1.2	0.2	Compact, dark brownish-grey silty clay, occasional stones and gravel.
128	129	Fill	Unfenced Road	1	4.15	0.6	Compact, mid greyish-brown silty clay, occasional stones an gravel.
129	129	Cut	Unfenced Road	1	4.15	0.6	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE oriented.

Trench	5		**End 1**	**End 2**
Alignment	NW-SE	**Topsoil depth (m)**	0.4	0.4
Trench length (m)	40	**Subsoil depth (m)**		
Max machine depth (m)	0.5	**Natural depth (m OD)**	0.1	0.1

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features recorded

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description

			End 1	End 2
Trench	6			
Alignment	NE-SW	**Topsoil depth (m)**	0.36	0.3
Trench length (m)	40	**Subsoil depth (m)**		
Max machine depth (m)	0.45	**Natural depth (m OD)**	0.1	0.15

Summary of archaeological features

Furrows [122], [124], [133]

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
121	122	Fill	Furrow	1	2	0.4	Friable, mid greyish-brown silty clay, frequent chalk and charcoal.
122	122	Cut	Furrow	1	2	0.4	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, uneven sloping base, NW-SE oriented.
123	124	Fill	Furrow	1	1.4	0.1	Friable, mid greyish-brown silty clay, frequent chalk and charcoal.
124	124	Cut	Furrow	1	1.4	0.1	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE oriented.
132	133	Fill	Furrow	1	1.2	0.1	Friable, mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional chalk.
133	133	Cut	Furrow	1	1.2	0.1	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW oriented.

Trench	7		**End 1**	**End 2**
Alignment	NW-SE	**Topsoil depth (m)**	0.35	0.36
Trench length (m)	40	**Subsoil depth (m)**		
Max machine depth (m)	0.46	**Natural depth (m OD)**	0.05	0.1

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features recorded

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description

Trench	8		**End 1**	**End 2**
Alignment	NE-SW	**Topsoil depth (m)**	0.35	0.4
Trench length (m)	40	**Subsoil depth (m)**		
Max machine depth (m)	0.45	**Natural depth (m OD)**	0.1	0.05

Summary of archaeological features

Furrows [113], [115]

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
112	113	Fill	Furrow	1	1.8	0.2	Friable, mid greyish-brown silty clay, frequent gravel, moderate chalk.
113	113	Cut	Furrow	1	1.8	0.2	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE oriented.
114	115	Fill	Furrow	1	1.15	0.22	Friable, mid greyish-brown silty clay, frequent gravel, moderate chalk.
115	115	Cut	Furrow	1	1.15	0.22	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE oriented.

			End 1	End 2
Trench	9			
Alignment	NNW-SSE	**Topsoil depth (m)**	0.44	0.3
Trench length (m)	40	**Subsoil depth (m)**		
Max machine depth (m)	0.55	**Natural depth (m OD)**	0.05	0.25

Summary of archaeological features

Ditch [111]

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
110	111	Fill	Ditch	1	0.5	0.1	Firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay, occasional chalk and charcoal.
111	111	Cut	Ditch	1	0.5	0.1	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE oriented.

			End 1	End 2
Trench	10			
Alignment	NE-SW	**Topsoil depth (m)**	0.3	0.3
Trench length (m)	40	**Subsoil depth (m)**		
Max machine depth (m)	1.2	**Natural depth (m OD)**	0.4	0.4

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features recorded

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
116	116	Layer	Colluvium	1	0	0.1	Friable, mid reddish-brown silty clay.

APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-373289

Project details	
Project name	Land North East of Mandene Gardens, Great Gransden, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation.
Short description of the project	The evaluation, which consisted of ten 40m trial trenches identified an unfenced road and series of post-medieval furrows in Trenches 1, 3, 4, 6 and 8. The unfenced road is shown on the 1903 edition of the OS map. Two post-medieval ditches were also identified in Trenches 2 and 9. The ditch in Trench 2 was shown as byway on the 1903 edition of the OS map. A small assemblage of post-medieval fired clay, iron nails and a clay pipe fragment was recovered from these features.
Project dates	Start: 04-11-2019 End: 07-11-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ECB6056 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE GREAT GRANSDEN Land North East of Mandene Gardens
Postcode	SG193AQ
Study area	720 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 527400 255900 51.907411198831 0.22066152677 51 54 26 N 000 13 14 E Point
Project creators	
Name of	PCA Central

Organisation	
Project brief originator	Cambridge HET
Project design originator	Ben Hobbs
Project director/manager	Peter Crawley
Project supervisor	Judyta Mlynarska
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Physical Contents	"Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Section"
Entered by	Judy Mlynarska (Jmlynarska@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	8 November 2019

P C A

PCA CAMBRIDGE
THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM
THE ROPE WORKS, BROADWOOD VIEW
CHESTER-LE-STREET
DURHAM DH3 3AF
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON
UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK
OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370 410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH
QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01603 863 108
e: norwich@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK
UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN
t: 01926 485 490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER
5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com

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REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA