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# **MACAULAY AVENUE, GREAT SHELFORD, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: R1255

January 2020

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## MACAULAY AVENUE, GREAT SHELFORD, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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<b>Project No.</b>	P1296	<b>Museum ACC</b>	-
<b>Planning Ref.</b>	S/2754/19/FL	<b>OASIS</b>	Britanni1-378202
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## **Abstract**

*On the 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> of January 2020, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation at Macaulay Avenue, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire (TL 4648 5278) on behalf of 29 Architecture + Planning, and as part of a planning application (S/2754/19/FL) in advance of the construction of houses. Two trenches were excavated measuring 20.00m x 1.80m*

*The site had a moderate potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric and Saxon periods. The potential for features and finds relating to the Roman period was considered to be moderate to high. There was a high potential for features and finds of medieval and post-medieval date particularly relating to the evidence of the medieval town of Great Shelford previously identified just north of the site and evidence of post-medieval cultivation activity identified in the same area.*

*The evaluation was successful in identifying ditches likely representing agricultural activity peripheral to the medieval settlement previously identified to the north of the site. It also identified possible later agricultural activity which might relate to post-medieval cultivation evidence found to the north. Only a single sherd of pottery was found and so the lack of dating evidence makes it difficult to confirm the dating and purposes of most of the features. The lack of artefacts also suggests the site is not immediately close to settlement and domestic activities.*



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> of January 2020, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation at Macaulay Avenue, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire (TL 4648 5278) on behalf of 29 Architecture + Planning, and as part of a planning application (S/2754/19/FL) in advance of the construction of houses.

The work was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Cambridge Historic Environment Team (CHET) (Thomas, A. 25<sup>th</sup> November 2019). The brief required a programme of linear trial trenching to adequately sample the area of development. To achieve this, two trenches were excavated measuring 20.00m x 1.80m (Fig. 4).

The trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All archaeological features and layers were excavated by hand.



## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located on the north edge of the historic village of Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire, which is located approximately 6km south of Cambridge. The site was recently occupied by brick sheds which have now been demolished and it is now covered with concrete slabs. The site is bounded by fields to the north and a residential housing estate on all other sides.

### 2.1 *Site Geology*

The Bedrock geology was described as West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation – Chalk. This Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 94 to 101 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas (BSG, 2020).

No superficial deposits were recorded on the site.

However, superficial deposits described as River Terrace Deposits, 2 – Sand And Gravel had been recorded close to the site. These Superficial Deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by rivers (BSG, 2020).





### **3.0 PLANNING POLICIES**

The archaeological investigation was carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2019). The relevant local planning policy is the *South Cambridgeshire Local Plan* (adopted September 2018).



## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2-3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape ([www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)), and the Archaeological Data Service ([www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)) (ADS) (Fig. 2 & 3).

### 4.1 Prehistoric

The majority of the records of Neolithic date relate to finds scatters. Neolithic flints have been found c. 500-900m northeast of the site (04892, 04983, 04462) and scatters of worked flint objects have been identified c. 500-700m northwest of the site (04880, 04881). Neolithic flint axes were found c. 900m to the southwest of the site (04813) and Neolithic-Late Bronze Age flints were found c. 940m southeast of the site (04790).

Neolithic and Bronze Age features and finds including a possible Bronze Age roundhouse were identified c. 600m north of the site (CB15541).

Another Bronze Age roundhouse with associated pits and post holes and fragments of a middle Bronze Age urn were revealed during excavation c. 1km northeast of the site (CB15569). A Bronze Age arrowhead was found c. 520m northwest of the site (04744).

Evidence of an Iron Age settlement was identified during excavation c. 630m northwest of the site which included a roundhouse, and oven, field systems, and a late Iron Age cremation (CB15540). Some late Iron Age finds were found during metal detecting which included a brooch and coin c. 900m southwest of the site (MCB16717). Cropmarks of a settlement and enclosure dated Iron Age to Roman were identified c. 900m northwest of the site (04461).

In addition further artefact scatters of prehistoric finds have been identified c. 700m to the northwest (04880A, 04882) and c. 380m to the northeast (04891). Cropmarks of a probable Neolithic causewayed enclosure with additional circular and rectangular cropmarks have been identified c. 1km west of the site suggesting the presence of a multi-period settlement (MCB20456).



#### 4.2 Roman

Evidence of a Roman settlement which included a substantial timber framed building was identified during an evaluation c.300m northeast of the site (CB15538). It was suggested that the evidence found did not represent the focus of the settlement which was likely further south. Late Roman remains were also identified c.320m north of the site under a bank associated with the moated enclosure at Granham's Manor (01002a). A Roman field system was identified c.340m northwest of the site (CB15539). Further evidence for Roman settlement and field systems was found c. 900m northwest of the site (04461). Additionally, finds of Roman pottery are present across the search area (04739, 04791, MCB18291). Metal detecting c.900m southwest of the site found several metal Roman artefacts including a brooch, coins, and a ring (MCB16717).

#### 4.3 Saxon

Archaeological work at Granham's Farm c.250m north of the site revealed a Saxon ditch sealed by a post-medieval floor which may relate to an earlier Saxon manor on the site (MCB20044). Findspots of Saxon pottery have been found c. 740m southwest of the site (MCB18298, MCB18299). A Saxon carved stone cross is located c.870m southeast of the site (04730a) and metal detecting revealed 6 early Saxon brooches c.900m southwest of the site indicating the presence of a possible cemetery (MCB16717).

#### 4.4 Medieval

The most significant medieval record within the search area is that of Granham's Manor located c.230m north of the site (01002). It is a moated site with a rectangular embanked enclosure which marks the location of one of the two medieval manors of Great Shelford. The manor has belonged to a succession of important historical figures having been held by King Harold prior to the conquest. There is also a chapel associated with the manor which was founded in the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century (01002b).

Excavation at Granhams Farm in the fields adjacent to the north side of the site identified evidence of medieval settlement comprised of a well-preserved portion of the northerly part of medieval Great Shelford (CB15542). This included the foundations of an abandoned building



dated 1350-1550 and a number of raised mounds which were interpreted as possible house platforms.

A medieval pit was identified c.590m northwest of the site in an evaluation (MCB18090) and another evaluation c.830m southwest of the site revealed medieval features and evidence of food waste deposition (MCB26701).

#### *4.5 Post-Medieval and Modern*

The evaluation at Granhams Farm also revealed evidence of post-medieval cultivation practices in the field adjacent (CB15542). Post-medieval artefacts were found c.600m northeast of the site (04791A) and post-medieval features were identified during an evaluation c.830m southwest of the site (MCB26701).

In addition, post-medieval pottery was recovered from a number of test pits excavated by the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme run by Access Cambridge Archaeology of Cambridge University. Test pits were excavated in multiple locations across Great Shelford over a number of years.

#### *4.6 Archaeological Potential*

Given the above records the site had a **moderate** potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric and Saxon periods. The potential for features and finds relating to the Roman period was considered to be **moderate to high**. There was a **high** potential for features and finds of medieval and post-medieval date particularly relating to the evidence of the medieval town of Great Shelford previously identified just north of the site and evidence of post-medieval cultivation activity identified in the same area.



## 5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The CHET brief stated that the evaluation should aim to determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains were potentially threatened was studied (Thomas, A. 2019, Brief, Section 3.1). This will comprise of two 15.00m x 1.80m trenches across the area threatened by development.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014.

All aspects of the trial trenching will be undertaken in accordance with the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014* and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003*.



## 6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project were in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Specific objectives outlined in the brief (section 3.4) stated that a particular importance be placed on:

- Presence /absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits
- The character of deposits and their contents within negative features
- palaeochannels
- site formation processes.

An assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits was also arranged with a suitably qualified specialist (Thomas, A. 2019 brief, section 3.6). Attention was paid to:

- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
- to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, faunal remains, molluscs, pollen and other biological remains from waterlogged deposits located.
- provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: *eg* the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts

The evaluation also carefully consider the retrieval, characterisation and dating (including absolute dating) of artefact, burial or economic evidence to assist in the characterisation of the site's evidence and in the development of future mitigation strategies (Thomas, A. 2019 brief, section 3.7).



## 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The CHET brief required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the site ahead of the construction of houses. This was achieved by excavating trenches laid out in a systematic grid array across the site, with two trenches measuring 15.00m x 1.80m.

The evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, 2014 and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, 2003.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand (Fig. 4).

The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken.



## 8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Fig. 4-9)

A professional metal detector was used to scan the trenches locations prior and post excavation along with the spoil heaps. Only demonstrably modern finds were recovered and therefore were not retained.

Bucket sampling was undertaken whereby a total of 90 litres of spoil from the topsoil and subsoil were hand sorted at 3 points along each trench. Only demonstrably modern finds were present which were not retained.

A summary of the features and layers encountered is presented below. Full context descriptions can be found in Appendix 1.

### 8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the northern area of the site. It was orientated NE-SW and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.57m in sample section 1. The trench contained two archaeological features.

Ditch **1003** was linear in plan and located at the NE end of the trench close to ditch terminus/elongated pit **1005**. It was on a N-S orientation and continued in both directions beyond the limits of the trench. The single fill contained no finds.

Feature **1005** was a possible ditch terminus or elongated pit located at the NE end of the trench close to ditch **1003**. It continued beyond the SE edge of the trench and was either the terminus of a linear ditch or a portion of an elongated pit on a NW-SE orientation.

### 8.2 Trench 2

A group of intercutting linear ditches (ditches **1008**, **1010**, and **1013**) on a NE-SW orientation was located in the middle of the trench. The ditches possibly represented a field boundary with later re-cut and a later possible furrow cutting the old boundary.

Ditch **1008** contained a single fill in which was found a single sherd of pottery (3g) dated 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup>/mid 14<sup>th</sup> century (Fawcett, 2020). The sherd displayed evidence of abrasion and was likely





residual in the fill as a result of agricultural processes on the site and the adjacent fields (Fawcett, 2020). This ditch cut ditch **1010** and was cut by ditch **1013**.

Ditch **1010** contained two fills but no finds were present. It was cut by ditches **1008** and **1013**.

Ditch **1013** was the latest ditch in the sequence cutting both ditches **1008** and **1013**. It's single fill contained no finds. The shape and fill consistency suggest this linear could have been a furrow.



## 9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 5-9)

The deposit model was consistent across the site.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence in both trenches was topsoil **1000** which was present to a maximum depth of 0.12m in sample section 2. It comprised a dark black, compact, tarmac.

Below topsoil 1000 was subsoil **1001**, present to a maximum depth of 0.52m in sample section 1 with a thickness of 0.45m. This layer comprised a mid reddish, firm, silty sand.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was natural geology **1002** which comprised a mid whitish yellow, soft, sandy chalk.



## 10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The site had a moderate potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric and Saxon periods. The potential for features and finds relating to the Roman period was considered to be moderate to high. There was a high potential for features and finds of medieval and post-medieval date particularly relating to the evidence of the medieval town of Great Shelford previously identified just north of the site and evidence of post-medieval cultivation activity identified in the same area.

The evaluation successfully identified three phases of activity.

The first phase is medieval and is represented by ditch **1008** in trench 2 which was potentially a re-cut of an undated ditch. It was possibly a medieval boundary ditch and might represent agricultural activity associated with the medieval settlement identified in the fields adjacent to the northern site boundary (ECB15542). A single sherd of pottery was found dated 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century, but displayed evidence of abrasion and it is possible the ditch could therefore be of a later date and the sherd redeposited here during agricultural practices (Fawcett 2020, appendix 3)

The second phase is of a modern date and relates to the site's most recent use as a tarmac-covered lot with sheds and is represented by topsoil **1000**.

The third and final phase is undated. Four features were assigned to this phase due to a lack of dating and artefactual evidence. Ditch **1003** represents a possible boundary ditch. Its alignment is slightly at odds with that of the medieval ditch in trench 2 suggesting they might not be contemporary. Feature **1005** is a possible ditch terminus or elongated pit which continues beyond the SE edge of trench 1 and due to a similar orientation to ditch **1003**, located c.2.5m to the west, could be contemporary. The remaining features assigned to this phase are ditches **1010** and **1013** which are part of a group of intercutting ditches in trench 2 on the same alignment (including medieval ditch **1008**). Ditch **1010** is potentially an old boundary ditch with **1008** being a later re-cut and might be of an earlier medieval date. Ditch **1013** is potentially a furrow cut across the disused boundary, possibly of post-medieval date. Evidence of post-medieval cultivation has previously been identified during excavations in the fields adjacent to the northern site boundary (CB15542).



### *Conclusion*

The evaluation was successful in identifying ditches likely representing agricultural activity peripheral to the medieval settlement previously identified to the north of the site. It also identified possible later agricultural activity which might relate to post-medieval cultivation evidence found to the north. Only a single sherd of pottery was found and so the lack of dating evidence makes it difficult to confirm the dating and purposes of most of the features. The lack of artefacts also suggests the site is not immediately close to settlement and domestic activities.



## **11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**

The final archive will be deposited following the acquisition of the transfer of title. The deposition will be made with the Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (CCC HET). The site digital archive will be deposited with The Archaeological Data Service (ADS).



## **12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank 29 Architecture + Planning for commissioning and funding the work.

We would also like to thank Andy Thomas and Leanne Robinson-Zeki of CHET for all their help and advice throughout the project.

The site was excavated by Eva M Gonzalez-Suarez, Matthew Selfe, and Martin Brook.



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English Heritage PastScape [www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) [www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)

English Heritage National List for England  
[www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england)

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>

Historic England National List for England

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



## APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

### Deposit Tables

#### TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	NE-SW	17.23	4
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	NE end, SE side	NW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.07m	Topsoil: dark black, compact, tarmac.	
1001	0.07-0.52m	Subsoil: mid reddish brown, firm, silty sand.	
1002	0.52m+	Natural: Mid whitish yellow, soft, sandy chalk.	

#### Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1003	Ditch (1.10m+ x 0.60m x 0.35m) Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and an uneven base. On a N-S orientation.	1004	Mid brownish orange, firm, silty sand.	-	-
1005	Ditch terminus/elongated pit? (1.00m+ x 0.48m x 0.20m) Linear/oval in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. On a NW-SE orientation. Continues beyond trench so true shape in plan not known.	1006	Mid brownish orange, firm, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small angular stones.	-	-

#### TRENCH 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
2	NW-SE	17.09	6
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	NW end, NE side	SW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.12m	Topsoil: dark black, compact, tarmac.	
1001	0.12-0.43m	Subsoil: mid reddish brown, firm, silty sand.	
1002	0.43m+	Natural: Mid whitish yellow, soft, sandy chalk.	



## Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1008	Ditch (2.00m+ x 0.96m x 0.47m) Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. On a NE-SW orientation truncated by ditch 1013 and cuts ditch 1010.	1007	Light orangish brown, soft, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small-medium poorly sorted angular and rounded stones.	Medieval?	Pot
1010	Ditch (2.00m+ x 1.19m x 0.53m) Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. On a NE-SW orientation. Truncated by ditch 1008.	1011	Primary fill. Mid greyish brown, silty sand with moderate-frequent inclusions of poorly sorted small-medium angular and rounded stones.	Medieval	-
		1009	Light yellow, firm sand with moderate inclusions of small-medium poorly sorted sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	Medieval	-
1013	Ditch (2.00m+ x 1.35m x 0.18m) Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. On a NE-SW orientation. Cuts ditches 1008 and 1010.	1012	Mid reddish brown, soft, silty sand with inclusions of occasional-moderate poorly sorted small-medium angular and rounded stones.	Med-P Med	-



## APPENDIX – 2 FINDS CONCORDANCE

CONTEXT	CUT	TYPE	SPOT DATE	POT No	Wgt/g
1007	1008	Ditch	M12th-13th/M14th C	1	3
<b>Total</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>



## **APPENDIX – 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS**

### **The medieval pottery from Macauley Avenue, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire (ECB 6123): An assessment report**

*Andy Fawcett*

#### **The assemblage**

A single pottery sherd (3g) was retrieved from Ditch fill 1007 (Trench 2) as a result of the archaeological trial trenching at Macauley Avenue.

This is a small and abraded body sherd of unsourced medieval pottery (MCW). The sherd is fairly thin walled, oxidised and contains solely abundant ill-sorted quartz and is dated from the 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>/mid 14<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **Conclusion**

The size and condition of the sherd (as well as being unaccompanied by other artefacts), suggests that it may well be of a residual nature, arriving as a result of later agricultural land use such as manuring. However, significant medieval activity has been recorded 230m to the north-west of the current site at Granhams Manor (CB 15542), and it may simply be part of the scree of rubbish discarded within the working field systems that were associated with this structure. In any case the sherd does not appear to be in its original place of deposition.

#### **Recommendations for further work**

The sherd has been fully identified and recorded, therefore no further work on the fragment will be required.



## APPENDIX – 4 OASIS SHEET

OASIS FORM - Print view

<https://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: **britannia1-378202**

### Project details

Project name	Macaulay Avenue, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire; an archaeological evaluation
Short description of the project	On the 13th - 14th of January 2020, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation at Macaulay Avenue, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire (TL 4648 5278) on behalf of 29 Architecture + Planning, and as part of a planning application (S/2754/19/FL) in advance of the construction of houses. Two trenches were excavated measuring 20.00m x 1.80m. The site had a moderate potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric and Saxon periods. The potential for features and finds relating to the Roman period was considered to be moderate to high. There was a high potential for features and finds of medieval and post-medieval date particularly relating to the evidence of the medieval town of Great Shelford previously identified just north of the site and evidence of post-medieval cultivation activity identified in the same area. The evaluation was successful in identifying ditches likely representing agricultural activity peripheral to the medieval settlement previously identified to the north of the site. It also identified possible later agricultural activity which might relate to post-medieval cultivation evidence found to the north. Only a single sherd of pottery was found and so the lack of dating evidence makes it difficult to confirm the dating and purposes of most of the features. The lack of artefacts also suggests the site is not immediately close to settlement and domestic activities.
Project dates	Start: 13-01-2019 End: 14-01-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P1296 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB6123 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)



### Project location

Country England  
Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE GREAT SHELFORD Macaulay Avenue, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire; an archaeological evaluation  
Postcode CB22 5AE  
Study area 0 Square metres  
Site coordinates TL 4648 5278 52.153410654266 0.141362003872 52 09 12 N 000 08 28 E Point  
Height OD / Depth Min: 16.57m Max: 17.09m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd  
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body  
Project design originator Lousia Cunningham  
Project director/manager Martin Brook  
Project supervisor Martin Brook  
Type of sponsor/funding body client  
Name of sponsor/funding body 29 Architecture and Planning

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridgeshire HER  
Physical Archive ID ECB6123  
Physical Contents "Ceramics"  
Digital Archive recipient Cambridgeshire HER  
Digital Archive ID ECB6123  
Digital Contents "Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"  
Digital Media available "Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"  
Paper Archive recipient Cambridgeshire HER  
Paper Archive ID ECB6123  
Paper Contents "Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"  
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Macaulay Avenue, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire: An archaeological evaluation  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Cunningham, L



OASIS FORM - Print view

<https://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

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Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
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Entered by	Louisa Cunningham (louisa@brit-arch.com)
Entered on	21 January 2020

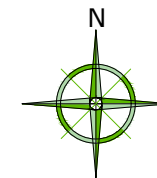
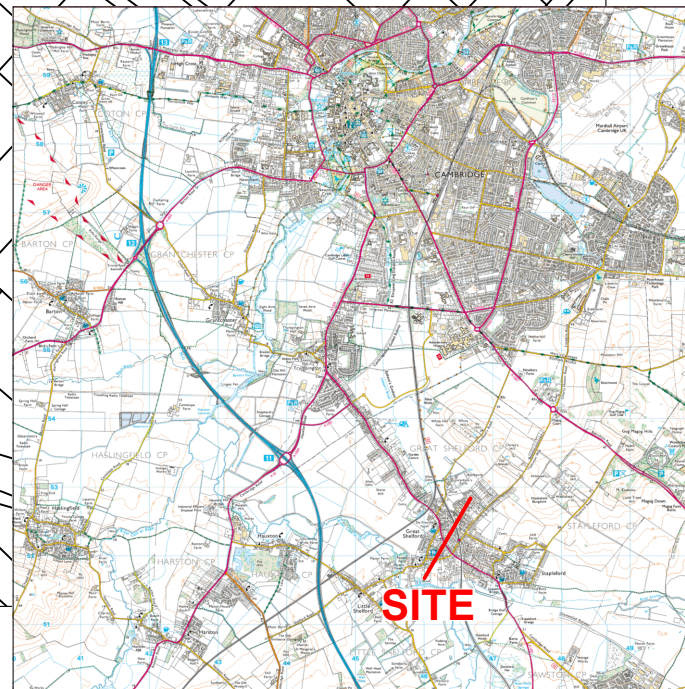
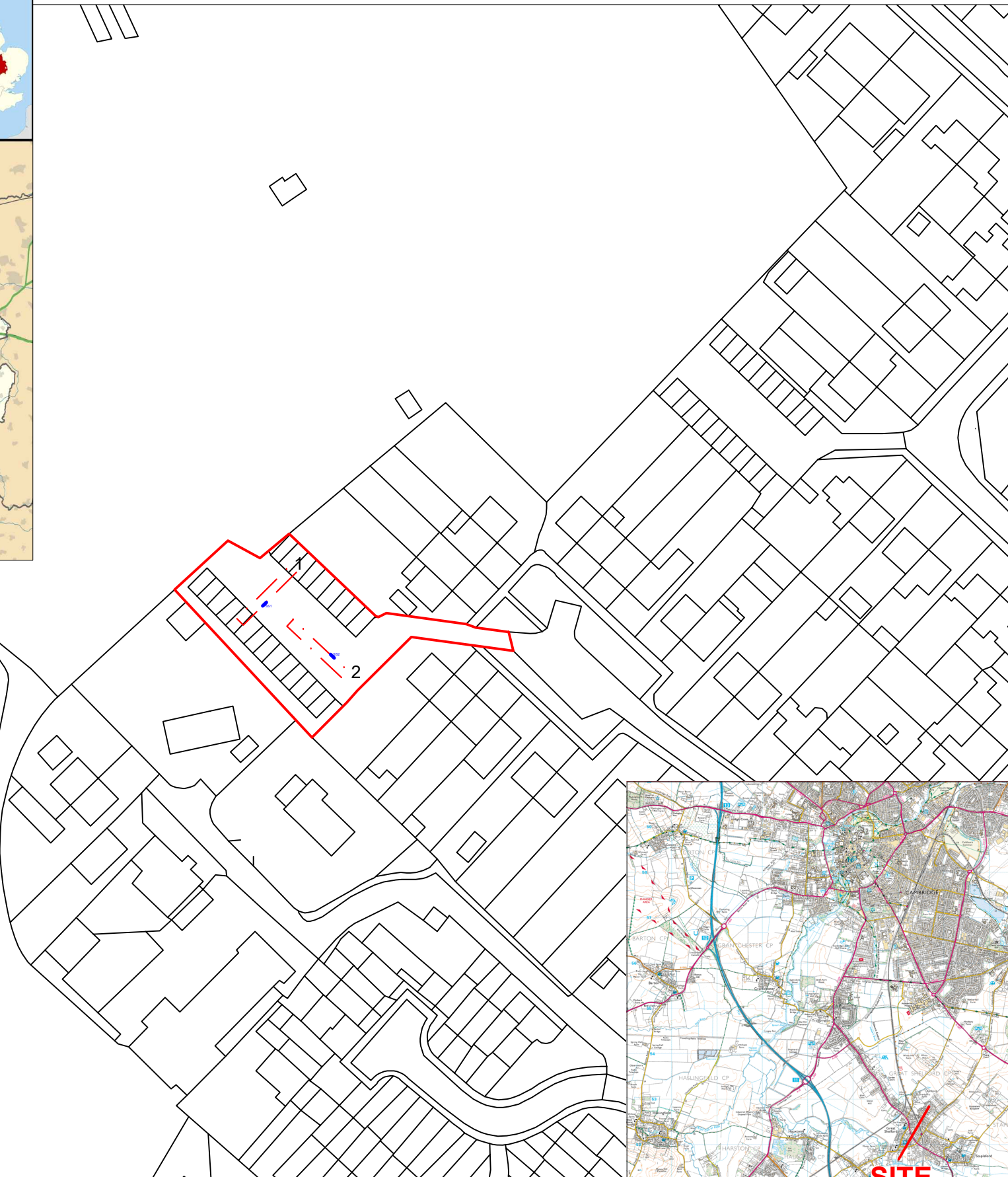
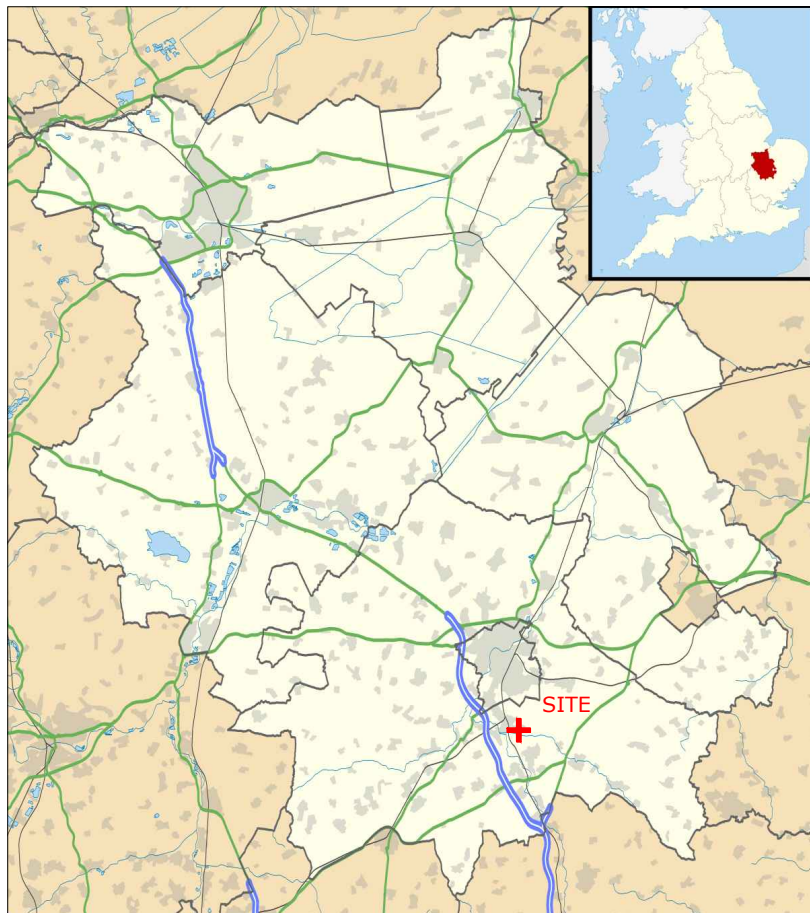
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 Site Boundary

252780

546480



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NGR: 546480 252780 REF: R1255

PROJECT: MACAULAY AVENUE, GREAT SHELFORD

DESCRIPTION: GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

CLIENT: BLUES PROPERTY LTD

**BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**



UNIT 2  
THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE  
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DATE: JAN 2020 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: HG

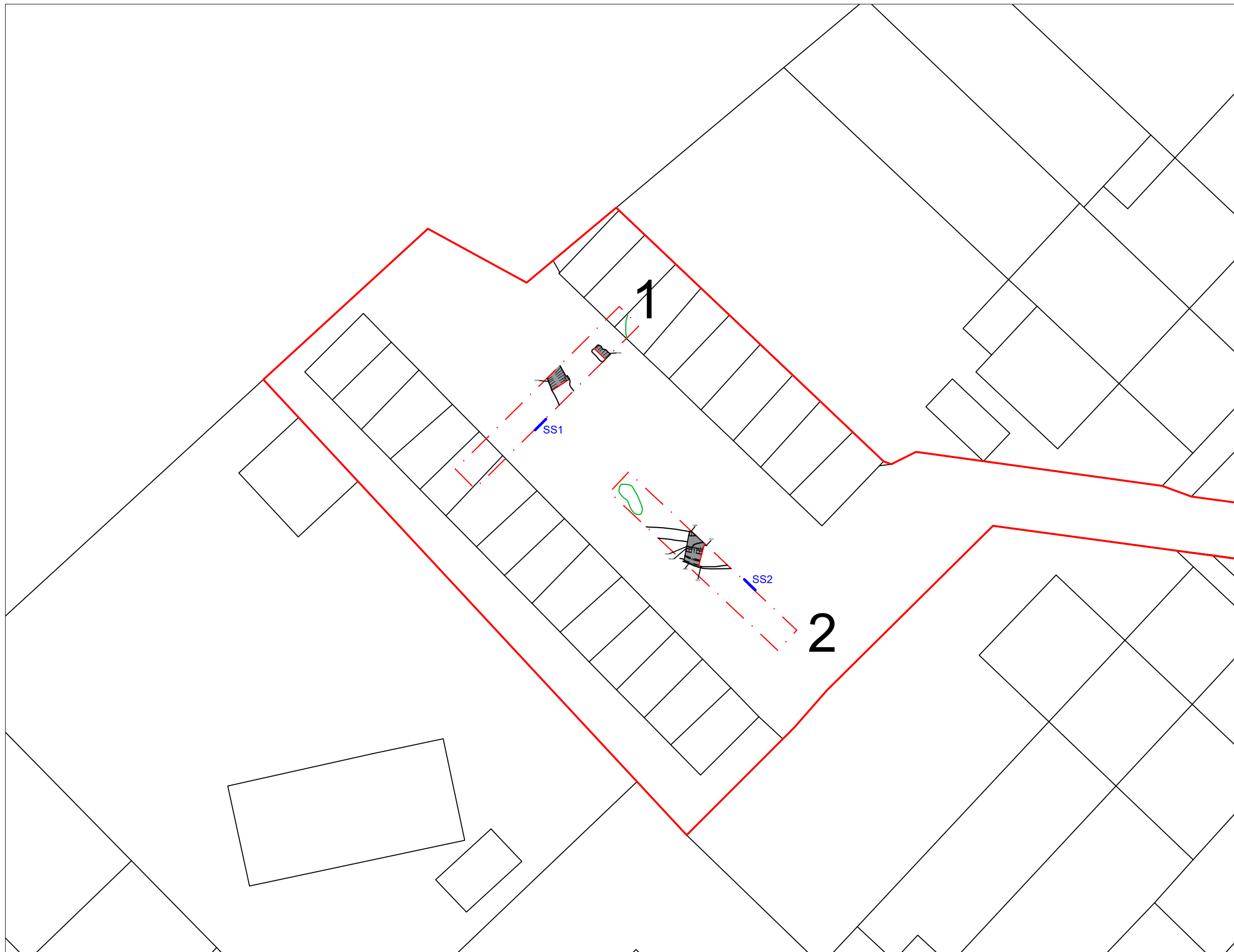
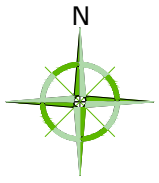
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FIGURE:

1







-  Trench
-  Site Boundary

NGR: 546480 252780 REF: R1255

PROJECT: MACAULAY AVENUE, GREAT SHELFORD

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH LOCATION PLAN

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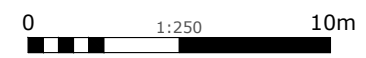
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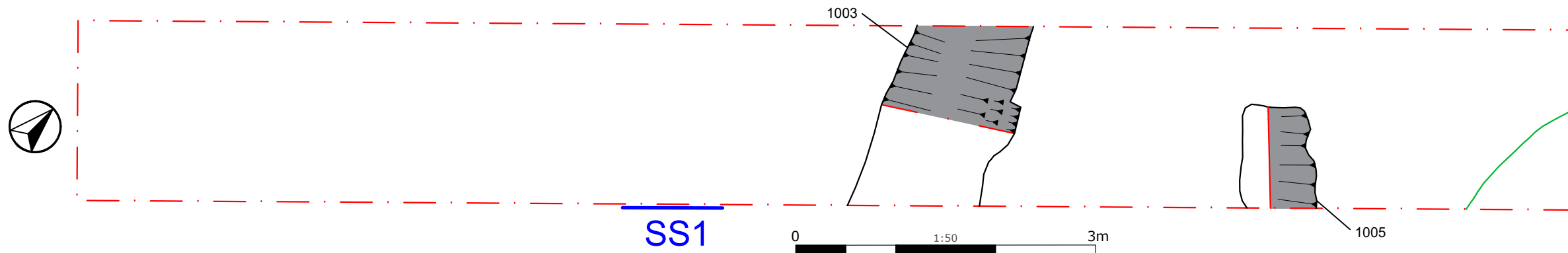
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FIGURE: 4

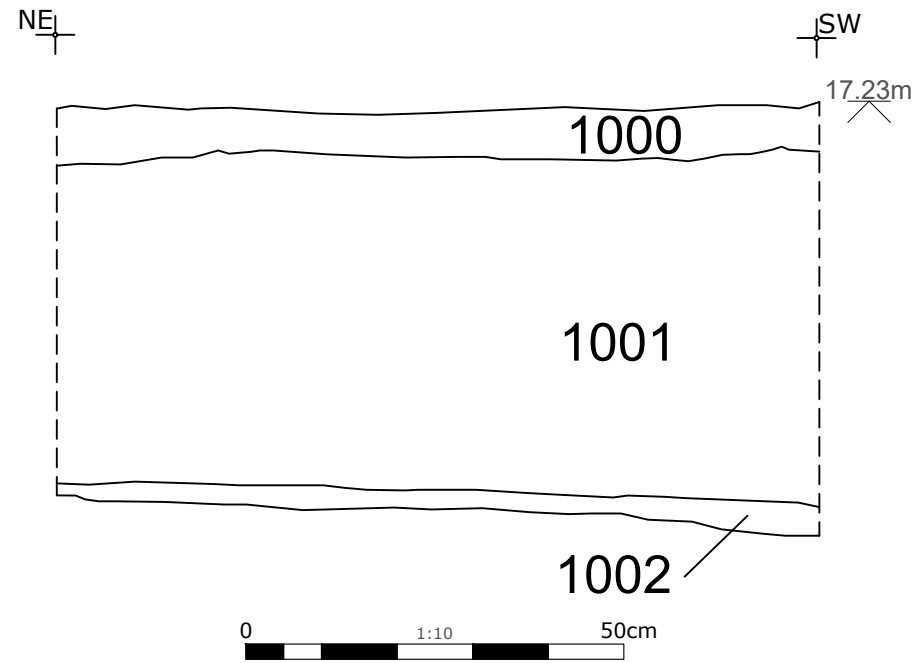


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# TRENCH 1



TT1 - SAMPLE SECTION 1 - FACING NW









DP4 - SAMPLE SECTION 1 - VIEW SE



DP3 - TRENCH 1 - VIEW NE



-  Natural Feature
-  Archaeological Features
-  Sample Section
-  Section Line
-  Excavated Feature
-  Trench

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PROJECT: MACAULAY AVENUE, GREAT SHELFORD

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 1 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

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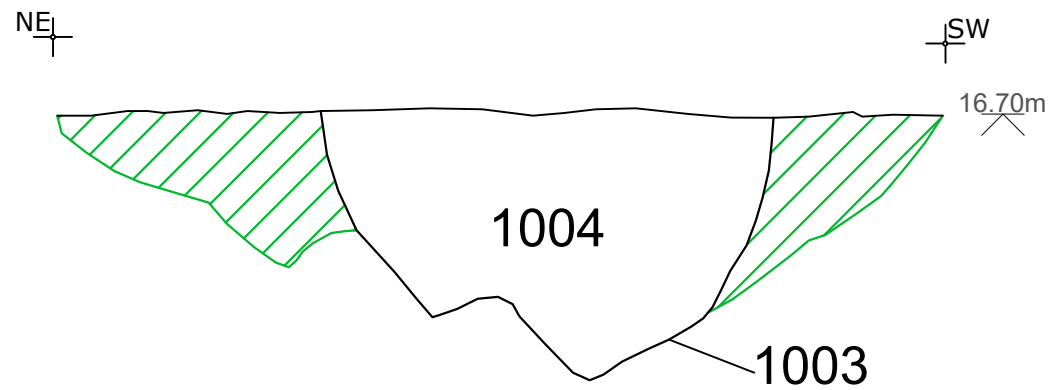
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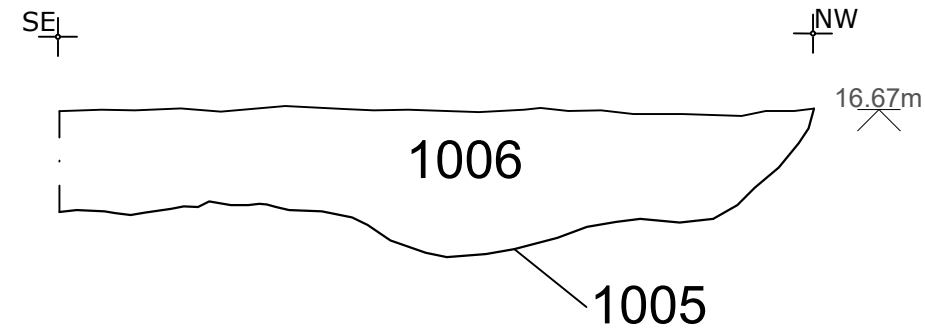
FIGURE: 5

# TRENCH 1

TT1 - DITCH 1003 - FACING NW



TT1 - DITCH TERMINUS / ELONGATED PIT 1005 - FACING NE




DP1 - DITCH 1003 - VIEW SE



DP2 - DITCH TERMINUS / ELONGATED PIT 1005 - VIEW SW



 Natural

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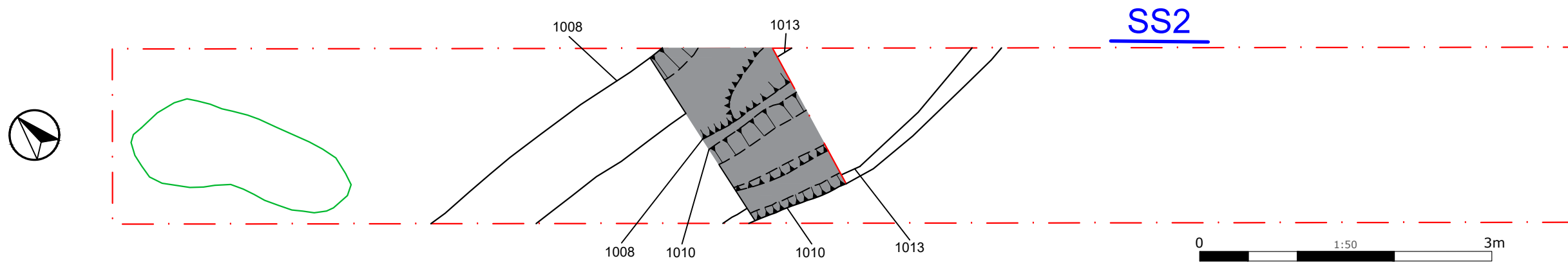
DATE: JAN 2020 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: HG

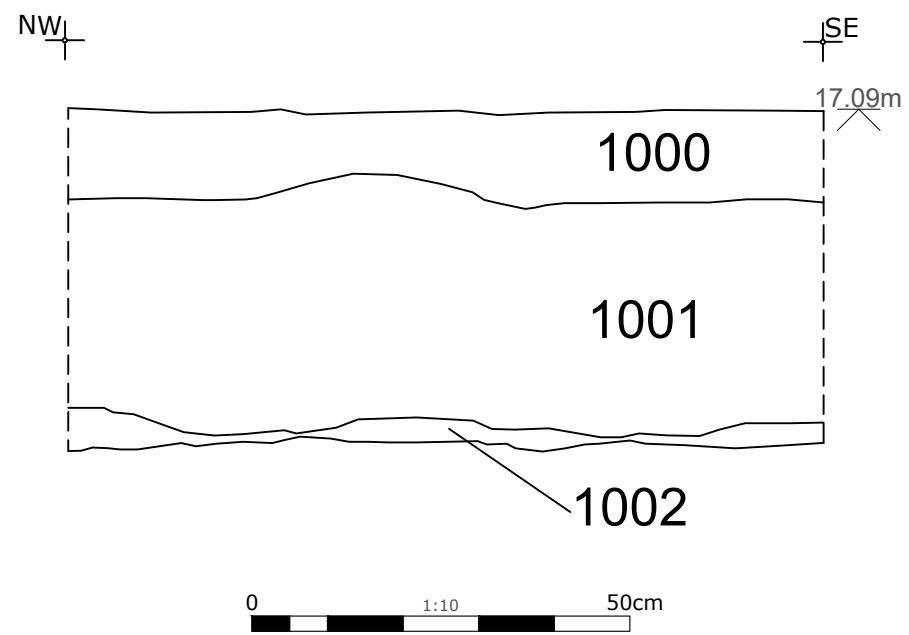
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FIGURE: 6

# TRENCH 2



TT2 - SAMPLE SECTION 2 - FACING SW









DP7 - TRENCH 2 - VIEW SE



DP6 - SAMPLE SECTION 1 - VIEW NE



-  Natural Feature
-  Archaeological Features
-  Sample Section
-  Section Line
-  Excavated Feature
-  Trench

NGR: 546480 252780 REF: R1255

PROJECT: MACAULAY AVENUE, GREAT SHELFORD

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 2 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

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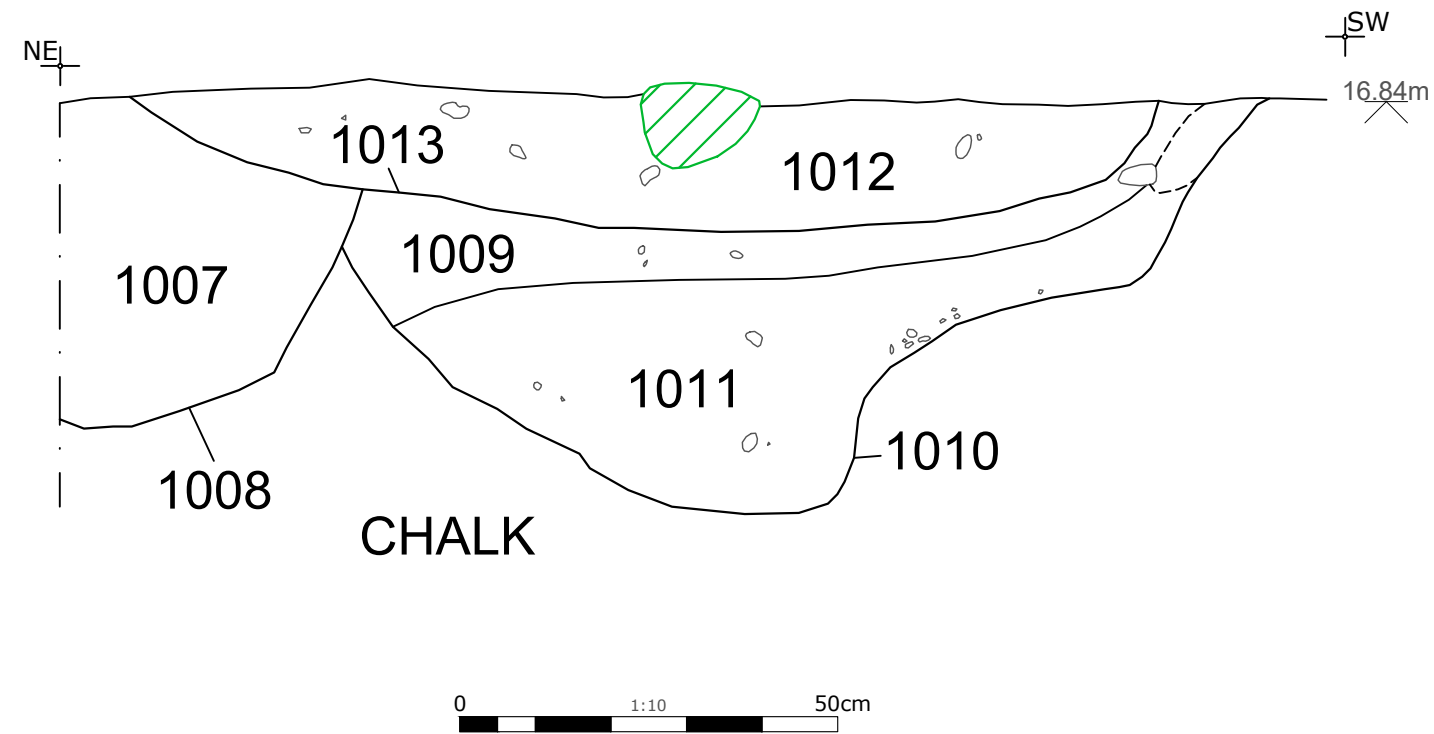
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FIGURE: 7



# TRENCH 2

TT2 - DITCHES 1008 AND 1010 - FACING NW



DP4 - DITCH 1008 AND 1010 - VIEW SE



⊗ Chalk

▨ Natural

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DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 2 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

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FIGURE: 8

# ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

DP8 - ADDITIONAL VIEW DITCH 1003 SHOWING SITE STRATIGRAPHY IN RELATION TO FEATURE  
- VIEW NW



DP9 - ADDITIONAL SITE SECTION PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING STRATIGRAPHY AND LEVEL OF TRUNCATION FROM FORMER CONCRETE SLAB - TRENCH 1 SW END - VIEW NW



 Chalk

 Natural

NGR: 546480 252780 REF: R1255

PROJECT: MACAULAY AVENUE, GREAT SHELFORD

DESCRIPTION: ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

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FIGURE: 9