UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Access Cambridge Archaeology

Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire 2006, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013

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(Front cover image: GTS/11 test pit 3, Copyright ACA)

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1 Summary

Two day test pit excavations were undertaken in the village of Great Shelford in south Cambridgeshire for five years between 2006 and 2011, with an additional two years of digging undertaken by the local community in 2012 and 2013. In that time a total of 44 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated by 38 local school children as part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme run by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) out of the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of Cambridge, c.115 Archaeology and Anthropology undergraduates at the University of Cambridge and c.10 clients and staff from the charity Red2Green.

The test pitting in Great Shelford revealed a range of activity dating from the later prehistoric period through to the modern day, both supporting what has already been found through the parish on the HER as well as providing new evidence. Both the prehistoric and Romano-British activity was identified in the village as a continuation of the settlements recorded on the HER alongside the River Cam and further east around Granhams Farm.
Although no evidence for Early Anglo Saxon activity was recorded from the test pits the village was established at this time with the presence of a possible Early Saxon cemetery recorded close to the river at Rectory Farm. The presence of Late Anglo Saxon pottery from a number of the test pits in Great Shelford shows how established the village was by the time of the Norman Invasion and subsequent Domesday Survey. Both the Anglo Saxon and medieval village of Great Shelford was probably centred around two separate cores, each with a manor house, one by the river and church (Ely Manor) and the other at a natural spring (Granhams Farm) north of High Green. It was also during the medieval period that the two areas of settlement had started to join along the High Street and although the village was hit by the Black Death during the later 14th century, it did not contract greatly and was able to continue and grow.
It was during the post medieval period that the village we see today began to take shape with the enclosing of the greens, the turnpike road that run through the village connecting Cambridge and London and also the coming of the railways.

2 Introduction

A total of 44 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated over a six year period between 2006 and 2011 in the village of Great Shelford in south Cambridgeshire. Yearly this breaks down as 15 excavated over two sessions in 2006, eight test pits excavated in 2008, eight test pits excavated over two sessions in 2008, five test pits excavated in 2010, five test pits excavated in 2011, two test pits excavated in 2012 and one excavated in 2013. The test pitting was run by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) out of the University of Cambridge, initially as part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) that gives local Year 9 and 10 school children the chance to try something new and to experience a world class university first hand. The focus of the excavations in Great Shelford were then utilised as training excavation events for the Archaeology and Anthropology undergraduates studying at the University of Cambridge. An additional excavation was also run with the Cambridgeshire charity Red2Green (https://www.red2green.org/), which provides services including learning, leisure and work opportunities for people with a wide range of disabilities, including mental ill-health , learning disabilities and autism spectrum conditions.

2.1 Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA)

Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) (http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/) is an archaeological outreach organisation based in the department of Archaeology and Anthropology in the University of Cambridge which aims to enhance economic, social and personal well-being through active engagement with archaeology. It was set up in 2004 and specialises in providing opportunities for members of the public to take part in purposeful, research-orientated archaeological investigations including excavation. Educational events and courses range in length from a few hours to a week or more, and involve members of the public of all ages.

Thousands of members of the public have taken part in scores of programmes run by ACA, including teenagers involved in Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) test pit excavation programmes intended since 2005 to build academic skills, confidence and aspirations. More widely, ACA has involved thousands of members of the public of all ages and backgrounds, including those with special needs, in a wide range of archaeological activities including field-walking, excavation, analysis and reporting. These have included projects funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and events in 2011-12 as part of the Cultural Olympiad for the 2012 London Olympic Games.

2.2 The Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA)

The Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme aims to raise the aspirations, enthusiasm and attainment of 14-17 year-olds with regard to higher education by making a valuable contribution to current academic research at the University of Cambridge. The three day learning-extension course has been run by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) since 2005, aimed at UK students in state school years 9, 10 and 12. HEFA was developed as collaboration between ACA, Aimhigher and the Assessment Research Division at Cambridge Assessment.

On HEFA, participants spend two days running their own small (1m^2) archaeological excavation within living villages, just like thousands did in TV's Big Dig in 2003 and Michael

Wood's Great British Story in 2012, with the aim of applying and developing a wide range of learning skills, boosting their academic confidence and giving them a taste of life and learning at university level. They make new discoveries for and about themselves, and in the process contribute to the university's CORS research into the development of rural communities and settlements in the past. The third day is spent in the University of Cambridge analysing the excavation results in discussive learning sessions which aim to engage and challenge participants, prepare them to produce a written analysis for assessment as well as provide an inspirational and positive experience of higher education. After the field academy, learners receive detailed individual feedback on their data collection, personal, learning and thinking skills developed during the fieldwork as well as their reporting and research skills exhibited in the written assignment, which will support applications to further and higher education.

2.3 Test-pit Excavation and Rural Settlement Studies

Rural settlement has long been a crucial area of research for medieval archaeology (Gerrard 2003; Lewis et al 2001, 5-21), notably since the pioneering work of W. G. Hoskins, Maurice Beresford and John Hurst in the 1940s and 1950s (Hoskins 1955; Beresford 1954; Beresford & Hurst 1971), but until recently attention was focused largely on the minority of medieval settlements which are today deserted or extensively shrunken. Currently occupied rural settlements (CORS), overlain by domestic housing and related buildings of living secular communities – the villages, hamlets and small towns of today – were generally largely disregarded as targets for research-driven excavation. Very few regions have seen any systematic research-driven primary investigation aimed at CORS, and most of that which has taken place has not involved excavation, including those of a survey based nature (Roberts 1987; Roberts and Wrathmell 2000; Roberts and Wrathmell 2003). However, recent attempts to redress this bias in favour of the majority of medieval rural settlements which are still inhabited have opened up new areas for debate which are beginning to call into question established theories about the development of rural settlement in the historic period (Aston & Gerrard 1999; Jones & Page 2007). However, despite these recent advances, the number of CORS to have seen methodical research-orientated investigation including excavation remains very small. In order to begin to resolve this problem, Access Cambridge Archaeology, working with members of the public including school pupils, has carried out test pit excavations in more than 30 CORS, most in eastern England. This will help allow the evidence upon which knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of the medieval rural settlement pattern of eastern England is based, to be more representative of the entire range of medieval settlements, not just on the minority of sites which are currently deserted (Lewis 2005, 2006; 2007a; 2007b, 2008, 2009, 2012, 2013).

3 Aims, Objectives and Desired Outcomes

3.1 Aims

The initial aims of the test pit excavations in Great Shelford were as follows:

- Raise the educational aspirations of participants by providing the opportunity to acquire, develop, refine and demonstrate new skills, experience and confidence.
- Increase learners' capacity to succeed in applying to and studying at university by providing activities which enable them to reinforce generic skills in team-working, problem solving, communication, presentation and planning.
- To engage with local communities and widen the participation of people in the heritage of the area.
- To increase knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the setting, origins and development of Great Shelford and its environs.

3.2 Objectives

The initial objectives of test pit excavations in Great Shelford were as follows:

- To provide the opportunity for participants to learn and develop cognitive, practical, personal and technical skills.
- To support and engage with members of local communities through involvement with the project.
- To investigate the archaeology of the environs of Great Shelford through test-pitting carried out by school students in properties throughout the village.

3.3 Outcomes

The initial desired outcomes of the test pit excavations in Great Shelford were as follows:

- Raise the educational aspirations of participants.
- Provide an educational and vocational challenge allowing participants to develop transferable skills for life and learning in school and for higher education.
- An improved knowledge and understanding of the archaeological resource of the village of Great Shelford.

4 Methodology

The five years of test pitting in Great Shelford was organised by ACA in conjunction with Bridget Hodge, a local resident in the village, with both the excavation and recording following the standard Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) instruction handbook and recording booklet.

The test pit digging takes place over two days, which begins with an initial lecture explaining the aims of the excavation, the procedures in digging and recording the test pit and the correct and safe use of equipment. Participants are then divided into teams of three or four individuals, with a mix of students from different schools. Each team is provided with a complete set of test pit excavation equipment, copies of the HEFA instruction handbook and a record booklet into which all excavation data are entered.

The test pits are all $1m^2$ and the turf, if present, was removed in neat squares by hand. Each test pit is excavated in a series of 10cm spits or contexts, to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The horizontal surface of each context/spit is then drawn at 1:10 scale before excavation, a photograph taken and the colour recorded with reference to a standardised colour chart, included in the written handbook. A pro-forma recording system was used by the students to record their test pit excavation. This comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with students and members of the public with no previous archaeological experience. The site code is GTS/year, so GTS/06 for 2006, GTS/07 for 2007, GTS/08 for 2008, GTS/10 for 2010, GTS/11 for 2011, GTS/12 for 2012 and GTS/13 for 2013.

During the excavation 100% of the spoil is sieved through a 10mm mesh (with the occasional exception of very heavy clay soils which have to be hand-searched). All artefacts are retained, cleaned and bagged by context. Cut and built features are planned at 1:10 and excavated sequentially with latest deposits removed first. Pottery and most other finds are identified promptly by archaeological experts who are on site for the duration of the field academy and visit the test pits regularly; and at the same time provide advice and check that the excavation is being carried out and recorded to the required standard. Test pits are excavated down to natural or the maximum safe depth of 1.2m, whichever is encountered first. A minority of test pits will stop on encountering a feature, (ancient or modern) which archaeological staff deem inadvisable or impossible to remove, and occasionally excavation may cease at a level above natural due to time constraints. On completion of each test pit excavation, all four sections are drawn at 1:10 along with the unexcavated base of the test pit prior to backfilling by hand and the turf replaced neatly to restore the site.

After the two days of excavation are completed, the archaeological records and finds (all of which are kept and cleaned on site) are retained by ACA at the University of Cambridge for analysis, reporting, archiving and submission to HERs, publication and ongoing research into the origins and development of rural settlement. Ownership of objects rests in the first instance with the landowner, except where other law overrides this (e.g. Treasure Act 1996, 2006, Burials Act 1857). ACA retain all finds in the short term for analysis and ideally also in the longer term in order that the excavation archives will be as complete as possible, but any requests to return finds to owners will be agreed.

5 Great Shelford

5.1 The Village Today

Great Shelford, and the slightly smaller village of Little Shelford, are sited in south Cambridgeshire, either side of the River Granta immediately south of Cambridge (figure 1). Cambridgeshire is bounded by Norfolk to the north east, Suffolk to the east, Essex to the southeast, Hertfordshire to the south, Bedfordhshire to the southwest, Northamptonshire to the Northeast and Rutland and Lincolnshire to the north. The church of Great Shelford is in the southwest of the village is centred on TL 45871 51874.

Figure 1: Map of England with insert of East Anglia and the approximate location of the village of Great Shelford highlighted in red

Great Shelford is a very well connected village, with good access onto the M11 and A14, the A10 and of course into Cambridge itself. The northern extent of the village is now connected to a suburb of Cambridge, Trumpington, along a ribbon of development on the A1301 as well as south to the village of Stapleford, where the two once separate settlements are now one. Beyond Stapleford the A1301 continues as the main road south to Saffron Walden. Great Shelford also has a railway station on the main line between Cambridge and London and is well served with several bus routes.

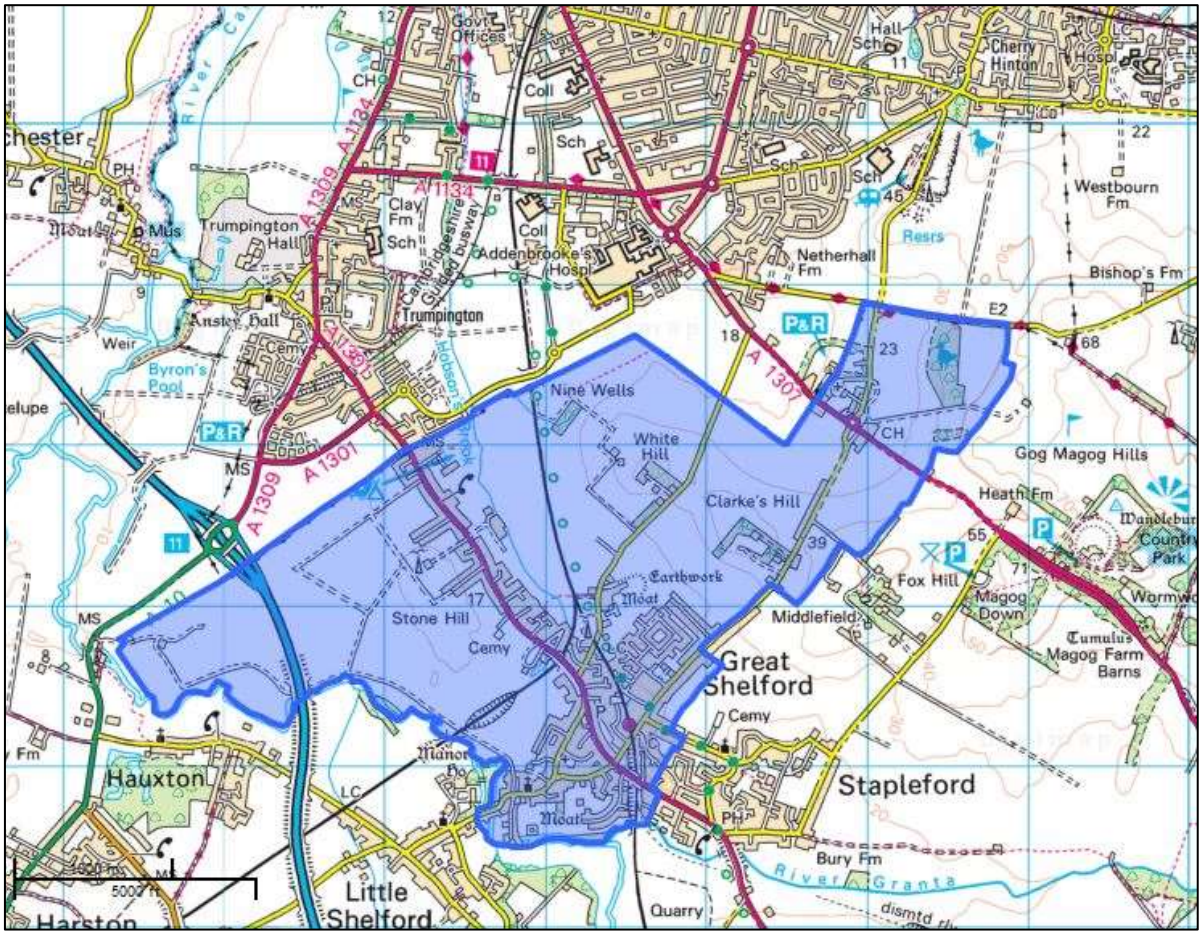

Figure 2: The extent of the parish of Great Shelford highlighted. © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1:40,000

Agriculture and farming are still present in the village economy, although to a much lesser extent than in previous centuries. Light industrial estates and commercial businesses are however prevalent for such a village of this size, mainly due to the fact that Great Shelford is a popular commuter village to Cambridge as well as London due to the railway link. The amenities in the village consist of a restaurant, a café/bakery, delicatessen, butcher, pharmacy, two banks and a building society, hairdresser, shoe shop, a post office, convenience stores, estate agents, a large garden centre and garages including car dealerships. The village also boasts a school, health centre, a number of places of worship, public halls, a library, a sports pavilion and recreation ground as well as a number of local societies[1]. The population on the 2011 census was recorded at 4,233, a rise from the 3,961 that were recorded on the 2001 census[2].

Historically the settlement at Great Shelford has always been to the west of the railway line and along the A1301, which is the main road into Cambridge. Settlement continued west along two roads, the High Street and Woollards Lane converging just east of the church into a single road known as Church Street to cross the River Granta into Little Shelford. The conservation area, as seen in figure 3, encompasses this triangular network of roads from High Green in the north and extending south toward the river, including both Kings Mill Lane and Woodlands Road[3].

[1] http://scambs.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s2094/Village Design Statement.pdf (Accessed December 2016)
[2] http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/cambsprofiles (Accessed December 2016)
[3] https://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/conservation-area-appraisal-great-shelford (Accessed December 2016)

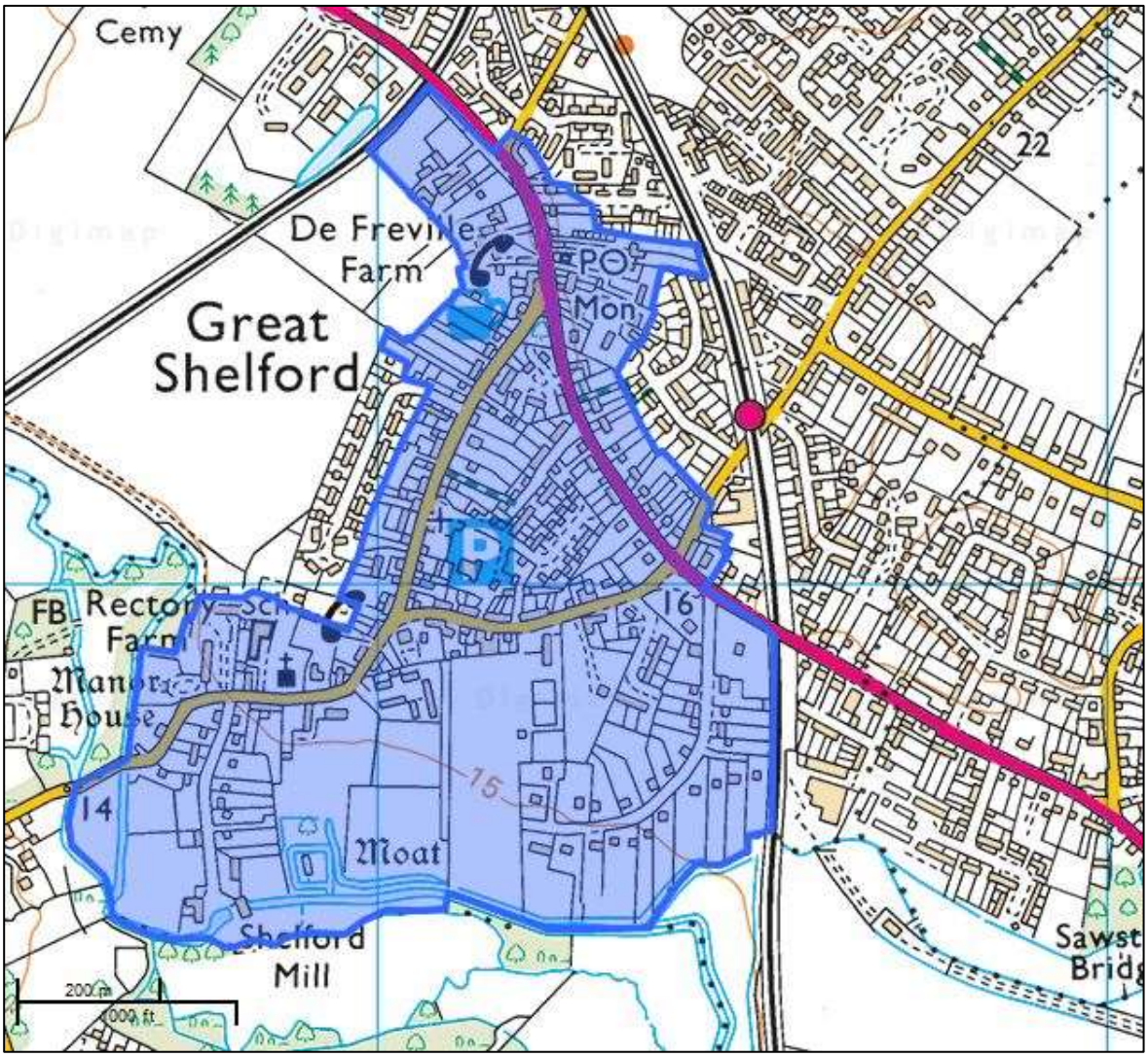

Figure 3: The extent of the Great Shelford conservation area (highlighted). © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1:10,000

5.2 Geology and Topography

Great Shelford has been classified within the East Anglian Chalk Landscape Character Assessment (No.87) which describes a narrow chalk ridge that runs northeast to southwest in East Anglia as an extension of the Chiltern Hills through north Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire and northwest Essex and which Great Shelford also sits. This landscape has a distinctively open nature with large open rolling arable fields as a continuation of the Chilterns with low thorn hedges and few trees. Despite the presence of the River Granta that dissects the hills, this type of landscape is considered to be dry and with a shortage of wood has not promoted settlement, being instead ideal as use as a transport corridor, known today as the Icknield Way[4].

Great Shelford is also surrounded by the Cambridge Green Belt that ensures that open countryside keeps the city of Cambridge separate from its surrounding villages, such as at Shelford, the only connection along the ribbon of development along the A1301[5]. There are also policies in effect to restrain development to the south of the city to keep the rural feel of the Shelford's[6].

The bedrock geology of Great Shelford is of chalk of Cenomanian Age that can actually be subdivided into the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation that is present in the north and west of the village as a buff, grey and off-white, soft, marly chalk and hard grey limestone arranged in couplets. A Zig Zag Chalk Formation present in the south and east of the village which is mostly firm, pale grey to off-white blocky chalk with a lower part characterized by marls of chalk with firm white chalk. The superficial geology consists of Holocene River Terrace Gravel deposits of sand and gravel with alluvial deposits along the river Granta valley[7]. Along the river valley in the south and west of the parish, the village sits at between 15m and 20m OD that rises to the 45m OD in the east of the parish at high points of Clarks Hill and White Hill, which are the western extent of the Gog Magog Hills and part of the landscape character area chalk ridge noted above.

[4] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6417815967891456?category=587130 (Accessed December 2016)
[5] https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/public/ldf/localplan2031/12849l.pdf (Accessed December 2016)
[6] https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/rd-ad-400.pdf (Accessed December 2016)
[7] http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html (Accessed December 2016)

6 Archaeological and Historical Background

6.1 Historical Background

The name of Shelford was recorded in the Domesday Book as '*Escelforde'* from the Old English *Sceldu* to mean 'shallow place' and *forde* referring to a ford and so 'the ford at the shallow place'. This refers to the crossing of the River Granta at which both Great and Little Shelford sit and the crossing point between them. In the very late Anglo Saxon period (c.1050) there is also reference to the village name as *Scelford* (Mills 2003).

There are four entries for Shelford in the Domesday Book of 1086; of these three have been identified as referring to land in Great Shelford, the main land holder at the time was the Abbey of Ely. Their land is recorded in three entries and the largest was assessed thus at '*nine hides and 24 acres. There is land for 11 ploughs. In demesne are five hides and there are three ploughs. There are 20 villans and eight bordars with eight ploughs. There are seven slaves and two mills at 45s and rendering two pigs and a meadow for four ploughs. In all it is and was worth £12, TRE £14'.*
Also in the same vill, Hardwin held '*two and a half hides, nine acres and a minster of the demesne farm of the Monks of Ely and they were there TRE, as the hundred bears witness. Now the Abbot does not have them'.* And secondly '*in the same vill seven sokemen hold one and a half hides and six acres of the soke of abbot. They could not depart with the land but the soke remained with the church of Ely. This manor always pertained and pertains to the demesne of the Church of Ely'.*
The Sheriff of Essex, Peter de Valognes held 3 hides from the King as part of his larger manor in Newport, Essex in which '*there is land for four ploughs, in demesne there is one plough and there can be another; five villans and six bordars have two ploughs. There is meadow for four ploughs. It renders £4 assayed and weighed and 20s by tale'* (Williams & Martin 2003).The land not belonging to Ely Abbey was probably in the east of the village at the site known as Granhams, for which records suggest it may have developed as a separate settlement to the original village by the river and the church, but was still known as Shelford.

It is difficult to assess population from the Domesday Book records but it is thought that there were about 38 tenants recorded in Great Shelford in 1086; more recent calculations suggest that there may have been at least 70-120 inhabitants with 18-24 houses. In the second manor and additional settlement in the east of the village, it is estimated that perhaps as many as 45-55 people were living there with about 11 houses[8]. Additional population estimates have been recorded in the Victoria County History of Cambridge (now published online[9]) with over 90 tenants in 1279. Into the medieval period records of those taxed were recorded with 42 inhabitants taxed in 1327 and 70 in 1524. From the 16th century onwards, the numbers of households tended to be noted, so in Great Shelford in 1563 there were about 60 households, 70 in 1666 and 80 in 1672. Numbers of actual residents were only being recorded by the 17th century; there were roughly 200 adults in 1676, 350 people in 1728 and 570 in 1801 after which census records record the population accurately to the present day. The population rose steeply in the first half of the 19th century, but levelled off during the second half. 1,466 inhabitants were recorded in Great Shelford in 1911, and c.3,700 in 1961. The population is now recorded as over 4,000.

The original settlement of Great Shelford was set in the west of the parish close to the river crossing and on slightly higher ground onto drier gravel terraces away from the flood plain.

[8] http://www.shelford.org/dd/dd3.htm (Accessed December 2016)
[9] http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol8/pp207-219 (Accessed December 2016)

The church in Great Shelford is sited on these drier gravels and is dedicated to St Mary the Virgin (CHER No: 04924). The current fabric of the church dates from the 15th century, although the architecture suggests that this one replaced an earlier church, likely dating from the 12th century[10]. The church of Little Shelford is believed to be the one referenced in the Domesday Book, not the church of Great Shelford; its first records likely coming from the 12th century in reference to a rectory within the village under the Bishop of Ely. Today the church remains part of the Diocese of Ely, although in 1509 the rectory was appropriated to Jesus College in Cambridge. In the early 13th century the rectory was valued at 25 and a half marks, rising to 36 marks mid-century and valued at 40 marks by 1291, its income deriving from tithes and initially also from the 25 acres of glebe land given by the Bishop of Ely. After the appropriation of the rectory to Jesus College, the glebe land was no longer included in its income; the stripend paid by the college was the only income of the vicars of Great Shelford until the mid-18th century. At Enclosure in the early 19th century, the vicar was allotted one a half acres of land to the west of Cambridge Road for common rights, but was exchanged for land next to the school only 60 years later[11].

A chantry in the church of St Mary's was founded in the mid-13th century by John le Moyne and known as St Stephens or Grendons Chapel (CHER No: 01002B) and was endowed with land and a pension of 20s a year by Granhams Manor who remained its patrons. The site of a hermitage is also known in Great Shelford, on the river crossing with Little Shelford (CHER No: 05144) by the 14th century when there is a record of a John Lucas living there as a hermit. This is also the first record of a bridge crossing the river and connecting the two Shelford's and it has been suggested that the hermit here had no religious connections but would have merely been collecting money from travellers for the repair and upkeep of the bridge[12].

The manor of Great Shelford was initially recorded as Ely Manor and sited just southeast of the church, and is known as The Grange house today but the house originated in the early 14th century. The land of this extended south towards the river and included a number of fish ponds that can still be seen today and was known by the name of Bury Manor in later years. The manor was owned by Ely Abbey from the late 10th century onwards, originally donated as a gift by the parents of a monk at Ely at that time, and known as Leofsige. King Edward the Confessor subsequently confirmed the manor to the abbey prior to the Norman Invasion in the early 11th century. Ely Abbey held the manor in Great Shelford until about AD 1600 when it was given to the Crown by Bishop Heton, after which is was repeatedly sold a number of times before being purchased by Gonville and Caius College. The Cambridge College held vast swathes of land in the village until the early 20th century when nearly 400 acres were sold to Cambridgeshire County Council[13].

The second manor in Great Shelford is Granhams, a moated site (CHER No: 01002) set in the northeast of the village and now just beyond the railway line. It is thought that it derived from the three hides held by Peter de Valognes in 1086 and was part of his manor based in Newport in Essex. The successors of the manor and its land also gave their name to the manor, with the site previously being known as Valence, Moynes and lastly Grendons, from which the current name derived[14]. The Victoria County History has records of the numerous owners of the manor through the medieval and post medieval periods, so will not be given in detail here. The small settlement that developed around the manor was also called Shelford but would have been separate from the original settlement in the west by a large

[10] http://www.stmarysgreatshelford.org/church/history/ (Accessed December 2016)
[11] http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol8/pp207-219 (Accessed December 2016)
[12] http://www.shelford.org/dd/dd4.htm (Accessed December 2016)
[13] http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol8/pp207-219 (Accessed December 2016)
[14] *Ibid*

area of meadow, although the site itself would have occupied dry chalk land, with a water supply deriving from a nearby stream[15].

The Domesday Book reference to a Hardin who had two and a half hides in 1086 had actually seized the land from Ely Abbey, but in subsequent years the records state that his decedents had to pay annual sums of money to the abbey as penance. This land was to the northwest of High Green and is today known as De Freville Farmhouse which also passed through a number of hands until the estate was eventually broken up in the early 20th century and the land subsequently also purchased by Gonville and Caius College[16].

There are no records of any markets or fairs in Great Shelford but the records in the parish have demonstrated the number of acres available for agriculture, the different crops grown, the number of labourers needed, the animals kept and then through the post medieval the rise in different occupations. This is again evident in great deal in the Victoria County History of Great Shelford so it not reproduced here.

During the 18th century, roads across the country were being greatly improved with the introduction of Turnpike Acts and Trusts who would then maintain the upkeep of roads to be passable all year round and not just on dry days. In line with an increase of traffic between Cambridge and London, Tunwells Lane developed as a main road to bypass the old village and continue on a more direct route to the capital. The Cambridge to Chesterford Turnpike Trust was opened through an Act of Parliament in 1724 and was directly responsible for the road through Great Shelford, consisting of Cambridge Road, Tunwells Lane and London Road. Another act was passed in 1729 which was responsible for the 'old' road through the village from High Green, past the church and into Little Shelford and Whittlesford beyond. The roads were subsequently dis-turnpiked in the later 19th century[17].

The Act of Parliament that directly affected the Great Shelford and its inhabitants was the Enclosure Act which was passed in 1834; a good 20 years of so after the village's immediate neighbours had enclosed their medieval field systems. A professional land surveyor would have been employed to measure and fairly allocate blocks of land that would have varied in size depending on individual total landholdings in the parish and the amount of access each person had to any common land. By the following the year, a plan of the proposed new field systems had been drawn up and subsequently accepted which soon led to multiple hedges and fences along these new boundaries, dividing up the landscape in a way that can still be seen today. This would have included the division of the original medieval greens in the village including High Green, which subsequently led to a second line of housing closer to the road, whilst still leaving the original houses set back from the road that would have been on the edge of the green. More recently there has been even more infilling of the village as Great Shelford's popularity as a commuter village continues to rise.

In 1845 the London to Cambridge railway line opened, initially from Shoreditch, but later from Liverpool Street, with a station in Great Shelford. In 1862 it became part of the Great Eastern Railway (the East Anglian Railway Company) and had the greatest impact in the village, by running parallel to as well as crossing the main Cambridge to London road in Shelford. A second line through the parish was also then opened in 1851 as the London Kings Cross to Cambridge Great Northern Line that joins the Liverpool Street track in the north of the village, and had less of an impact on the village. The two railway lines can be clearly seen in the 1880s map of the village below (figure 4) and both of these lines are still in use today, although a third line that connected Haverhill to Cambridge by joining the Liverpool Street line just south of Shelford station was also opened in 1865 but was closed

[15] http://www.shelford.org/dd/dd3.htm (Accessed December 2016)
[16] http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol8/pp207-219 (Accessed December 2016)
[17] http://www.shelford.org/dd/dd5.htm (Accessed December 2016)

100 years later in 1967. This line was known as the Stour Valley Railway as it continued south past Sudbury originating in Marks Tey in Essex[18].

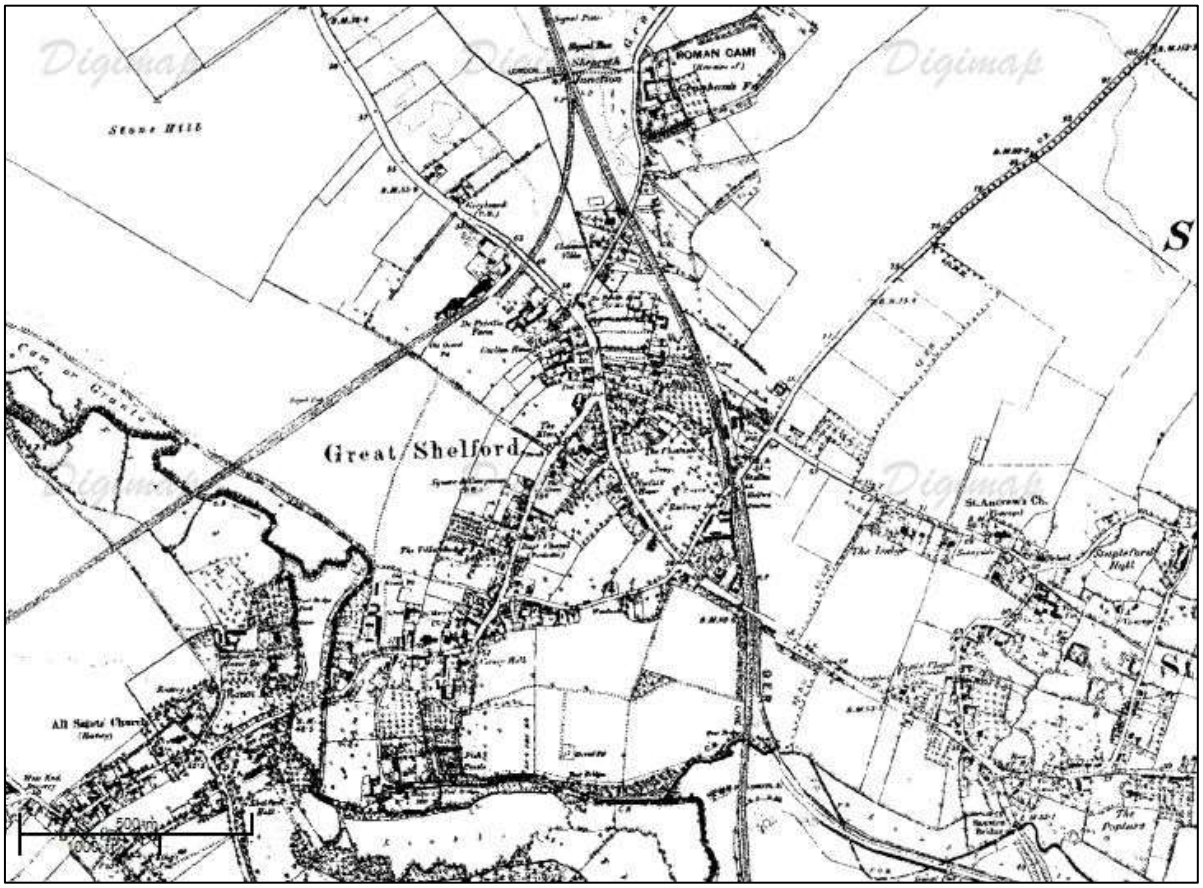

Figure 4: 1880s OS map of Great Shelford © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

6.2 Archaeological Background

The following paragraphs summarise the finds and monuments listed in a 2km detailed search centred on Great Shelford on the Heritage Gateway website[19].

6.2.1 Prehistoric

A range of finds and monuments have been recorded on the HER to date from the Neolithic through to the Iron Age, although some have just been recorded as prehistoric in date, which include artefact scatters of both lithics and pottery (CHER No: 04880A, 04882) both north of the train station. A later prehistoric ditch, potentially part of a ploughed out barrow or ring ditch was also identified on the ridge of Clarks Hill during a second phase of evaluation at Granhams Farm (CHER No: CB15572). Also near to Granhams Farm was the discovery of a series of flint flakes and worked flint that have also only be identified as prehistoric in date (CHER No: 04891), which was also the case with a cluster of worked

[18] http://www.disused-stations.org.uk/h/haverhill/ (Accessed December 2016)
[19] http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/advanced_search.aspx (Accessed December 2016)

flints recorded through fieldwalking in 1979 to the east of Granhams Farm (CHER No: MCB16140).

Finds and monuments that have been more specially dated within the later prehistoric have been identified as Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age; although a small scatter of Mesolithic flints have also been discovered with later prehistoric settlement. These were found in the far west of the parish and close to the River Cam (CHER No: 04503) with evidence for an earlier Neolithic settlement that continued through to the Roman period. Additional Neolithic features were also identified during an evaluation at Granhams Farm (CHER No: CB15541) from which hollows and shafts cut through the chalk were recorded and a separate evaluation also on the land recorded a Neolithic flint scatter (CHER No: 04894) that may also be associated with an undated ring ditch. During fieldwalking on land to the north of the train station a Neolithic polished flint axe was identified with flint scrapers and a number of additional flint tools (CHER No: 04462). Blades, cores, axes and other flint flakes have also been identified as spot finds on the HER north of the train station (CHER No: 04880 and 04881), close to Granhams Farm (CHER No: 04893, 04891 and 04886) and yellow flint axes from the allotments in the 1930s (CHER No: 04813). Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flints were also recovered during a fieldwalking and geophysical survey at Clarks Hill (CHER No: MCB20108).

The later prehistoric settlement identified in the west of the parish likely had continual use through the Bronze and Iron Ages with field systems, pits, ditches and an enclosure dating from the Iron Age all recorded (CHER No: 04503). Further sites in the parish that appear to be a continuation of Neolithic occupation are at Granhams Farm (CHER No: CB15541) from which an evaluation recorded a round house that may be Bronze Age in date and was found with a scatter of Bronze Age lithics. A second phase of evaluation at Granhams Farm yielded another round house that was dated to the mid-late Bronze Age with associated pits and post holes. An entranceway post to the house also contained a sherd of Middle Bronze Age urn (CHER No: CB155569). This evaluation also identified a second cluster of post holes, some of which were thought to be part of a small structure dating to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age from pottery that was excavated from two of the post holes (CHER No: CB15570). An earlier spot find of a Bronze Age arrowhead was also recorded from this area (CHER No: 04744).

Settlement evidence in the very later prehistoric is becoming more widespread in the parish, including an Early Iron Age to Roman settlement that was identified as cropmarks through aerial photography to the west of White Hill Farm (CHER No: 04461) and another Iron Age settlement was recorded during an evaluation of land around Granhams Farm (CHER No: CB15540). Although the focus of the settlement was not able to be identified during the course of the excavations, the features consisted of a roundhouse, ovens and extensive field systems which may suggest that there may have been quite a large population living here at that time. The presence of a single Late Iron Age cremation urn that was also found may suggest the presence of a larger cemetery, for a population with good trade links and the individual was buried in imported ceramics. Shallow pit features were also excavated that contained very Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British pottery with some charred wheat and barley seeds (CHER No: CB15574)
A Late Iron Age settlement was partially excavated in the late 1970s during the construction for the M11 that found a ditched and banked oval enclosure with one entrance and a single large circular house, hearths, a large number of pits and evidence for covered surfaces. Evidence for both field boundaries and trackways outside the enclosure were also noted (CHER No: 04503a). A metal detecting survey at Rectory Farm revealed Late Iron Age coins and a brooch (CHER No: MCB 16717)

6.2.2 Romano-British

A number of the Romano-British settlements identified on the HER in Great Shelford are recorded as continuations of Iron Age settlement areas, some of which had earlier origins back to the Bronze Age or Neolithic. In the west of the parish, changes to the landscape would have been evident between the prehistoric and Roman periods with additional ditches, pits and post holes of Roman date were also recorded (CHER No: 04503). A find spot nearby of a single sherd of Roman pottery was also recorded as being associated with this settlement (CHER No: 04503b). An extensive Roman settlement area was also recorded to the west of White Hill Farm through aerial photography and subsequent fieldwalking, which revealed a number of sherds of 1st to 4th century pottery and animal bones that are likely associated with the trackways, field systems and enclosures already noted (CHER No: 04461). At Granhams Farm previously unknown late Roman settlement was excavated during an evaluation that comprised a substantial timber framed building, with ditches, gullies and pits. It was also stated that the core of the settlement may have been beyond the limit of the excavation as it was not recorded during the evaluation (CHER No: CB15538). Elsewhere over the evaluation at Granhams Farm, a Romano-British field system was noted across part of the area that also likely extended further to the north (CHER No: CB15539) and also associated with the settlement here was the spot finds of a single sherd of Roman pottery (CHER No: 04791).

Romano-British spot finds have also been recorded through the parish, including from a metal detecting survey at Rectory Farm to the west of the church from which Roman brooches, coins, beads, a pin, ring and spoon were all identified (CHER No: MCB16717). Also at Rectory Farm a number of Roman quarry pits were also identified (CHER No: MCB1998). Additional Romano-British pottery sherds were also recorded to the northwest of High Green (CHER No: 04739) and an evaluation in 2013 along Cambridge Road in the north of the parish revealed several ditches, one of which contained fragments of a Roman jar (CHER No: MCB20181).

6.2.3 Anglo Saxon

Anglo Saxon remains are very sparse on the HER for Great Shelford, despite the fact that both Little and Great Shelford were recorded as settlements (Little Shelford also with a church) during this period. A large ditched enclosure has however been noted at Granhams Farm that was recorded as being attached to a moat that may be part of the manorial site with its origins from the Late Anglo Saxon period. A more recent survey and evaluation found Late Romano-British remains under the bank, so it may have also been incorporated from earlier field systems and features that would have still been evident during the Saxon period (CHER No: 01002a). An additional feature also recorded during the evaluations at Granhams Farm include the presence of a single ditch that contained Early to Mid-Saxon pottery and has been suggested to also relate to the original Anglo Saxon manor on the site (CHER No: MCB20044).

A series of metal detected finds were recorded during a survey at Rectory Farm that included a number of Anglo Saxon objects; these were identified to be brooches, a mount, ring, strap end and tweezers. The brooches have further been identified as Early Anglo Saxon in date with suggestions that they may also represent the presence of a cemetery of that date nearby (CHER No: MCB16717). In the early 20th century a single Anglo Saxon burial was found at the side of the road in the far southeast of the parish with the boundary for Stapleford. It was reportedly found with an iron sword, the whereabouts of which has now been lost (CHER No: 08193).

6.2.4 Medieval

A large number of medieval features of the village have already been discussed above in section 6.1 so will not be repeated here, such as St Mary's Church (CHER No: 04924), the hermitage (CHER No: 05144), manorial sites (Granhams Manor CHER No: 01002) and the chapel at Granhams Manor (CHER No: 01002B). Evidence of daily life in Great Shelford during the medieval period has however been recorded on the HER; finds of this date were identified during a metal detecting survey at Rectory Farm where a number of coins and rings were both found (CHER No: MCB16717).

To the immediate south of the moated manor at Granhams, during an evaluation and earthwork survey, part of medieval Great Shelford was able to be recorded, despite not being fully excavated. An abandoned building was located; the last phase of its occupation was noted at being between AD 1350 and 1550 with a number of raised house platforms also recorded. Elsewhere in the evaluation furlong boundaries were documented that would have originally been part of the medieval and post medieval strip cultivation system (CHER No: CB15542). Also at Granhams Farm an undated ring ditch was recorded with prehistoric artefacts, but the excavation also yielded a scatter of medieval pottery (CHER No: 04894).

During a fieldwalking and geophysical survey, medieval pottery was found at Clarks Hill with a large number of post medieval finds and two possible ditch features, but these were poorly defined and remain undated. It is possible this part of the village was only open fields during the medieval period (CHER No: MCB20108). A possible medieval pit was also recorded during an evaluation along Cambridge Road with several undated ditches and it was thought that these may have been defining the open space as part of a small holding (CHER No: MCB18090).

In the far north of the parish a series of strip lynchets survive in Beech Woods on the slopes of the Gog Magog hills and are evidence of long term ploughing that most certainly would have begun during the medieval period (CHER No: 04836).

6.2.5 Post Medieval

A small number of finds and features have been recorded on the HER to date from the mid-16th century and later and include a number of items that were recorded during the metal detecting survey at Rectory Farm, and consist of a book fitting, dress hook, bodkin and buckle (CHER No: MCB16717). Also at Rectory Farm a large late 19th century quarry pit was excavated during an evaluation that was also found to contain a demolition layer likely from a nearby building that was recorded on an earlier map (CHER No: MCB19998)

The continual occupation of the former manor site at Granhams was recorded during the series of evaluations that took place there, spot finds have been recorded as post medieval pottery (CHER No: 04894) and clay pipe (CHER No: 04791A). The presence of pre-enclosure ditches was also noted that would predate 1835 when the new enclosed field plan was agreed upon (CHER No: CB15573).

Possibly 18th century fish ponds were sited along the river and close to Shelford Mill. They were probably associated with Kings Mill House (CHER No: MCB19363) a 'regency country residence' whose land stretches from Church Street south to the River Cam as part of the property's water gardens (CHER No: 04765). An ice house was also recorded to be at Nine Wells House (CHER No: 04743), a dovecote at Granhams Farm (CHER No: 10425) and the Caius College Farm is also recorded with post medieval landscaping close to the current site of the Babraham Park and Ride (CHER No: 12098). Additional finds of brick, tile

and pottery were also recorded from fieldwalking at Clarks Hill that were also found with a number of earlier finds (CHER No: MCB20108). A silver sixpence of Elizabeth I was found in High Green (CHER No: MCB18087)

6.2.6 Modern and Undated

A number of World War II monuments remains in the parish as evidence of the defences utilised at that time, an anti-tank defensive ditch was recorded at Granhams Farm (CHER No: CB15571), a pill box along the River Cam (CHER No: MCB18277).

The series of evaluations that have been undertaken at Granhams Farm have yielded prehistoric to post medieval finds and features, but the foundations for a modern building were also recorded, with a modern pit and field drains. Undated features on the same site have been documented as possible post holes and a severely truncated ditch (CHER No: MCB17737).

Cropmarks are often identified through aerial photography but remain undated unless an excavation is able to take place. A ditched system was identified to the north west of White Hill to include enclosures and a possible ring ditch (CHER No: 08356). A second cropmark site was identified in early 1980 to the north of the train station as two conjoined sub-rectangular encloses with traces of twin parallel ditches running northwest towards the known Roman settlement (CHER No: 04463). Cropmarks identified in the far west of the parish by the river have suggested the presence of a multi period site, likely associated with the finds already discussed above as both circular and rectangular enclosures were noted (CHER No: MCB20456). Aerial photographs of a ring ditch and linear features including a possible track were also noted to the north west of High Green at Stone Hill (CHER No: 08337) along with the cropmark of a square enclosure that has a clear entrance on the southeast side (CHER No: 08347). Possible cropmark features have also been recorded in the far north west of the parish as a ‘dubious ring ditch’ that was also noted through aerial photographs (CHER No: 09640).

The unusual find of a single skull was recorded during foundation trenching at the primary school in Great Shelford in 2011. The skull was not in a grave but in a backfilled feature dating from at least the 19th century, so conclusions from the excavation suggested that the grave was originally disturbed during quarrying of the land or when the original school was built and the skull quickly backfilled on the same site rather than being reported (CHER No: MCB19483). Coprolite digging during the later 19th century between Granhams Farm and White Hill found two mother of pearl beads that were found with a number of others (CHER No: 04773).

7 Results of the test pit excavations in Great Shelford

The approximate locations of the 44 test pits excavated across five excavation seasons between 2006 and 2011 can be seen in figure 5 below. The numbers of test pits for each year breaks down as follows; 2006 – 10 and five test pits, 2007 – eight test pits, 2008 – two and six test pits, 2010 – five test pits, 2011 – five test pits, 2012 – two test pits and 2013 one test pit. These also all include the pits dug by the school students through the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) as well as undergraduates studying Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of Cambridge, clients and staff from the charity Red2Green and local volunteers.

The data from each test pit is set out below in numerical order and by year of excavation. Most excavation was in spits measuring 10cm in depth, but in cases when a change in the character of deposits indicated a change in context, a new spit was started before 10cm. An assessment of the overall results, synthesizing the data from all the pits, including deductions about the historic development of Great Shelford and the potential of the buried heritage resource of the village is presented in the following Discussion section (Section 8).

Finds from each test pit are discussed in summary in this section, and listed in detail in the relevant appendices (Section 12). Photographs of sites under excavation and of all finds are included in the archive, but not included in this report for reasons of space.

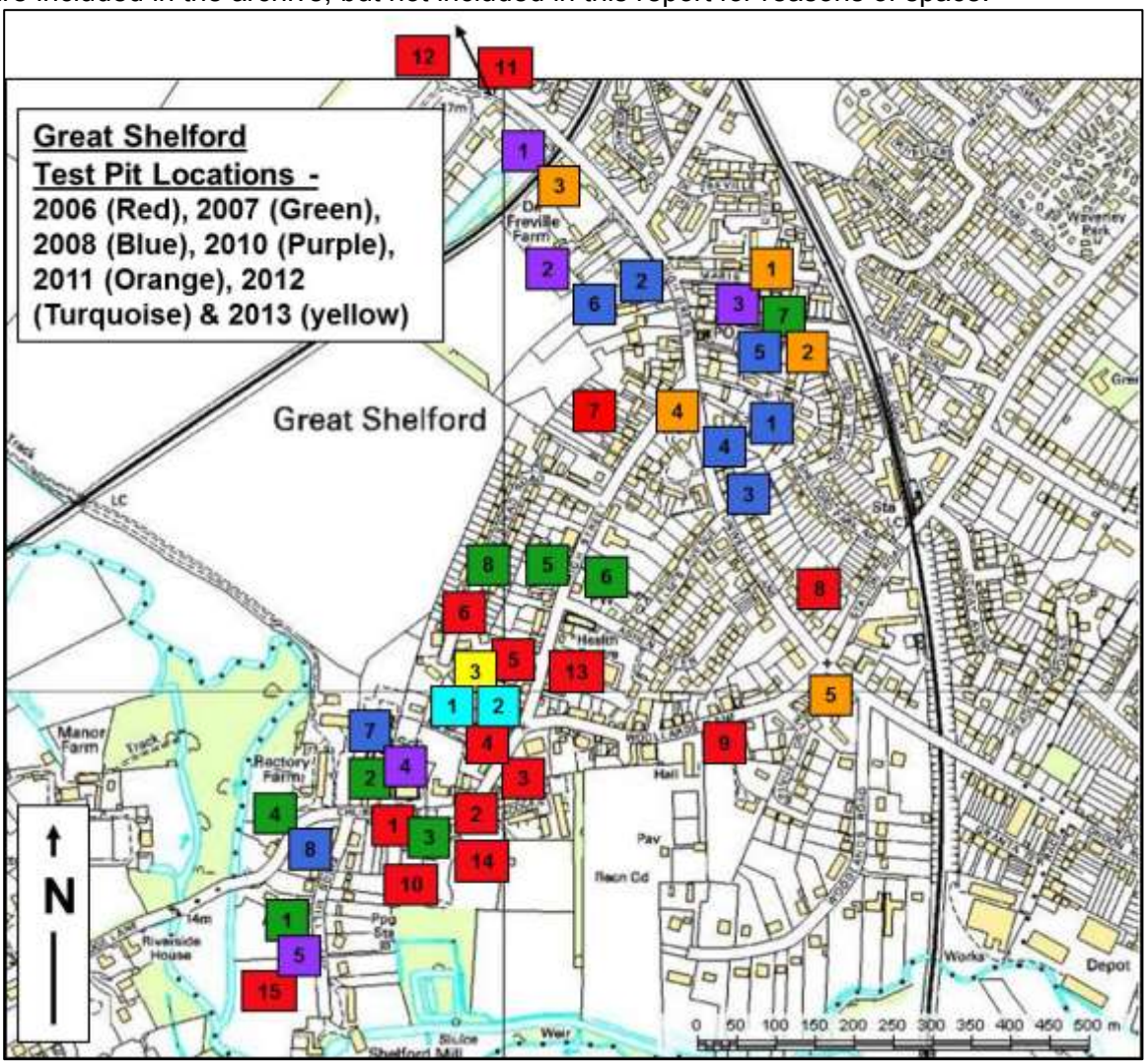

Figure 5: The five years of test pitting in Great Shelford (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

7.1 2006 Excavations

Two excavations were undertaken in Great Shelford in 2006; the first was over the 13th and14th September where 10 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated by 38 HEFA participants from Bushfield Community School, St Neots Community College, Melbourn Village College and Jack Hunt School (school names correct at the time of participation). The second excavation was on the 6th and 7th November where an additional five test pits were excavated by 17 Archaeology and Anthropology undergraduates at the University of Cambridge. The test pits were mainly focused around the church and High Street with a few outliers also dug.

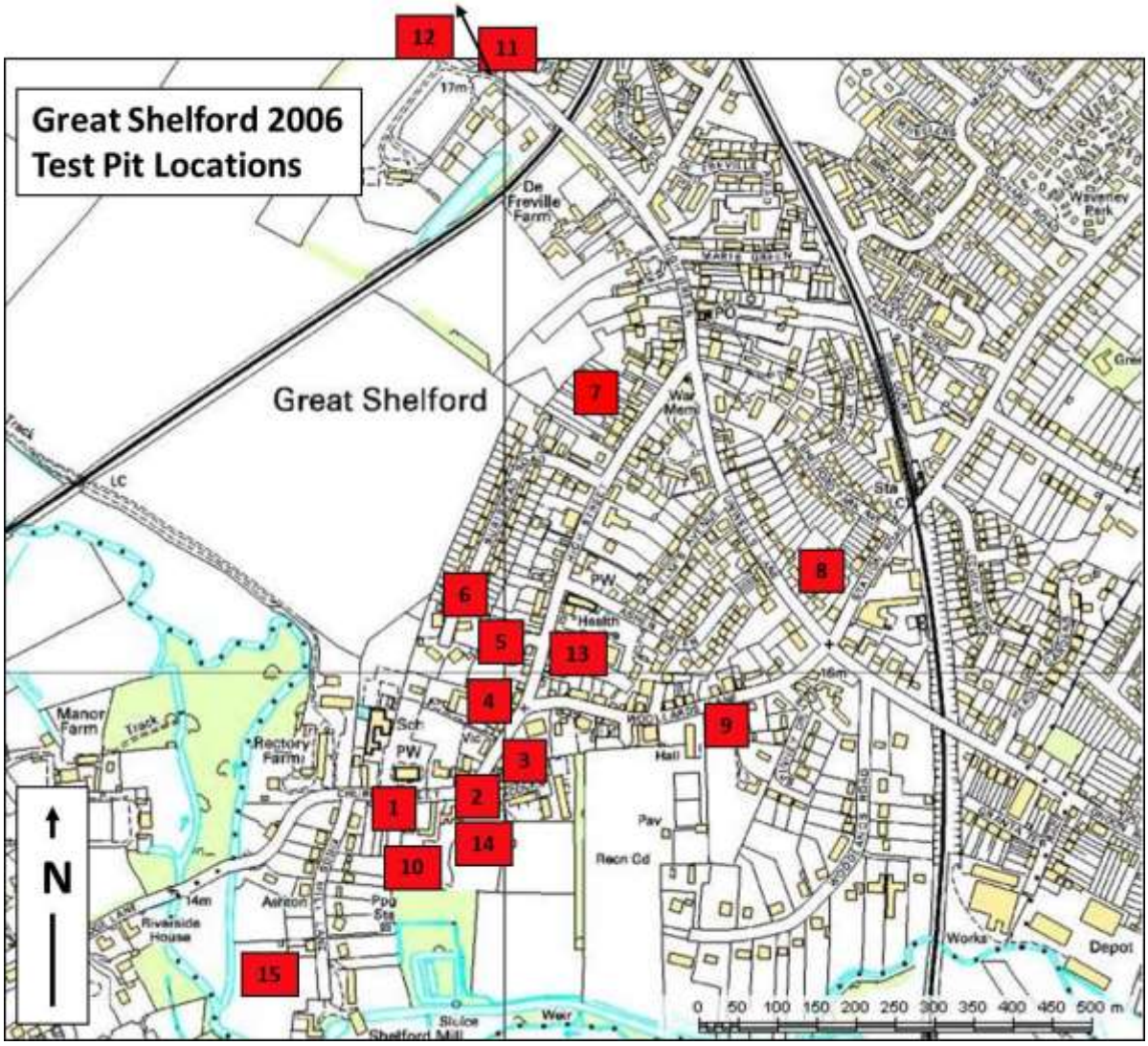

Figure 6: Location map of the Great Shelford test pits from 2006 (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

Test Pit one (GTS/06/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the large rear garden of an original Grade II listed early to mid-16th century former guildhall fronting the road opposite the church. It was also the northern of two excavated within the property; see also GTS/06/10 (15-19 Church Street, Great Shelford. TL 545854 251828).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 1m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Three sherds of medieval pottery were excavated from GTS/06/1; the sherds of Grimston Ware and Essex Redware were mixed in the upper contexts of the test pit, whereas the sherd of Medieval Shelly Ware was only excavated from context seven. Small numbers of later medieval and post medieval pottery was also excavated through the middle contexts of the test pit.

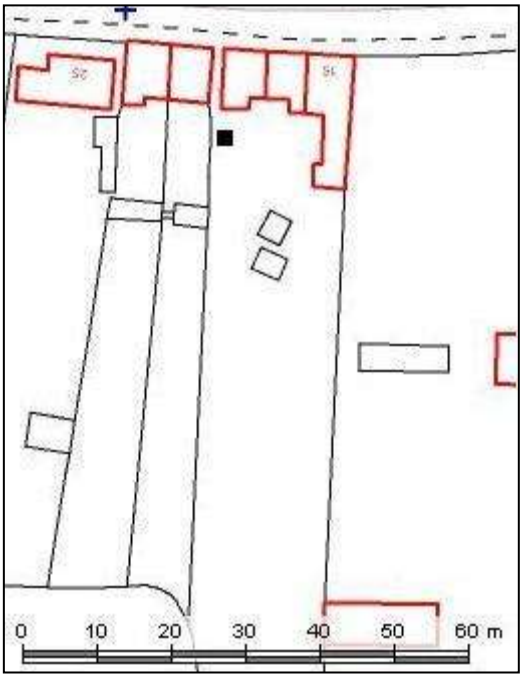

Figure 7: Location map of GTS/06/1

		Shelly		Grimston		Essex		German		GRE		SGS		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1					1	7							32	89	1200 - 1900
1	2									4	9			42	396	1550 - 1900
1	3			1	5			1	33					28	217	1100 - 1900
1	4									2	9			10	54	1550 - 1900
1	5											1	8	6	29	1720 - 1900
1	6													4	12	1800 - 1900
1	7	1	15													1100 - 1400

Table 1: The pottery excavated from GTS/06/1

The small amounts of pottery excavated from GTS/06/1 to date to the medieval period suggest that this site was potentially open fields during that time or had minimal occupation, given its location directly opposite the church, until the current house was built in c.1600. The results suggest activity was still quite minimal after the house was built; the domestic rubbish was deposited elsewhere across site and away from the house. The peak of activity on site was during the 19th century when the farmhouse was split into three cottages and there was a lot more disturbances across the garden. The majority of this disturbance was through the upper six contexts of the test pit, the finds consisting of slate, coal, iron nails, CBM, glass, animal bone, concrete, a green glass marble, cockle shell, a padlock with clay pipe and a small blue glass dog ornament. Context seven contained only medieval pottery, but the presence of coal in context eight suggest that there is still disturbance to that depth. Possible worked flints were also excavated from contexts five and six that are likely to be later prehistoric in date, although further analysis on the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit two (GTS/06/2)

Test pit two was excavated in a small patch of garden alongside the driveway of The Grange, a Grade II listed 16th century manor house and immediately behind a Grade II listed 17th century former granary fronting the road to the east of the church. It was also the northern of two test pits excavated within the property; see also GTS/06/14 (West Grange, Church Street, Great Shelford. TL 545930 251837).

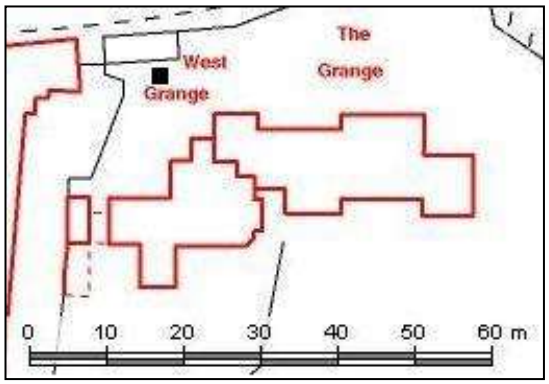

Figure 8: Location map of GTS/06/2

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Single sherds of Roman Grog-tempered ware and late Saxon Thetford Ware were both excavated from mid-contexts of GTS/06/2. Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Bourne 'D' Ware and German Stoneware were also mixed through the middle and lower contexts of the test pit with single sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Slipware also found from contexts five and two. An additional two sherds of Victorian pottery were excavated from the upper and lower contexts of GTS/06/2.

		RB Grog		Thetford		Med Sandy		Bourne 'D'		German		GRE		Staffs Slip		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1															1	7	1800 - 1900
2	2	1	7							1	6			1	3			50BC - 1750
2	4			1	5													850 - 1100
2	5							1	4			1	6					1470 - 1700
2	6					2	5	2	17							1	3	1100 - 1900

Table 2: The pottery excavated from GTS/06/2

The single sherd of very Early Roman pottery was identified as part of more widespread Romano-British occupation in Great Shelford excavated through test pitting. The Roman activity appears to be focused to the south of Church Street and east of the High Street, generally in the south of the village. The same pattern is true for the later Saxon activity in the village, although it is generally more prevalent with a cluster around the church and spreading north up the High Street. The small amounts of Roman, late Saxon and medieval activity identified in GTS/06/2 suggests that the site was potentially open fields until the later medieval and post medieval structures were built. The pottery and finds do not suggest a great increase of activity during this period, but given the location of the test pit to the front of the property, the site was most probably not used for rubbish disposal, especially as this site was the location for the original Manor House that belonged to the Abbey of Ely. The finds have been mixed through the six contexts excavated due to the disturbance during the 19th century and later and consist of animal bone, slate, coal, iron nails, concrete, CBM, oyster and muscle shell and slag. Burnt stone and potential worked flint were also recovered from the upper five contexts that may also be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit three (GTS/06/3)

Test pit three was excavated in a small enclosed rear garden of a modern semi-detached cottage set back slightly from the road and opposite the Vicarage in the south west of the village (9 Church Street, Great Shelford. TL 546007 251891).

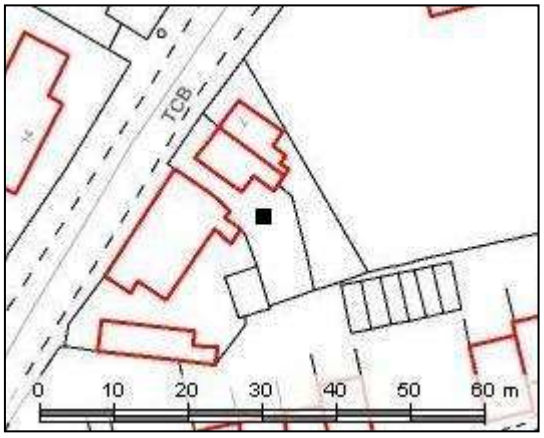

Figure 9: Location map of GTS/06/3

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Two sherds of Late Medieval Oxidized Ware were excavated from context two, but larger numbers of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Slipware were also excavated from the lower half of the test pit. The vast majority of the pottery recovered however dates to the Victorian period and was found from every context of GTS/06/3.

		LMOX		GRE		Staffs Slip		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1							9	19	1800 - 1900
3	2	2	54					23	66	1450 - 1900
3	3							15	29	1800 - 1900
3	4							23	75	1800 - 1900
3	5			2	64			15	73	1550 - 1900
3	6			3	21			24	106	1550 - 1900
3	7			4	19			17	51	1500 - 1900
3	8			24	235	1	7	47	140	1550 - 1900

Table 3: The pottery excavated from GTS/06/3

The small amount of later medieval pottery identified from GTS/06/3 indicates that the site was potentially open fields during that time and was part of a range of sites identified through test pitting and located on the southern side of Church Street. The increase in the pottery evidence suggests that there was occupation on site from the 16th century, which had disturbed the later medieval activity, which in turn was also disturbed by the large amount of 19th century and later activity that was identified from GTS/06/3. Large numbers of finds were also recovered and consist of more modern finds of pieces of floor lino, the head of a hammer, concrete, a bottle screw top, plastic and modern tile that were found through the test pit with oyster shell, animal bone, coal, iron nails, glass, CBM, slate, a metal button and a metal thimble with clay pipe. Burnt bone was also excavated from context one with burnt stone and potential worked flints from contexts two and three which likely indicate the presence of later prehistoric activity on site, although additional analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit four (GTS/06/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the large enclosed rear garden and close to the back of the Vicarage, which was built in the early 20th century in the south west of the village (The Vicarage, 12 Church Street, Great Shelford. TL 545968 251913).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, with the southern half of the test pit excavated to 0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of post medieval Black-glazed Earthenware was excavated from context two of GTS/06/3, but the vast majority of the pottery that was recovered from this test pit dates to the Victorian period and was found through all the six contexts.

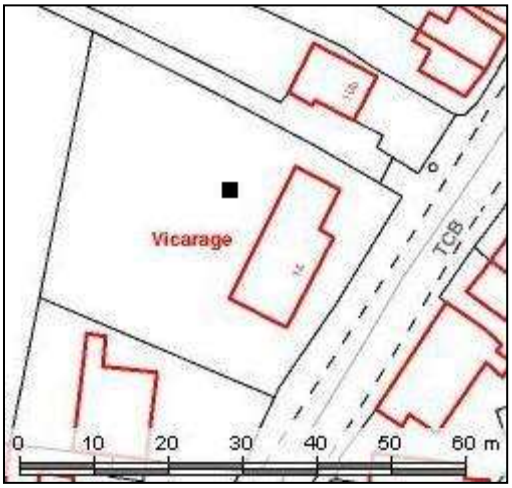

Figure 10: Location map of GTS/06/4

		Black Glaze		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1			9	35	1800 - 1900
4	2	1	2	12	53	1690 - 1900
4	3			13	93	1800 - 1900
4	4			10	78	1800 - 1900
4	5			13	26	1800 - 1900
4	6			2	9	1800 - 1900

Table 4: The pottery excavated from GTS/06/4

The single small sherd of the post medieval pottery that was excavated from GTS/06/4 indicates that the site was most probably open fields and generally not used to a great extent until the 19th century when more intensive occupation and a great deal of disturbance have been identified. The finds consist of coal, glass, iron nails, slate, CBM, animal bone, oyster shell with plastic and fragments of scrap metal, all of which relate to this later activity. Potential worked flint flakes were also recovered from the upper three contexts and may indicate prehistoric activity on site, although further analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit five (GTS/06/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house at the end of a cul-de-sac set back from the main road in the centre of the village (3 Selwyn Close, Great Shelford. TL 545985 252022).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

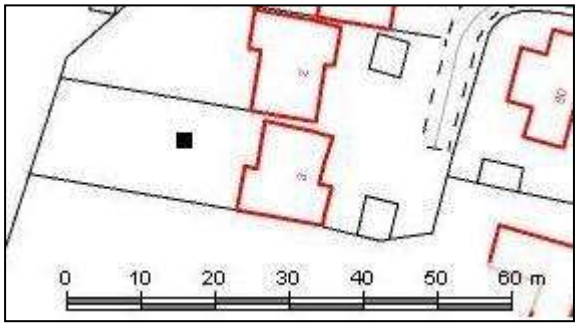

Figure 11: Location map of GTS/06/5

A single small sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware was excavated from context three, but the vast majority of the pottery recovered from GTS/06/5 dates to the Victorian period and was found from the upper five contexts of the test pit.

		Med Sandy		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1			2	7	1800 - 1900
5	2			2	4	1800 - 1900
5	3	1	5	5	12	1100 - 1900
5	4			8	46	1800 - 1900
5	5			1	1	1800 - 1900

Table 5: The pottery excavated from GTS/06/5

The single small sherd of medieval pottery and the clay pipe that were excavated from the upper contexts of GTS/06/5 suggests that the site was most probably open fields during the medieval and post medieval periods, until more intense occupation in the 19th century. The finds consist of animal bone, oyster shell, glass, CBM and tile with plastic, coal, iron nails and a spanner and all relate to the later activity on site, including the 20th century disturbance during the construction of the current house. Potential worked flint was also recovered from context four and may indicate prehistoric activity on site, although further analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit six (GTS/06/6)

Test pit six was excavated to the rear boundary in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house on an estate, which is set back from the main road and close to the centre of the village (27 Buristead Road, Great Shelford. TL 546001 252122).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

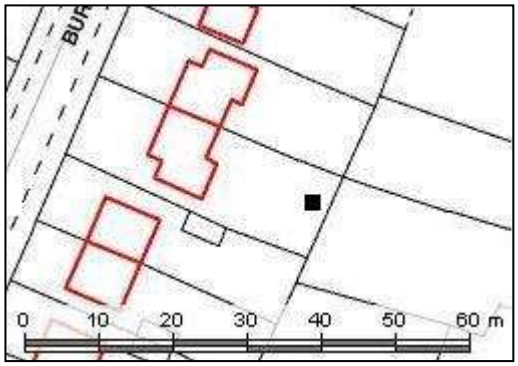

Figure 12: Location map of GTS/06/6

Two sherds of Early Medieval Shelly Ware were recovered from the bottom excavated context of GTS/06/6. The vast majority of the pottery however dates to the Victorian period and was found throughout the upper five contexts of the test pit.

		Shelly		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1			19	19	1800 - 1900
6	2			9	13	1800 - 1900
6	3			13	40	1800 - 1900
6	4			12	34	1800 - 1900
6	5			34	114	1800 - 1900
6	7	2	13			1100 - 1400

Table 6: The pottery excavated from GTS/06/6

The small amounts of medieval pottery and clay pipe excavated suggests that the site was potentially open fields throughout both the medieval and post medieval periods, with little activity on site until the 19th century. This later activity has disturbed the post medieval activity as the clay pipe was mixed in with the later finds that consist of glass, iron nails, glass, coal, slate, cockle shell, animal bone and scrap iron. These were all recovered from the upper six contexts of GTS/06/6 and suggest that potentially context seven is an undisturbed medieval ground surface but further excavations would be needed to confirm this. Potential worked flint was also recovered from contexts one and four and may be an indication of prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit seven (GTS/06/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the small enclosed rear garden of a mid-Victorian terrace close to the centre of the village (28 High Street, Great Shelford. TL 546130 252316).

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

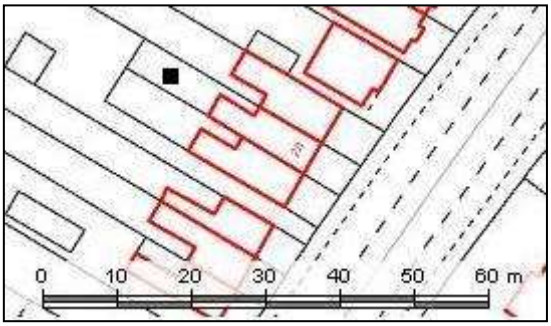

Figure 13: Location map of GTS/06/7

Victorian pottery was only excavated from the upper five contexts of GTS/06/7 and suggests little or no earlier activity on site.

		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1	6	7	1800 - 1900
7	2	12	92	1800 - 1900
7	3	3	10	1800 - 1900
7	4	2	21	1800 - 1900
7	5	1	6	1800 - 1900

Table 7: The pottery excavated from GTS/06/7

Both the finds and pottery indicate that there was no activity on site prior to the construction of the cottages during the 19th century. The finds consist of coal, iron nails, glass, animal bone, scrap iron, concrete, plastic, CBM and tile fragments, a large iron stake, fragments of drain, an empty tube of glue, Perspex and a plastic handle with rusted metal blade still attached. These were all found through to context seven and burnt stone was also recovered from context one that likely date to the later prehistoric.

Test Pit eight (GTS/06/8)

Test pit eight was excavated close to the rear boundary of the long enclosed rear garden of a very late 19th to early 20th century house on the main road into Cambridge (37 Tunwells Lane, Great Shelford. TL 546410 252136).

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found along the eastern edge. F.1 was identified to cut into the natural, and was excavated to 0.8m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Victorian pottery was only excavated from the seven contexts of GTS/06/8 and suggests little or no earlier activity on site.

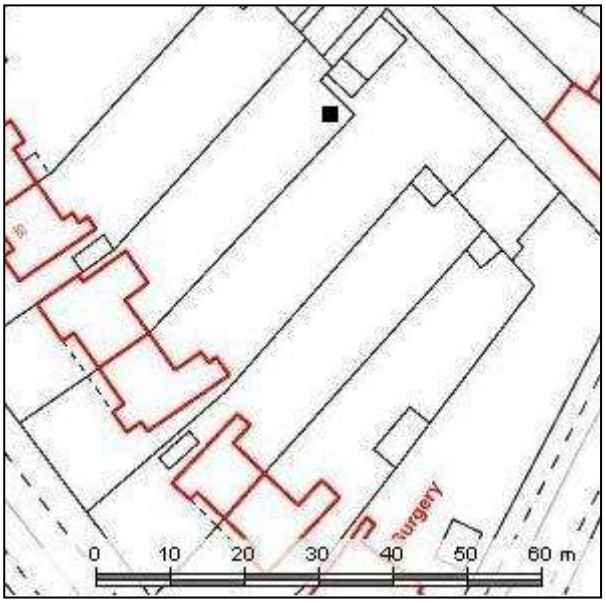

Figure 14: Location map of GTS/06/8

		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1	3	10	1800 - 1900
8	2	5	13	1800 - 1900
8	3	5	29	1800 - 1900
8	4	3	9	1800 - 1900
8	6	3	14	1800 - 1900
8	7	1	1	1800 - 1900

Table 8: The pottery excavated from GTS/06/8

Much like GTS/06/7, both the finds and pottery indicate that there was no activity on site prior to the construction of the house during the 19th century. The finds consist of coal, slate, glass, iron nails, CBM, animal bone and tile and were recovered through the eight contexts excavated. Contexts seven and eight were the upper layers of F.1 and was potentially a 19th and 20th century rubbish pit related to occupation after the construction of the current house. This feature was not fully excavated so its use and size are still conjecture at this stage and it may be possible that this feature is earlier in date and the 19th century activity on site has disturbed the upper layers of the feature, but further work would be needed on site to prove this. Potential worked flint flakes were also recovered from contexts one, four, seven and eight and may indicate later prehistoric activity on site, although further analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit nine (GTS/06/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a property that most likely was utilised as a barn and stables during the 19th century (3A Woollards Lane, Great Shelford. TL 546298 251938).

Test pit nine was excavated to a depth of 1m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Two sherds of post medieval pottery were excavated from context five of GTS/06/9, Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Slipware. The majority of the pottery however dates to the Victorian period and was found through to context eight.

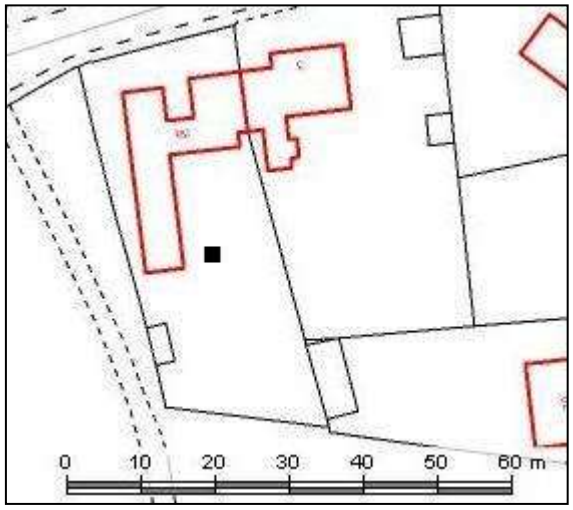

Figure 15: Location map of GTS/06/9

		GRE		Staffs Slip		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1					3	6	1800 - 1900
9	2					3	8	1800 - 1900
9	3					10	58	1800 - 1900
9	4					4	115	1800 - 1900
9	5	1	9	1	2	3	5	1550 - 1900
9	7					1	1	1800 - 1900
9	8					1	1	1800 - 1900

Table 9: The pottery excavated from GTS/06/9

The small amounts of post medieval pottery and clay pipe suggest that the site was potentially open fields during that time with possibly no activity prior to the 16th century. The peak of activity was during the 19th century and potentially when the barn and stables were originally constructed. The occupation on site during that time has disturbed the post medieval activity to a depth of 1m and the finds recovered consist of glass, iron nails, animal bone, slate, concrete, coal, scrap iron, a shotgun cartridge, a metal tag with 'C-010' inscribed on it, oyster and muscle shells, CBM, white Perspex, a thin metal ring and a wooden domino piece. The small amounts of pottery and finds excavated from the bottom contexts indicate there was much less disturbance at this depth and there is potential for undisturbed archaeology at a greater depth. Potential worked flint flakes were also recovered from contexts two, five, six and nine and may indicate prehistoric activity on site, although further analysis on the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit 10 (GTS/06/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the large rear garden of original Grade II listed early to mid-16th century former guildhall fronting the road opposite the church. It was also the southern of two excavated within the property; see also GTS/06/1 (15-19 Church Street, Great Shelford. TL 545855 251797).

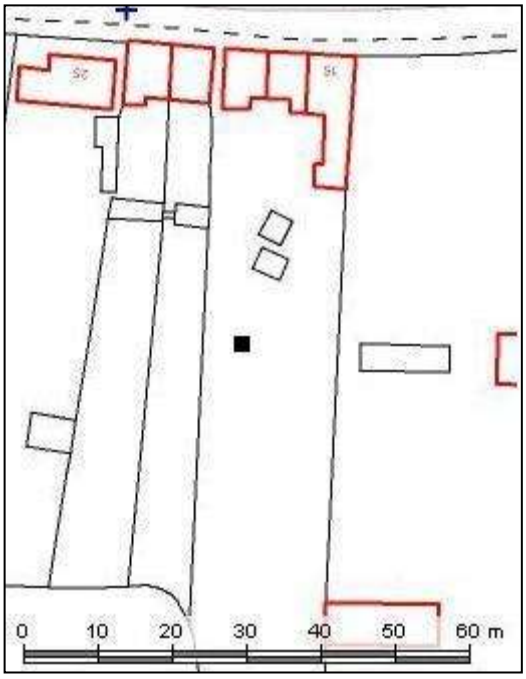

Figure 16: Location map of GTS/06/10

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.9m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from GTS/06/10 dates to the 19th century and was recovered from the upper seven contexts of the test pit. A small number of medieval, later medieval and post medieval pottery types were also excavated that were mixed through the upper six contexts. These consist of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Grimston Ware, Bourne 'D' Ware, German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Black-glazed Earthenwares. Two sherds of late Saxon Thetford ware were also excavated from context six with a single small sherd of Roman Greyware that was found in context nine.

		RB Grey		Thetford		Med Sandy		Grimston		Bourne 'D'		German		GRE		Black Glaze		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1											1	2	1	5			72	199	1500 - 1900
10	2																	37	67	1800 - 1900
10	3													1	5			64	240	1500 - 1900
10	4									1	7					1	14	57	179	1450 - 1900
10	5					1	4											22	28	1100 - 1900
10	6			2	4			1	8					1	4			6	50	850 - 1900
10	7																	2	7	1800 - 1900
10	9	1	4																	1st - 2nd C AD

Table 10: The pottery excavated from GTS/06/10

The presence of Roman pottery in context nine is potentially part of a more substantial Romano-British settlement in Great Shelford, that from the test pitting results appears to be focused in the south west of the village and south of Church Street. Animal bone and potential worked flint were only also excavated from context nine and may represent an undisturbed later prehistoric and Roman occupation layer. Much like GTS/06/1 the small amounts of pottery that were excavated from GTS/06/10 to date to the later Saxon and medieval periods, again suggest that potentially the site was open fields during that time or had small amounts of occupation that left few traces given its location directly opposite the church. The pottery again indicates that after the house was built in c. 1600; activity on site was quite minimal, suggesting that the domestic rubbish was deposited elsewhere across site. Again like GTS/06/1, the peak of activity on site was during the 19th century when the farmhouse was split into three cottages and there was a lot more disturbances across the garden. The majority of this disturbance was through the upper seven contexts of the test pit, the finds consisting of iron nails, animal bone, coal, glass, CBM, a metal button, oyster shell, clay pipe, scrap iron and a metal handle of a probable spoon. Contexts eight and nine

are potentially undisturbed contexts (as discussed above) with only oyster shell and animal bone recovered from context eight. Other possible worked flints were also recovered from contexts three and four that could also be later prehistoric in date, although further analysis on the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit 11 (GTS/06/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in northwest of the village in the enclosed rear garden of a probable 20th century house fronting the main road leading into Cambridge (51 Cambridge Road, Great Shelford. The booklet was not retained during the excavation so an exact location of the test pit and grid reference was not recorded).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.3m, Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

No pottery was excavated from GTS/06/11.

No finds were excavated from GTS/06/11 and suggests that there was no activity on site until the current house was built during the later 20th century.

Test Pit 12 (GTS/06/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated in the north west of the village in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set down a side road to the west of the main road leading into Cambridge (31 Stonehill Road, Great Shelford). The record booklet was not retained during the excavation so an exact location, grid reference and the depth of excavation for the test pit are not known.

Five sherds of medieval pottery were excavated from the lower two contexts of GTS/06/12 and consist of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Essex Redware. An additional two sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware were also excavated from context three, but the majority of the pottery recovered dates to the Victorian period and was found through the upper four contexts of the test pit.

		Med Sandy		Essex Red		GRE		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	1							3	9	1800 - 1900
12	2							5	4	1800-1900
12	3					2	9	6	10	1550-1900
12	4	2	8	1	4			1	3	1100-1900
12	5	2	6							1100-1400

Table 11: The pottery excavated from GTS/06/12

The medieval activity identified through test pitting in GTS/06/12, appears to be quite isolated in the village and may have been an isolated farmstead and open fields through the post medieval period too. Possible later prehistoric worked flint flakes were also only excavated from context five, so the medieval pottery excavated may have been from an undisturbed medieval occupation layer. There was an increase of activity on site into the 19th century and may be due to the presence of a new road linking Cambridge and London (Cambridge Road) in this part of the village. A small number of finds were also recovered and consist of glass, iron nails, animal bone, oyster shell, coal, slate and CBM fragments found through the upper four contexts and mainly date to the later activity on site.

Test Pit 13 (GTS/06/13)

Test pit 13 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house fronting the main road close to the centre of the village (33 High Street, Great Shelford. TL 546088 252042).

Test pit 13 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

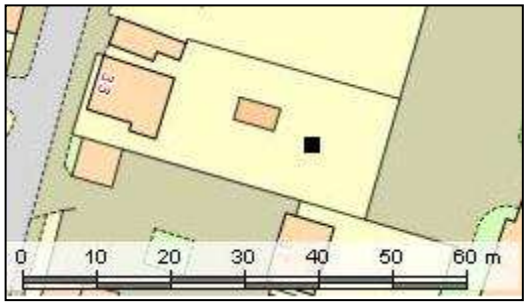

Figure 17: Location map of GTS/06/13

A single sherd of Roman Greyware was excavated from context five, whereas a lot of the pottery excavated from the lower half of GTS/06/13 dates to the later Saxon with Thetford ware, Stamford Ware and St Neots Ware all excavated. A lot of medieval pottery was also excavated from the mid-contexts of the test pit and include Early Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Ely Ware and Late Medieval Oxidized Ware. A single sherd of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware was also recovered from context five, with larger amounts of Victorian pottery found through the upper five contexts of the test pit.

		Thetford		Stamford		St. Neots		Shelly		Med Sandy		Ely		LMOX		GRE		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
13	1																	5	7	1800-1900
13	2									1	2							9	30	1100-1900
13	3							1	1	7	21			2	3			3	5	1100-1900
13	4									3	16	1	27					11	244	1100-1900
13	5*					3	5			1	4	1	2			1	63	1	1	100-1900
13	6			1	29	1	4	1	5											900-1400
13	7					1	2	1	3	1	3	1	6							900-1400
13	8					3	17													850-1100
13	9	2	109																	850-1100

Table 12: The pottery excavated from GTS/06/13

* A sherd of Roman Greyware (2g) occurred in this context

The small sherd of Roman pottery that was excavated from GTS/06/13 is probably part of wider Romano-British occupation identified in Great Shelford through test pitting and mainly focused to the south of the village and south of Church Street. A peak of activity on site, identified from the pottery evidence, dates to the later Saxon and high medieval periods and suggests that there was intense occupation on site during that time. Contexts six to nine appear to be undisturbed by later 19th century digging, with only animal bone excavated from context eight. Context nine is most probably a later Saxon occupation layer that has not been disturbed by the medieval activity on site. There is a vast drop off in activity on site into the later medieval and post medieval periods, suggesting that potentially the site was abandoned at that time and left as fields, until occupation increased again into the 19th century. Generally a small number of finds were also excavated from the upper five contexts of the test pit and mainly relate to the later disturbance on site. These consist of iron nails, slate, scrap metal, glass, animal bone, with oyster and muscle shell and clay pipe. Possible burnt stone was also excavated from context four that may be later prehistoric in site.

Test Pit 14 (GTS/06/14)

Test pit 14 was excavated in the rear garden of West Grange, a Grade II listed 16th century manor house, set back from the road to the east of the church. It was also the southern of two test pits excavated within the property; see also GTS/06/2 (West Grange, Church Street, Great Shelford. TL 545924 251804).

Test pit 14 was excavated to a depth of 0.38m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

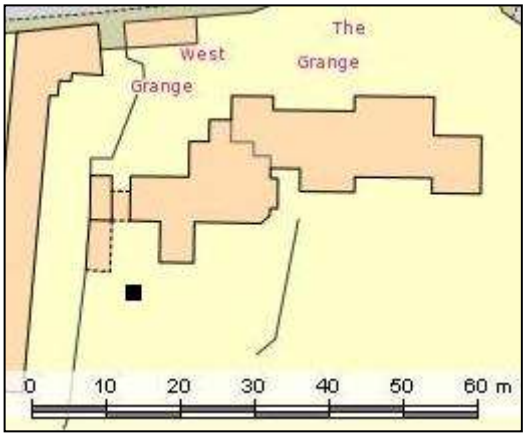

Figure 18: Location map of GTS/06/14

The majority of the pottery excavated from GTS/06/14 dates to the Victorian period and was recovered through the four contexts that were dug. Small amounts of later Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery were also found, mainly from context four with three medieval sherds also recovered from context two. These consist of St Neots Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Early Medieval Shelly Ware, Essex Redware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Slipware.

		St. Neots		Med Sandy		Shelly		Essex Red		GRE		Staffs Slip		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	1													12	55	1800 - 1900
14	2			3	12									9	25	1100 - 1900
14	4	2	3	2	25	3	13	1	3	2	15	3	4	12	23	1000 - 1900

Table 13: The pottery excavated from GTS/06/14

The range of later Saxon and medieval pottery types excavated from GTS/06/14, suggest that there was most probably occupation on site at that time, although the current buildings date to the 16th and 17th centuries, there does not seem to be an increase in activity to correspond with its construction. But the location of the test pit may not have been used for the disposal or rubbish, which may relate to the use of the building. All four of the contexts had been disturbed during the 19th century, with an increase of occupation on site during that time. The finds consist of CBM, iron nails, animal bone, oyster shell, glass and slag and were also recovered through the four contexts of the test pit. A probable circular post hole was identified at 0.38m in depth but was not able to be excavated due to time constraints. It measured 0.15m in diameter and was recorded in the western half of the test pit. A concentration of mortar was also noted in the north eastern corner of the GTS/06/14, the two may be associated with an earlier structure that was on site to the rear of the present buildings.

Test Pit 15 (GTS/06/15)

Test pit 15 was excavated in an open grassed field to the south of a pair of modern house that are set at the end of Kings Mill Lane, to the south of the church (2 Kings Mill Lane, Great Shelford. TL 545746 251631).

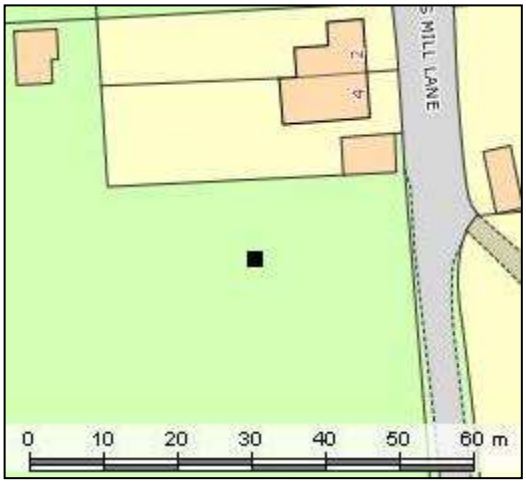

Figure 19: Location map of GTS/06/15

Test pit 15 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, with a small sondage dug in the northern corner of the test pit to 0.75m in depth, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery excavated from GTS/06/15 dates to the medieval period, which consists of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Ely Ware and Late Medieval Oxidized Ware that were found through to context six. A single sherd of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and three sherds of Victorian pottery were also recovered from the upper four contexts of the test pit.

		Med Sandy		Ely		LMOX		GRE		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
15	2	1	9							2	4	1100-1900
15	4	11	28	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	2	1100-1900
15	6	1	5									1100 - 1400

Table 14: The pottery excavated from GTS/06/15

The site was occupied during the medieval period and was part of quite dispersed medieval activity identified through test pitting in Great Shelford and including a cluster of activity focused around and south of the church. Activity appeared to decrease into the later and post medieval periods, when the site was most probably open fields through to the present day. The increase in activity again into the 19th century most probably relates to the construction of houses in Kings Mill Lane and the increased need for land use. The finds consist of lots of slate, CBM, iron nails, glass, animal bone, clay pipe, glass, coal, slag and concrete, most of which date to more recent activity on site and had disturbed the archaeology to a depth of context five. Context six mainly yielded animal bone with a small iron nail and may potentially be an undisturbed medieval ground surface.

7.2 2007 Excavations

Eight test pits were excavated on the 13th and 14th October 2007, bringing the total dug so far to 23 and was excavated by 37 Archaeology and Anthropology and History undergraduates at the University of Cambridge. The test pits were sited between the 2006 test pits, particularly around the church and off the High Street, but one pit was also opened on High Green.

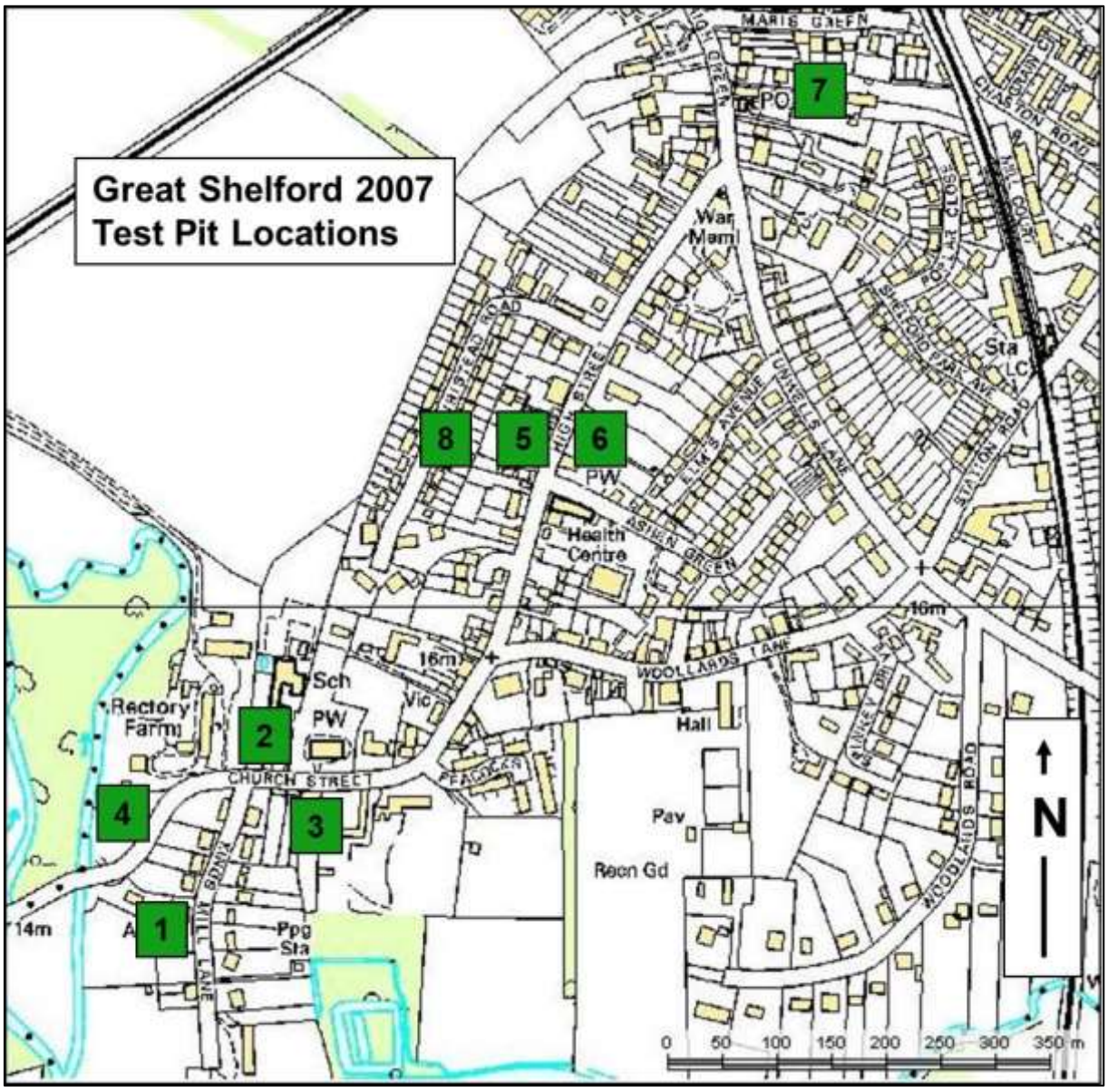

Figure 20: Location map of the Great Shelford test pits from 2007 (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

Test Pit one (GTS/07/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern cottage in the far south of Kings Mill Lane, backing onto fields to the south of the church (2-4 Kings Mill Lane, Great Shelford. TL 545739 251655).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Natural was not recorded but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

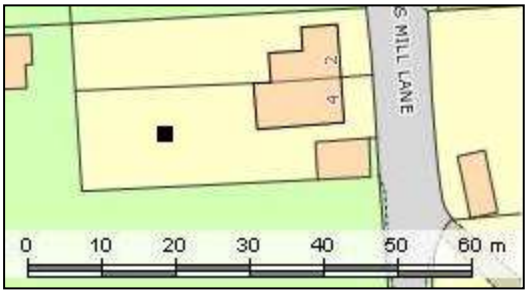

Figure 21: Location map of GTS/07/1

Victorian pottery was only excavated from the upper two contexts of GTS/07/1, but was also recovered in quite large quantities.

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1	27	124	1800-1900
1	2	16	41	1800-1900

Table 15: The pottery excavated from GTS/07/1

A large amount of metal work and modern finds were excavated from GTS/07/1, consisting of iron nails and screws, sheets of scrap metal, glass, plastic, milk bottle lids, coal, slate, yellow and red CBM fragments, snail shells, an iron peg spring, clay pipe and slag. Together with the 19th century pottery also identified, the artefacts suggest that there was little or no activity on site prior to the construction of the property, most probably during the 19th century, and given its location set back from the main road, probably remained open fields. Medieval pottery was however excavated in the field immediately south of the property (see GTS/06/15) and with the presence of a number of pieces of slag may suggest earlier activity in Shelford between the church to the north and the river to the south. A number of pieces of burnt flint and possible worked flints were also identified that may suggest later prehistoric activity on site, although further analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit two (GTS/07/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the long enclosed side garden of a Grade II listed likely 17th century cottage sited immediately west of the church (24 Church Street, Great Shelford. TL 545831 251861).

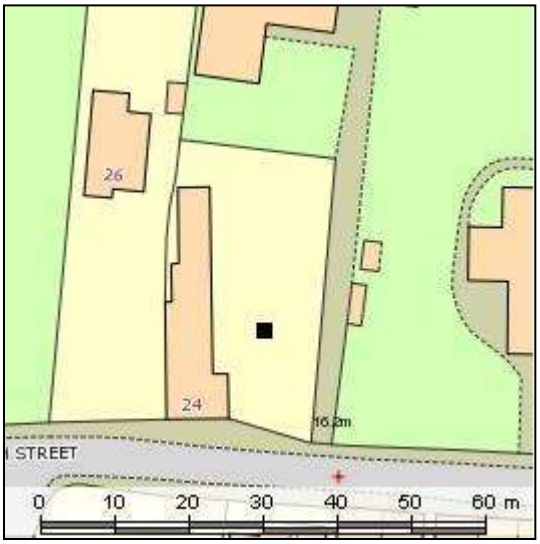

Figure 22: Location map of GTS/07/2

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not recorded but due to time constraints and the presence of a chalk floor surface, excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Two sherds of medieval pottery were excavated from contexts two and five from GTS/07/2 that include Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Early Medieval Shelly Ware. Three post medieval sherds were also recovered and again mixed through the upper and lower contexts of the test pit. These were Glazed Red Earthenware, Metropolitan Slipware and Staffordshire Slipware. Victorian pottery however dominated the assemblage from test pit two and was also recovered from every context.

		SHW		EMW		GRE		MET		SS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1							1	28			9	88	1600-1900
2	2	1	6							1	1	3	15	1100-1900
2	3											16	41	1800-1900
2	4											3	20	1800-1900
2	5			1	4	1	3					6	34	1100-1900

Table 16: The pottery excavated from GTS/07/2

A chalk floor surface was recorded over the base of the test pit, a sondage in the south western corner of GTS/07/2 indicated that the chalk layer was c.0.15m thick and was also laid directly onto clay. Additionally a small circular post hole was excavated in the north eastern corner of the test pit, measuring 0.1m in diameter and c.0.3m in depth (figure 23). No finds were excavated from either the chalk surface or the post hole, but as the chalk was probably laid around the post hole, it indicates that the chalk was an internal floor surface to a building that was situated immediately west of the church. The thickness of the chalk and the lack of finds also suggest that the surface has no recent disturbance and the large numbers of post medieval and later finds and pottery were all identified as part of the build-up above the chalk. The finds include coal, iron nails and screws, an iron jigsaw blade fragment, an aluminium buckle, glass, concrete, yellow and red fragments of brick and tile, roofing felt, plastic, pieces of scrap metal, milk bottle tops, snail shells, slate, and part of a horse shoe, with pieces of clay pipe and slag. Due to the small numbers of post medieval pottery and finds, the site had little in the way of disturbance even after the property was built as a public house in the 17th century; the majority of the disturbances seem to date to later activities during the 19th century. The small amount of medieval pottery excavated with the later finds above the chalk surface is potentially related to the end of use of the structure during the early medieval period. The presence of both burnt stone and possible waste flint also identified in GTS/07/2 suggest the possibility of later prehistoric activity on site although further analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Figure 23: The chalk surface and post hole recorded from GTS/07/2 (Photo taken from the south of the test pit)

Test Pit three (GTS/07/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the large enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed early to mid-16th century former guildhall fronting the main road in the south west of the village opposite the church (15-19 Church Street, Great Shelford. TL 545866 251812).

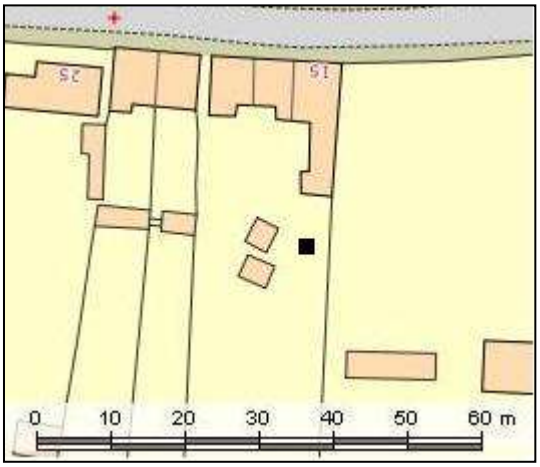

Figure 24: Location map of GTS/07/3

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 1.15m. Natural was not recorded but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from GTS/07/3 dates to the Victorian period and was found in large quantities through every context. Single sherds of late Saxon Stamford Ware and Early Medieval Sandy Ware were recovered through the lower half of the test pit with a range of later medieval and post medieval wares which consist of German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Midland Blackwares, most of which were also excavated from the lower half of the test pit.

		STAM		EMW		GS		GRE		MB		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1											16	44	1800-1900
3	2											28	155	1800-1900
3	3							1	1			45	132	1550-1900
3	4											27	144	1800-1900
3	5											64	202	1800-1900
3	6			1	35	1	1	1	2			55	184	1100-1900
3	7							4	41	1	1	20	155	1550-1900
3	8	1	6					1	4			23	136	900-1900
3	9											8	24	1800-1900
3	20											16	216	1800-1900

Table 17: The pottery excavated from GTS/07/3

The test pit was extended 0.5m to the south due to the presence of brick wall foundations identified from 0.1m in depth in the north eastern corner of the test pit. The L shaped foundations, with about 5 courses present, probably represent the south western corner of a small structure, perhaps a shed or outhouse, similar to those still present in the garden. The large amounts of Victorian pottery and finds excavated from GTS/07/3 suggest that was a lot of disturbance on site during the 19th century when the greatest amount of rubbish appears to have been dumped, which also coincides with when the site was divided into three cottages. The finds consist of glass, iron screws and nails, oyster shell, clay pipe – one stem with 'PAWSON CAMBS' stamped along one edge, slag, red and yellow CBM and tile fragments, concrete, pieces of unidentified scrap iron, part of a horse shoe, a crushed tea spoon, snail shells, coal and glazed floor tile. These are similar to the levels of disturbance indicated elsewhere on the property from the previous test pits dug in 2006 (see GTS/06/1 and GTS/06/10).
The original house was most probably constructed in c.1600, but the earlier activity evident on site was minimal and suggests that before the house was built, the area was probably open fields during the late Saxon and medieval periods with very sparse occupation. A number of sherds of possible worked flint and burnt stone were also however recovered,

which may indicate later prehistoric activity on site although further analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit four (GTS/07/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed very late 17th or early 18th century house set in the far west of the village and backing onto the River Cam (38 Church Street, Great Shelford. TL 545699 251811).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.43m, with a sondage in the south western corner excavated to 0.6m. Natural was not recorded but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

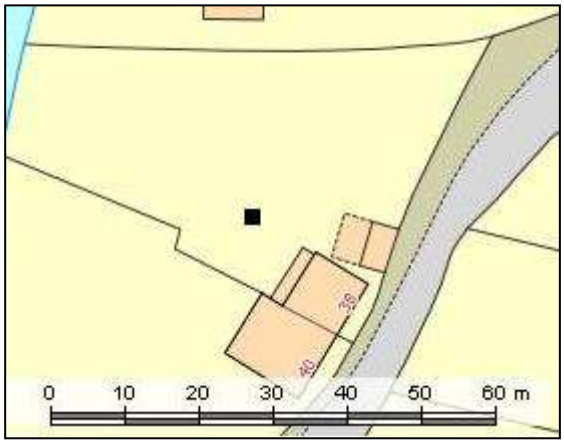

Figure 25: Location map of GTS/07/4

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from GTS/07/4 dates to the Victorian period and was recovered from the upper four contexts of the test pit. A sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware with a sherd of later medieval German Stoneware and post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and Metropolitan Stoneware, all of which were excavated from the lower contexts of test pit four.

		EMW		GS		GRE		MET		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1									38	180	1800-1900
4	2									40	102	1800-1900
4	3									31	90	1800-1900
4	20/21					3	48			31	82	1550-1900
4	22	1	15	1	6			1	2			1100-1700

Table 18: The pottery excavated from GTS/07/4

The house of 38 Church Street was originally one building with next door (number 40 to the south) that was built in the later 17th century and only divided into three tenements during the 19th century when an additional block was added to the rear of the house. From the pottery and finds, the peak of activity on site was during the 19th century, corresponding with the increased intensity of land use. The finds consist of red brick and tile fragments, coal, glass, iron nails, plastic wrapping, a slate pencil, seas shells, an aluminium tin can lid, oyster shell, clay pipe, slate, snail shells, part of a white plastic tag, a clear glass bottle stopper, modern drain fragments, and lumps of corroded iron. The small amount of earlier pottery identified suggests that the site was most probably open fields during the medieval and the early post medieval periods.

A post hole was identified from 0.2m in depth in the southern half of the test pit, with the post measuring less than 0.1m in diameter, although the post stone packing around it measured a total of c.0.35m in diameter (figure 26). The finds from the post hole and the possible floor surface were grouped together and consist of red tile and CBM, iron nails, part of a horseshoe, glass, slate and animal bone, with both post medieval and Victorian pottery. A packed layer of clay and chalk was excavated from 0.45m to 0.6m in depth that may have been a floor surface contemporary with the post hole, although the date of which is still conjecture, given the mixture of both medieval and post medieval pottery found.

Figure 26: The post hole and packing excavated from GTS/07/4 (photo taken from the south of the test pit)

Test Pit five (GTS/07/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the open front garden of a house along the main road in the centre of the village, opposite the Free Baptist Church (72 High Street, Great Shelford. TL 546053 252093).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not recorded but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

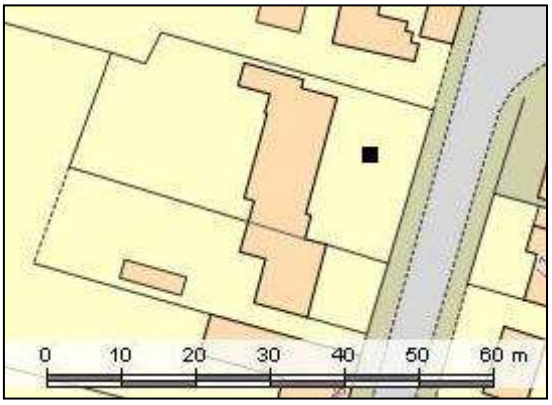

Figure 27: Location map of GTS/07/5

Three sherds of late Saxon Thetford Ware were excavated from context five of GTS/07/5 with 16 sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware that were recovered from every context. A range of post medieval wares were also excavated through the test pit and consist of Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware and Staffordshire Slipware. The majority of pottery however dates to the Victorian period and was excavated from every context of test pit five.

		THET		EMW		GRE		TGE		SS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2			1	2	5	43			1	8	14	33	1100-1900
5	3			1	5							12	71	1100-1900
5	4			2	6	2	4	1	4	1	6	3	8	1100-1900
5	5	3	8	5	25	4	14					10	14	850-1900
5	6			7	34	1	22					1	2	1100-1900

Table 19: The pottery excavated from GTS/07/5

The location of GTS/07/5 along the west side of the High Street was between the core of the medieval village around the church and High Green to the north. The site was most certainly fields during the later Anglo Saxon period, but the relatively large number of medieval pottery excavated suggests occupation on site during the high medieval. There was a drop off in activity until the 16th century, which may relate to the Black Death and the subsequent decrease in the population. The pottery evidence suggests that occupation continued on site throughout the post medieval period and peaked in the 19th century, probably when the current house was built. The majority of the finds date to this later period of occupation and consist of CBM and tile, coal, slate, glass, metal screws and nails, metal base of a can, a piece of folded lead (possibly from a window), snail shell, clay pipe, oyster shell and a metal pin badge with 'RMS PRETORIA CASTLE' on it, a ship that was in use between 1948 and 1966. The presence of both burnt stone and possible worked flint flakes may however indicate later prehistoric activity on site although further analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit six (GTS/07/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed late 18th century detached house fronting the main road in the centre of the village (25 High Street, Great Shelford. TL 546105 252122).

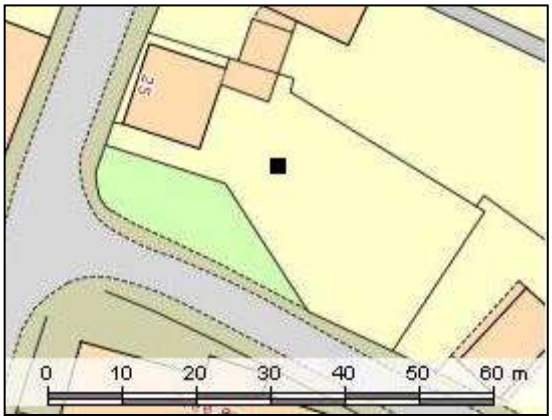

Figure 28: Location map of GTS/07/6

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not recorded but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of late Saxon St Neots Ware pottery was excavated from context four of GTS/07/6 and was found with a range of medieval wares, including Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Grimston Ware and Essex Redware that were recovered through the upper four contexts of test pit six. Two sherds of later medieval German Stoneware were also excavated from contexts one and two. A range of post medieval wares were excavated also mixed through the upper four contexts and consist of Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackwares, Metropolitan Slipware and Staffordshire White Salt-glazed Stoneware. An additional six sherds of Victorian pottery were identified from context one.

		SN		EMW		GRIM		ESR		GS		GRE		MB		MET		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Ctxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1			6	30	1	2			1	3	1	1	2	4	1	3			6	16	850-1900
6	2			4	29			1	14	1	4	3	17	3	21	1	40					1100-1700
6	3			4	7																	1100-1400
6	4	1	2	17	68	1	2					5	106					3	9			900-1780

Table 20: The pottery excavated from GTS/07/6

Much like GTS/07/5, this site, (also situated opposite to test pit five), was most certainly occupied during the medieval period, given the range of medieval wares identified. The minimal late Saxon activity however suggests that the site was fields during that time and unlike GTS/07/5, the activity here was generally continuous from the medieval to the present day. Activity also decreased into the later medieval but was still evident suggesting that not all land was abandoned because of the Black Death. Great levels of disturbance are also noted in the post medieval and Victorian periods with a range of more recent finds identified, including coal, plastic, concrete, tile and CBM, milk bottle lids, oyster shell, mortar, glass, iron nails, clay pipe, slate and corroded scraps of unidentified metal; all of which likely relate to the construction and subsequent occupation of the present house.

Test Pit seven (GTS/07/7)

Test pit seven was excavated immediately in front of a possible 19th century cottage in the far north east of the village and set back from the main road. (Westcroft Cottage, 20B High Green, Great Shelford. TL 546363 252446).

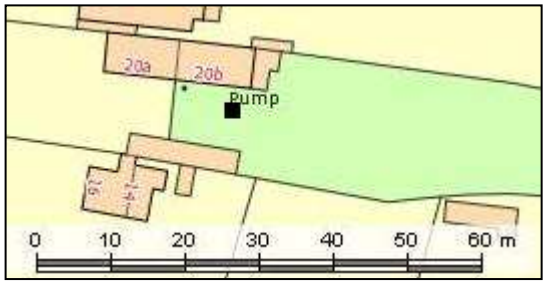

Figure 29: Location map of GTS/07/7

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not recorded but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery dates to the high medieval period with large numbers of Early Medieval Sandy Ware recovered from all but context one. A single sherd of Essex Redware was also excavated from context two with two sherds of later medieval German Stoneware from context three. A small number of post medieval pottery sherds were mixed through the upper half of the test pit and include Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Slipware. A large number of Victorian pottery sherds were also excavated from the upper contexts of GTS/07/7.

		EMW		ESR		GS		GRE		SS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	2	6	36	1	2			3	11			53	63	1100-1900
7	3	10	29			2	8			1	9	7	9	1100-1900
7	4	36	171					1	13					1100-1550
7	5	27	252											1100-1400

Table 21: The pottery excavated from GTS/07/7

Given the location of GTS/07/7, set back from the main road today, it was most probably originally set on the eastern edge of the green during the medieval period which may explain the higher levels of activity and pottery recorded to that date. This intensity of occupation greatly decreased into the later and post medieval periods but there was still activity evident, which also then increased again into the 19th century. The finds correspond with these later levels of heightened activity, with glass, nails, melted plastic, muscle shells, brick and tile fragments, animal bone, coal, snail shells, slate and concrete were all identified and mixed through the test pit suggesting a great deal of later disturbances on site.

Test Pit eight (GTS/07/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set back from the road in the west of the village (21 Buristead Road, Great Shelford). Due to a missing record booklet an exact location, grid reference and depth of excavations were not able to be recorded.

The majority of the pottery excavated from GTS/07/8 dates to the Victorian period, but an additional three sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware were also recovered from contexts one and four.

		EMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1	1	8	9	14	1100-1900
8	2			9	16	1800-1900
8	3			7	17	1800-1900
8	4	2	6	12	25	1100-1900
8	5			1	1	1800-1900

Table 22: The pottery excavated from GTS/07/8

The minimal medieval activity identified from GTS/07/8 suggests the site was peripheral to more intense medieval occupation to the east along the main road, such as from GTS/07/5 and GTS/07/6 and may have been open fields during that time, rather than settlement. The site most probably remained open fields with little or no activity until the 19th century until more intensive occupation was evident prior to the construction of the modern housing during the 20th century. The finds correspond with the pottery with coal, slate, glass, iron nails, CBM and tile fragments, snail shell, a possible copper pin, melted plastic, oyster shell and clay pipe were all found mixed through the test pit and indicates a much greater level of disturbance was evident over the last 200 years or so. Two pieces of possible worked flint were also recorded that may indicate later prehistoric activity also on site, although further analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

7.3 2008 Excavations

Two excavations took place in Great Shelford in 2008, the first of these was on the 21st and 22nd July where two test pits were excavated around High Green. These were dug by about 10 clients and staff from the charity Red2Green. The second excavation was on the 18th and 19th October where an additional six test pits were opened by 23 Archaeology and Anthropology and History undergraduates at the University of Cambridge. Unlike in previous years, the majority of the test pits were excavated in the High Green area with only a couple of pits opened up by the church.

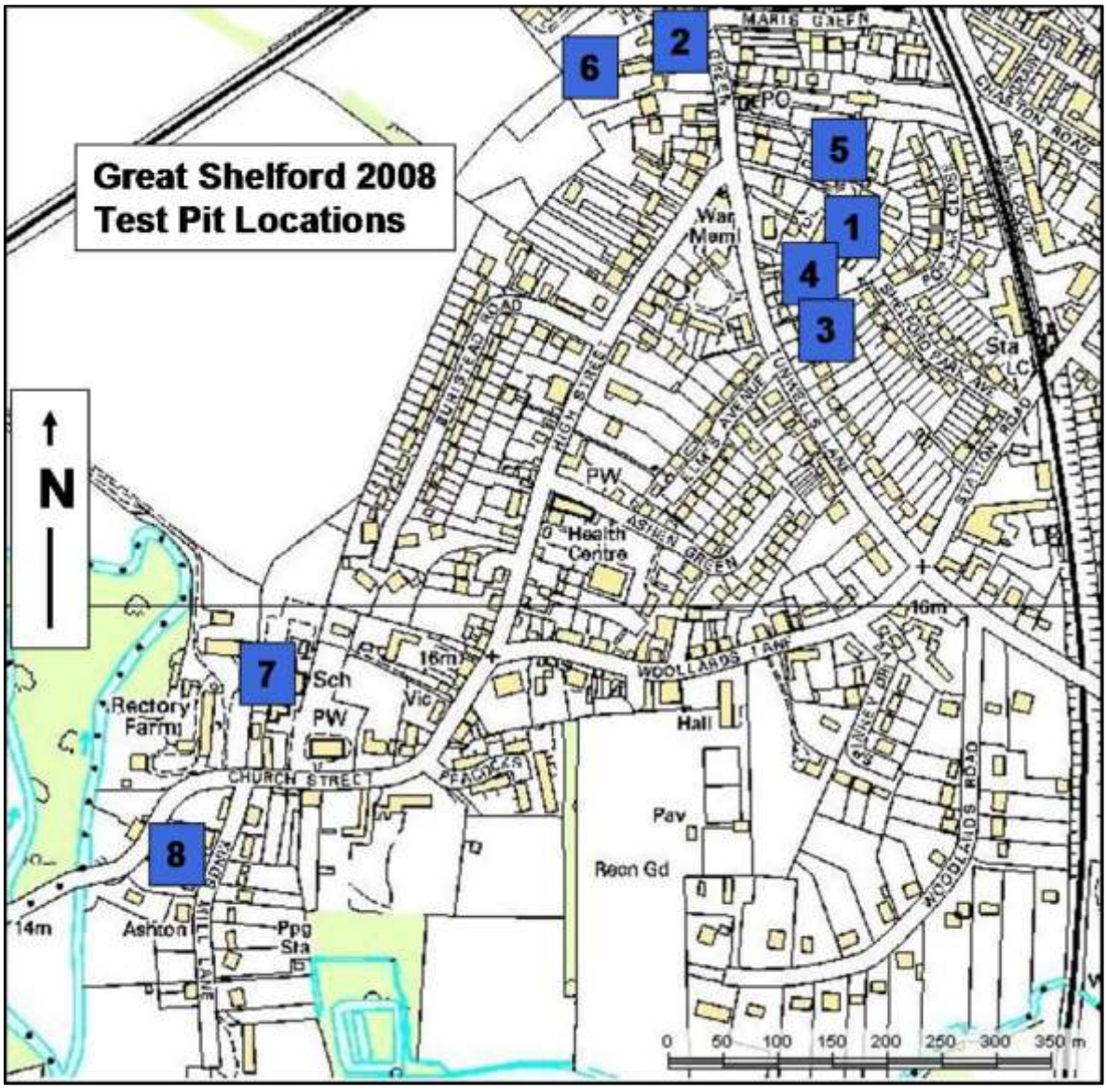

Figure 30: Location map of the Great Shelford test pits from 2008 (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

Test Pit one (GTS/08/1)

Test pit one was excavated in a large rear garden of a probable early 20th century house and was cited centrally in the lawn and quite close to the rear of the house. It was also the north eastern of two test pits excavated within the property; see also GTS/08/4 (Browning House, Tunwells Lane, Great Shelford. TL 546329 252330).

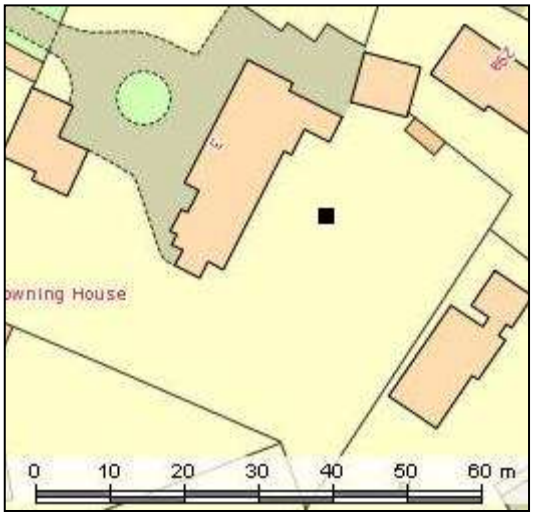

Figure 31: Location map of GTS/08/1

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not recorded at that level but due to time constraints excavations were halted and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Ten sherds of Victorian pottery were present in the upper five contexts of the test pit, which had disturbed the post medieval pottery of Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Slipware and Creamware which were excavated from the upper four contexts only. A range of medieval pottery types were also recovered, including Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Brill Ware and found from context four to 20 and also include medieval layers towards the base of GTS/08/1.

		EMW		HG		BB		GRE		SS		SWSG		CRM		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1	1													1	1	7	60	1750-1900
1	2							1	1			1	4			1	5	1550-1900
1	4	1	12	1	2	1	4	3	1220	1	3					1	24	1100-1900
1	5															1	352	1800-1900
1	6	2	8	1	7													1100-1300
1	20	1	5															1100-1200

Table 23: The pottery excavated from GTS/08/1

Very little medieval activity has previously been identified from test pitting in this part of the village; the main focus of Great Shelford appears to be to the south and west and close to the church, following on from the late Saxon village core. There is a slight expansion into the medieval that includes the area around High Green, and the undisturbed medieval layers in GTS/08/1 suggest the potential for earlier deposits, but further excavation is needed to prove this. The Victorian activity has disturbed the upper contexts of the test pit and a probable Victorian drain was also excavated from 0.2m in depth. It was roughly square pit (0.6m in width) that was lined with reused bricks and tile with a lot of extra rubbish, including glass bottles, cans and a metal teapot, to fill in the gaps and covered with a large slab of stone that may have been reused from other building or site nearby (figure 32). The other finds excavated from the test pit include mainly CBM with small fragments of slate, coal, modern glass and clay pipe.

Figure 32: The top of the brick lined feature excavated from GTS/08/1 with the cover stone (right)

Test Pit two (GTS/08/2)

Test pit two was excavated in front of a late 19th century house on a circular patch of lawn, set back from the main road into Cambridge (Carleton House, 17 High Green, Great Shelford. TL 546183 252512).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, with a sondage in the southern half of the test pit down to 0.7m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

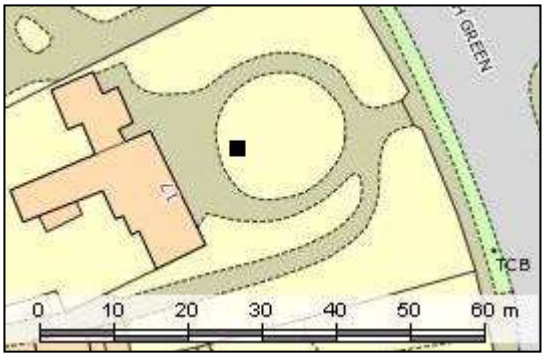

Figure 33: Location map of GTS/08/2

The majority of the pottery excavated dates to the Victorian period and was recovered from every context. A range of post medieval pottery types were also recovered and these include Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Yellow Ware, Metropolitan Slipware, Cologne Stoneware and Creamware, which had been mixed into the upper and lower contexts of GTS/08/2.

		GRE		MY		MET		WCS		CRM		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
2	2	2	42	1	3	1	5					9	14	1550-1900
2	3											3	5	1800-1900
2	4											5	9	1800-1900
2	5							1	5	2	6	6	12	1600-1900
2	6									5	12	3	9	1750-1900

Table 24: The pottery excavated from GTS/08/2

The current house was built in the 1890's and replaced earlier cottages that stood on site. A compact chalk floor excavated at 0.2m could potentially have been related to the cottages as part of an internal floor or yard surface. A large amount of CBM with slate, coal, modern glass was also recovered and most probably relate to the construction of the current house. The clay pipe and animal bone could potentially relate to earlier activities on site, which is also the supposed location of the village green during the medieval period, although no evidence for medieval activity through test pitting has yet been identified in the north west of the village.

Test Pit three (GTS/08/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the large enclosed rear garden of a modern house set back from the main road into Cambridge (7 Tunwells Lane, Great Shelford. TL 546297 252300).

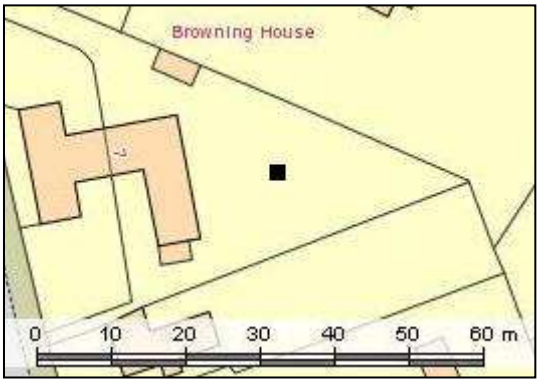

Figure 34: Location map of GTS/08/3

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.72m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery excavated from GTS/08/3 dates to the medieval period with Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware, Brill Ware and Late Medieval Oxidised Ware that were mixed through the test pit. Small amounts of Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Victorian pottery were also recovered mainly from the upper levels of the test pit.

		SHW		EMW		HG		BB		LMOx		GRE		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1															2	15	1800-1900
3	2a			1	4					1	7	2	44	1	3	1	4	1100-1900
3	3													4	4			1700-1800
3	5			1	3	1	11											1100-1200
3	6			2	7													1100-1200
3	7			2	6													1100-1200
3	8	1	81	3	12			1	4									1100-1350
3	20											1	36					1550-1750
3	21			1	12													1100-1200

Table 25: The pottery excavated from GTS/08/3

The medieval pottery excavated suggests quite substantial occupation on site during the early medieval period that was also part of a focus of occupation around High Green during that time and almost separate from other medieval activity identified through test pitting in the south and west of the village. There was a sharp drop off in activity into the later and post medieval periods with also minimal activity evident through the 19th century also. The house was originally part of the stables for Browning House situated immediately to the north; the garden of the house now was probably part of the farm yard with added outbuildings and may suggest why there was minimal evidence for occupation from the 16th century onwards. Part of these previous outbuildings were most likely identified in GTS/08/3 as a chalk floor surface with a possible post hole at 0.2m in depth and in which both medieval and post medieval pottery were identified. The medieval pottery was most probably residual as the post medieval activity on site has disturbed the upper contexts of the test pit. The finds consist of large fragments of brick and tile with animal bone, iron nails, slag and three pieces of very degraded window glass (figure 35).

Figure 35: The degraded window glass from GTS/08/3, context three

Test Pit four (GTS/08/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the centre of a small side garden of a probable 19th century house, set back from the main road into Cambridge. It was also the south western of two test pits excavated within the property; see also GTS/08/1 (Browning House, Tunwells Lane, Great Shelford. TL 546309 252316).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

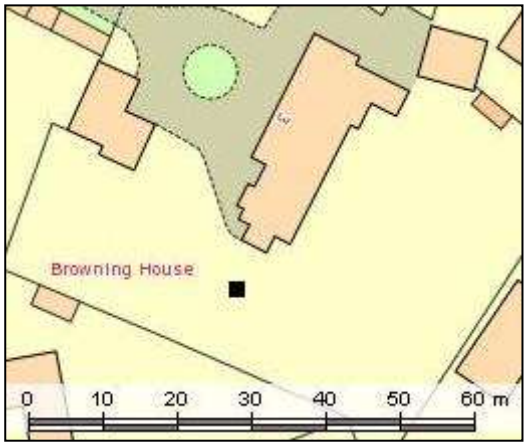

Figure 36: Location map of GTS/08/4

The majority of the pottery excavated from GTS/08/4 dates to the medieval period, with Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Late Medieval Oxidised ware and Late medieval Colchester ware all mostly excavated from the lower half of the test pit. Small amounts of Cistercian Ware and Glazed Red Earthenware were also excavated from the mid-contexts of the test pit with a number of Victorian pottery sherds that were recovered through the test pit.

		SHW		EMW		HED		HG		LMOx		LMT		CW		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1			1	3													7	40	1100-1900
4	2							2	7							3	14	4	25	1150-1900
4	3													1	4	1	1	8	219	1470-1900
4	4			1	12	1	2	11	101	3	53	1	3					8	57	1100-1900
4	5	1	8	4	24	5	21	7	25	1	27					2	13	4	28	1100-1900
4	6			1	4			1	13							1	4			1100-1750
4	7			1	7	1	2	2	5									2	24	1100-1900

Table 26: The pottery excavated from GTS/08/4

Much like GTS/08/3, large amounts of medieval pottery were excavated from the test pit, which suggests quite intense activity at GTS/08/4 in the early medieval. This site, set back from the road, would have actually been on the edge of the village green during the medieval period and may explain the amount of occupation evidence identified on site. The pottery suggests that occupation levels decreased into the later medieval and post medieval periods, with no evidence at all recovered for activity during the 17th and 18th centuries. Browning House was originally built in the 16th century, but the evidence for little to no activity on site after which, it is likely that the rest of the garden was used for the deposition of rubbish at that time. The 19th century activity at GTS/08/4 has disturbed all the archaeology and mixed the finds which consist of CBM, coal, slate, glass, iron nails, oyster shell, animal bone with larger fragments of tile and brick excavated from the base of the test pit and are probably still related to the disturbance on site.

Test Pit five (GTS/08/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the small enclosed front garden of a Grade II listed 17th century cottage, set far back from the road in the north of the village (16 High Green, Great Shelford. TL 546334 252428).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.55m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

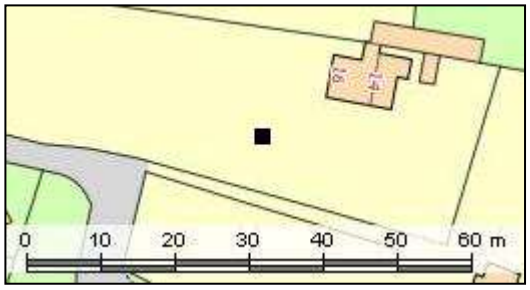

Figure 37: Location map of GTS/08/5

The vast majority of the pottery excavated dates to the Victorian period and was found in large numbers through all of GTS/08/5. A range of post medieval wares were also excavated in small numbers through the upper half of the test pit and include Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackwares, White Salt-Glazed Stoneware, Staffordshire Slipware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware.

		GRE		MB		WCS		SS		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1											14	24	1800-1900
5	2					1	49			1	7	198	943	1600-1900
5	3	1	11	5	45			1	8	1	2	268	1159	1550-1900
5	4	1	10									63	471	1550-1900
5	5											4	48	1800-1900
5	20											23	88	1800-1900

Table 27: The pottery excavated from GTS/08/5

GTS/08/5 was situated in the front garden of a cottage dating to the 17th century that was probably also originally situated on the edge of the village green. There were constant low levels of activity on site from the 16th century, potentially both before and after the cottage was built, until a peak of activity during the 19th century with high levels of disturbance evident across site, perhaps also when the house was sub-divided. The presence of a possible chalk layer identified at 0.4m in depth may have been a surface of some kind and given the amount of 19th pottery that was also found around and under the chalk, suggests that this may be a later feature relating to the division of the property during Victorian period. A large number of finds were also recovered and consist of CBM fragments, glass, coal, slate, iron nails with animal bone and clay pipe that were found mixed through the test pit.

Test Pit six (GTS/08/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the long enclosed rear garden of a probable 19th century house set back from the main road in the far north of the village (The Old Garage, 15a High Green, Great Shelford. TL 546115 252479).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.83m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

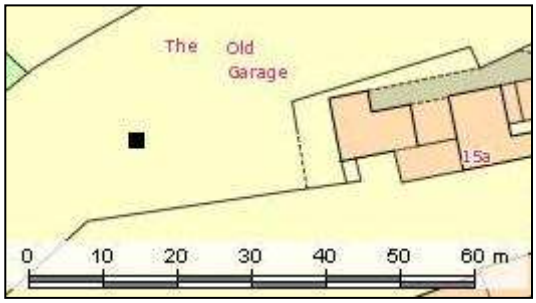

Figure 38: Location map of GTS/08/6

A single sherd of St Neots Ware was excavated from context five of GTS/08/6 with a range of medieval wares that were also all recovered from the lower half of the test pit. These include Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Hedingham Ware. A large number of Victorian pottery was also excavated from the upper half of the test pit only.

		SN		EMW		HG		HED		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1									14	32	1800-1900
6	2									15	22	1800-1900
6	3									10	15	1800-1900
6	4									7	8	1800-1900
6	5	1	2	2	5	1	13	1	24			1000-1350
6	6			2	15	2	53					1100-1200
6	7			4	10	1	6					1100-1200

Table 28: The pottery excavated from GTS/08/6

The presence of late Saxon pottery excavated from context five of GTS/08/6 is rare from test pitting in the north of the village around High Green and potentially indicates that activity was not confined to the south of Great Shelford around the church and may have been separate areas of settlement, which become more evident into the medieval period. High medieval activity was quite prevalent on site and the pottery suggests quite intense occupation, with contexts six and seven most likely undisturbed medieval layers. There is little to no evidence for activity at GTS/08/6 from the later medieval until the 19th century and potentially when the current house was built. Small numbers of finds were excavated and consist of CBM, glass, iron nails, coal, milk bottle tops, clay pipe and animal bone that were all excavated from the upper five contexts. The basal contexts consisted of burnt stone (likely later prehistoric in date) and animal bone as well as oyster and snail shells.

Test Pit seven (GTS/08/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in a long enclosed side garden of a Grade II listed 17th century cottage fronting the road, immediately west of the church (24 Church Street, Great Shelford. TL 545832 251875).

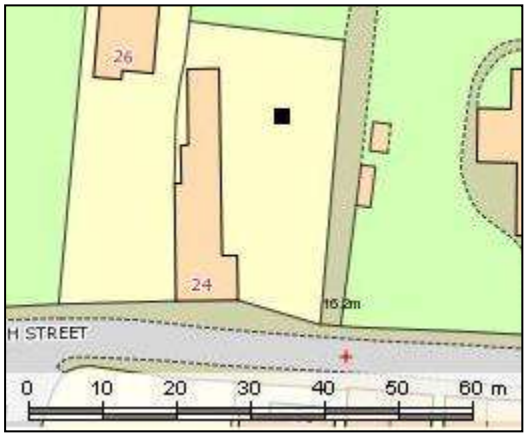

Figure 39: Location map of GTS/08/7

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from GTS/08/7 dates to the Victorian period and was also found through all seven contexts. Additional small amounts of post medieval pottery were also recovered through the lower half of the test pit and consist of Glazed Red Earthenware, Metropolitan Slipware, Staffordshire Slipware and English Stoneware, with a single sherd of medieval Hedingham Ware excavated from context four.

		HED		GRE		MET		SS		ES		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1											2	20	1800-1900
7	2											13	49	1800-1900
7	3			2	4	1	3			1	1	12	43	1550-1900
7	4	1	2									9	43	1200-1900
7	5			2	35							13	69	1550-1900
7	6			2	8							5	34	1550-1900
7	7							2	11			1	5	1650-1900

Table 29: The pottery excavated from GTS/08/7

Much like the excavations that were undertaken on site during 2007 (GTS/07/2), another chalk surface was also identified at 0.55m in depth, across the test pit, apart from along the eastern edge of the test pit where a linear feature was recorded, 0.3m of which was visible in the test pit. This was potentially a foundation trench for a beam slot that also may have had a large post hole in the centre, but had been quite heavily disturbed by roots, so further excavations are definitely needed. Large fragments of bricks, as well as complete bricks were excavated from this trench, context 7, with small fragments of animal bone and iron nails and although was disturbed by the 19th century activity on site, potentially dates to the medieval period, with a single sherd excavated above the substantial chalk surface. The 17th century former public house likely replaced an earlier medieval property on the same plot. The finds consist of large fragments of brick and tile with iron nails, glass, a glass marble, slate, clay pipe, animal bone and concrete.

Test Pit eight (GTS/08/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the large rear garden of a modern house situated to the south of the church, the garden of which back on to the main road leading to Little Shelford (3 Kings Mill Lane, Great Shelford. TL 545712 251762).

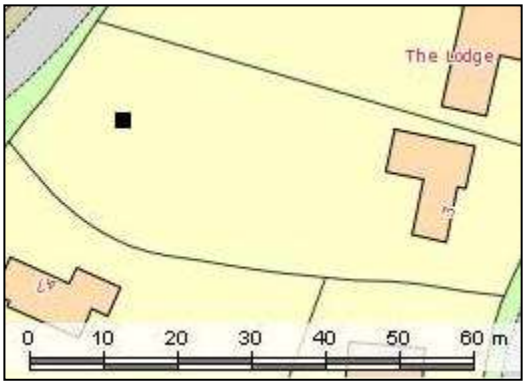

Figure 40: Location map of GTS/08/8

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from GTS/08/8 dates to the Victorian period and was also excavated through all seven contexts. Very small amounts of earlier pottery were also recovered mixed through the middle contexts and consist of a sherd of medieval Hedingham Ware and three sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Slipware.

		HED		GRE		SS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1							1	3	1800-1900
8	2							7	42	1800-1900
8	3			2	8			14	46	1550-1900
8	4							32	252	1800-1900
8	5	1	3					20	79	1200-1900
8	6					1	3	8	17	1650-1900
8	7							2	33	1800-1900

Table 30: The pottery excavated from GTS/08/8

The small amounts of both early medieval and post medieval pottery that were excavated suggest that the site at GTS/08/8 was most probably used as open fields during that time, with low levels of activity peripheral to more intense medieval activity focused around the church. More intense occupation is evident with the growth the village during the 19th century, which continued until the house was built in the 20th century. The finds consist of brick and tile fragments with clay pipe, animal bone, glass, iron nails, slate, large fragments of drain and oyster shell and were found mixed through all seven contexts.

7.4 2010 Excavations

Five archaeological test pits were excavated in Great Shelford in 2010 on the 5th and 6th of October by 19 Archaeology and Anthropology and History undergraduates at the University of Cambridge. This dig bought the total so far excavated in the village to 36. The test pits were again split between sites around the church and at High Green.

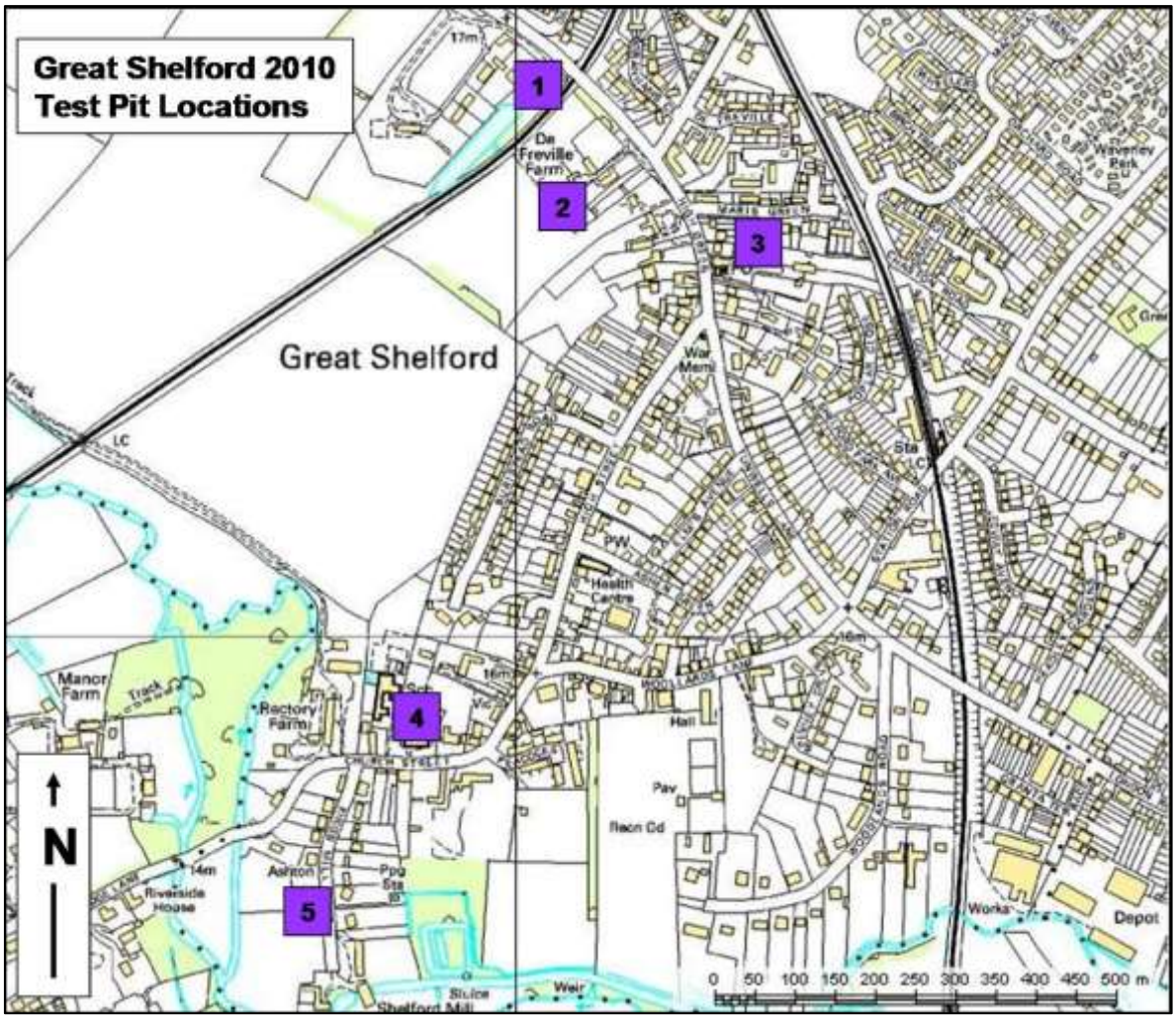

Figure 41: Location map of the Great Shelford test pits from 2010 (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

Test Pit one (GTS/10/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the front garden of a Grade II Listed house set along the main road into Shelford and now adjacent to the railway line. The house is mainly 18th century in date, but in part it also dates from the 15th century (Mile House, 1 and 3 Cambridge Road, Great Shelford. TL 546045 252689).

The test pit was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from GTS/10/1 dates from the mid-16th century and later and has been identified as Glazed Red Earthenware, Cologne Stoneware, Staffordshire Slipware, English Stoneware, and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware Creamware and as Victorian.

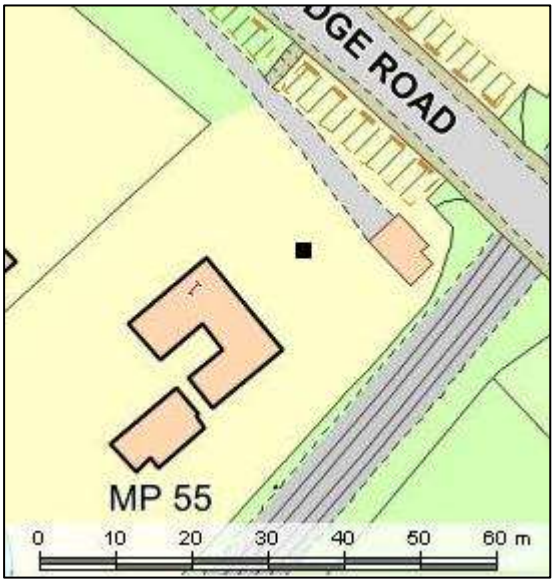

Figure 42: Location map of GTS/10/1

		GRE		WCS		SS		EST		SWSG		CRM		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1	2	1	18							1	2			2	5	1550-1900
1	3													3	17	1800-1900
1	4	6	63			1	1	1	1							1550-1750
1	5	1	7	1	5							1	1			1550-1800

Table 31: The pottery excavated from GTS/10/1

The finds and pottery that were excavated from GTS/10/1 all date to the 16th century and later, when the village began to expand further north along the main road to Cambridge when the original house was built here. Perhaps surprisingly there is little in the way of disturbances from the construction of the railway line during the 19th century, particularly given its proximity to the house, there has been little in the way of disturbances on site. The few finds recorded consist of coal, CBM, plastic, iron nails, glass, tile, mortar, pieces of scrap metal and clay pipe with a single possible worked flint flake that is likely to be later prehistoric in date, although further analysis on the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit two (GTS/10/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a barn conversion set back from the road in a cluster of 17th and 18th century Grade II listed buildings in the north of the village (Top Barn, 23 High Green, Great Shelford. TL 546073 252501).

The test pit was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

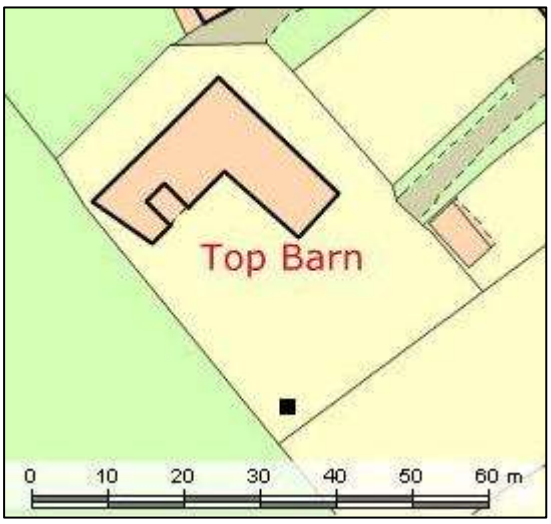

Figure 43: Location map of GTS/10/2

Single sherds of both Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Hertfordshire Grey Ware were both recorded from GTS/10/2. These were mixed through the test pit with post medieval and later wares of Glazed Red Earthenware, Creamware and Victorian sherds.

		EMW		HG		GRE		CRM		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
2	2					1	8	1	7			1550-1800
2	3	1	4							7	29	1100-1900
2	4					1	13					1550-1700
2	5			1	5	3	22					1150-1700

Table 32: The pottery excavated from GTS/10/2

The two sherds of medieval pottery excavated from GTS/10/2 may have been contemporary with the cluster of medieval occupation that was noted around the High Green area through the test pitting strategy, although the limited numbers may also mean that the site was only utilised as open fields. Further activity was then noted during the post medieval, likely with the establishment of the surrounding farmsteads, with this site incorporated into them that may also explain the small amount of more recent finds that were recorded from the test pit. The finds consist of concrete, tile, coal, iron nails, CBM, glass, slate, modern nails, clay pipe and fragments of sandstone.

Test Pit three (GTS/10/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II Listed later 17th century cottage set far back from the main road in the north of the village (Spanyards, 30 High Green, Great Shelford. TL 546383 252458).

The test pit was excavated to a depth of 0.77m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

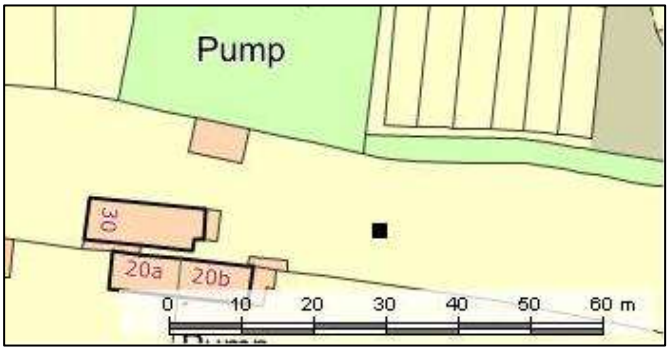

Figure 44: Location map of GTS/10/3

A range of pottery types were excavated from GTS/10/3, half of which were identified as medieval in date as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Cambridge Sgraffito Ware. Post medieval wares also recorded were Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and as Victorian.

		EMW		SHW		HG		CSW		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
3	1					1	4							9	38	1150-1900
3	2									2	11	1	4	7	23	1550-1900
3	3	1	5			1	3			2	14			13	46	1100-1900
3	4	2	2			5	12	2	3			1	1	3	6	1100-1900
3	6	5	33	1	7											1100-1200
3	7	1	6													1100-1200

Table 33: The pottery excavated from GTS/10/3

The cluster of medieval pottery that was excavated from GTS/10/3 suggests occupation on site at that time, pre-dating the current building and is part of a wider area of medieval activity around High Green as recorded through the test pitting strategy that also continued on site into the later and post medieval periods. A large mix of finds were found through the upper half of the test pit especially with the Victorian pottery; consisting of coal, iron nails, clay pipe, CBM, tile, glass, slate, metal tacks, concrete, pieces of scrap metal, a strip of aluminium, slag, a metal door hook, a wooden button, mortar and oyster shell.

Test Pit four (GTS/10/4)

Test pit four was excavated within the churchyard to the northwest of St Mary's Church, which is Grade I Listed and dates from the 12th century (St Mary's Church, Church Street, Great Shelford. TL 545849 251890).

The test pit was excavated to a depth of 0.89m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from GTS/10/4 dates to the 16th century and later as German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware and as Victorian. Additional smaller amounts of earlier pottery were also recovered and identified as Roman Greyware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Cambridge Sgraffito Ware.

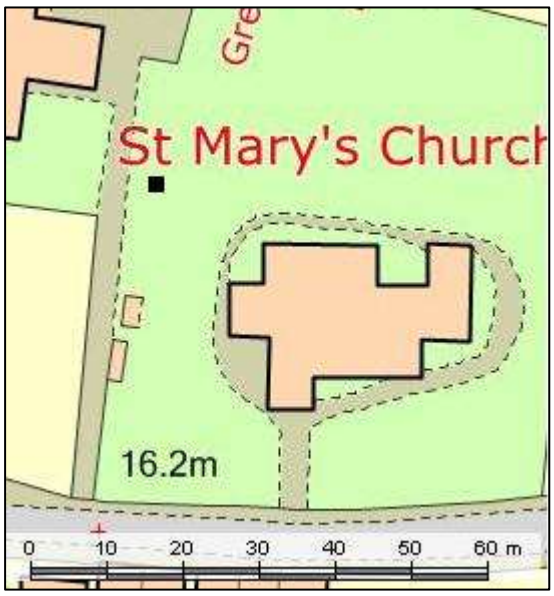

Figure 45: Location map of GTS/10/4

		RB		EMW		HG		CSW		GS		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
4	1	1	16	1	7							1	4	2	5	100-1900
4	2											1	16	3	4	1550-1900
4	4									1	1	1	4	4	4	1500-1900
4	5											1	4			1550-1700
4	7					1	11									1150-1200
4	8							2	4							1400-1550

Table 34: The pottery excavated from GTS/10/4

Perhaps not surprisingly fragments of disarticulated human bone were excavated from GTS/10/4, but were not taken away from the site and re-buried during the backfilling of the test pit. Additional animal bone fragments were also recorded, with the majority of the finds and pottery excavated from the test pit dating from the post medieval period and later that were also mainly recorded through the upper layers of the test pit. The finds consist of coal, glass, modern nails, slate, CBM, tarmac, milk bottle lids, a glass marble, snail and oyster shell, iron nails, part of a light bulb, pieces of scrap metal, concrete, slag and tile. A single piece of burnt stone was also found with a worked flint and a possible flint blade that are likely later prehistoric in date, although further analysis on the lithics would be needed to confirm this. The presence of a single sherd of Roman pottery may be part of a contemporary area of activity noted through the test pitting in this area of Shelford, and north of the river. The limited medieval pottery also recorded is likely contemporary with the construction of the church and the associated activity around it.

Test Pit five (GTS/10/5)

Test pit four was excavated in a grass field just north of early 19th century mill workers cottages, set along the River Cam in the far south of the village (Grass Field, Kings Mill Lane, Great Shelford. TL 545759 251598).

The test pit was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A wide range of pottery wares were excavated from GTS/10/5, the majority of which date to the medieval period as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Hedingham Ware and Brill Ware. Single sherds of both Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware were also recorded with 15 sherds of Victorian pot and 3 sherds of Roman Greyware.

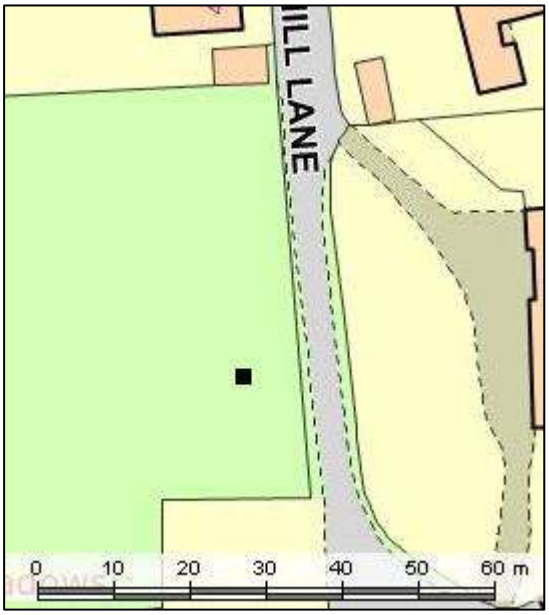

Figure 46: Location map of GTS/10/5

		RB		EMW		SHW		HG		HED		BB		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
5	1																	2	14	1800-1900
5	2																	1	1	1800-1900
5	3			3	41			2	18	2	11			1	1	1	5	12	25	1100-1900
5	4	2	4	14	38	2	4	5	11	1	3	1	1							100-1300
5	5			9	39															1100-1200
5	6	1	24	1	1			3	9											100-1200
5	7			1	5	1	10													1100-1200

Table 35: The pottery excavated from GTS/10/5

The additional Roman pottery that was also recovered from GTS/10/5 is again part of a wider cluster of activity identified through the test pitting of that date in the south of the village by the river and suggests that there was likely settlement here at that time. A settlement was again noted on site during the medieval period, likely due to its proximity to the river, until about the 14th century, after which it probably remained as open fields until the millers cottages were built during the 19th century and activity once again increased in this area. This later activity had also caused disturbances through the upper contexts of the test pit with the Victorian pottery; the finds consist of slate, coal, glass, iron nails, CBM, fragments of brick, snail shell, a metal button, pieces of scrap metal, tile and a possible back to a pocket watch. Single pieces of burnt stone and a flint core may also indicate the presence of later prehistoric activity on site, although additional analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

7.5 2011 Excavations

Excavations were undertaken in Great Shelford over two days on the 4th and 5th October 2011 by 19 Archaeology and Anthropology and History undergraduates at the University of Cambridge. Five 1m2 test pits were excavated in 2011, bringing the total dug to 41 and all were dug around High Green and Tunwells Lane in the east of the village.

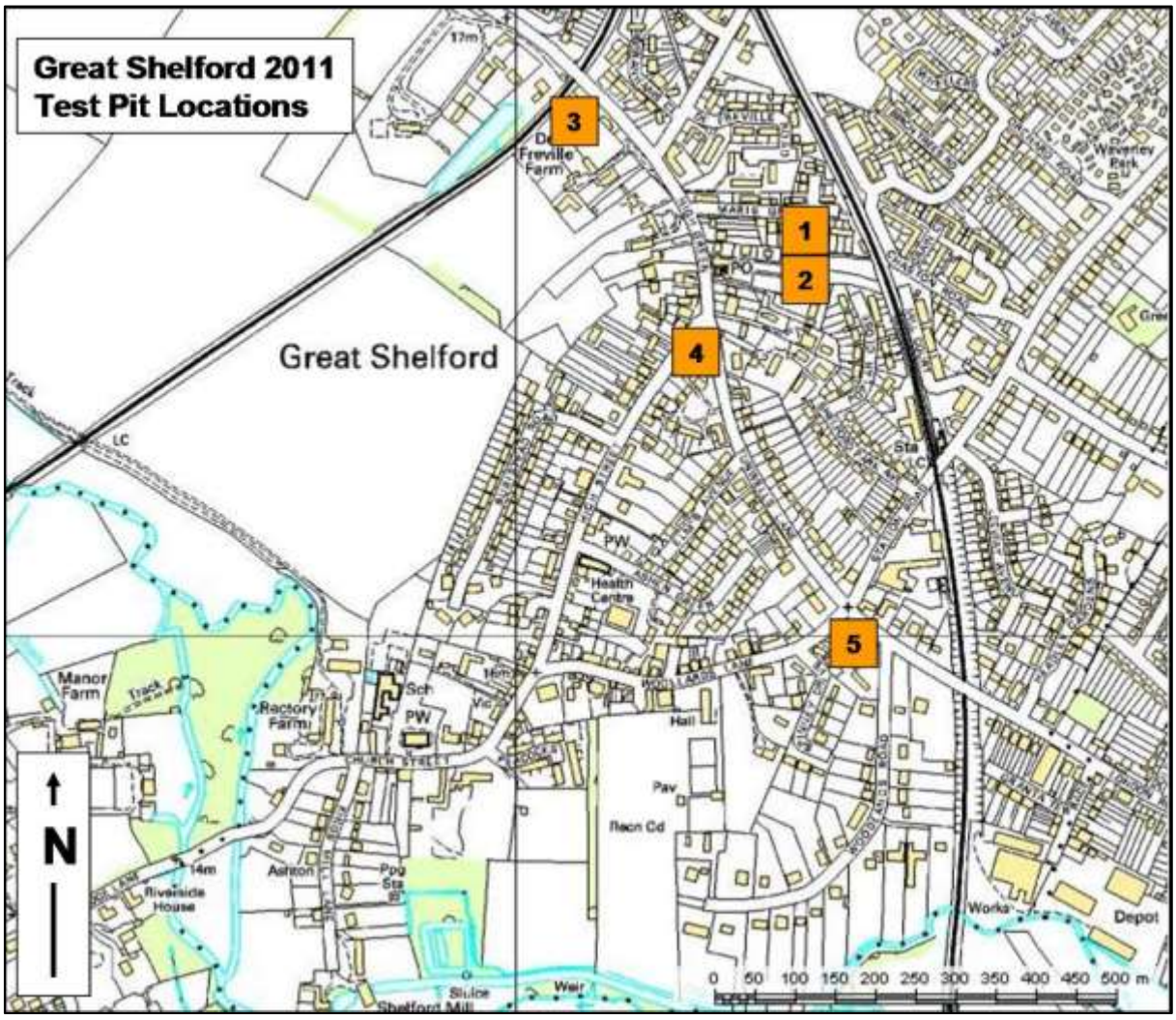

Figure 47: Location map of the Great Shelford test pits from 2011 (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

Test Pit one (GTS/11/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a probable 19th century cottage set back from the main road into the village from the north (20B High Green, Great Shelford. TL 546372 252446).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.9m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

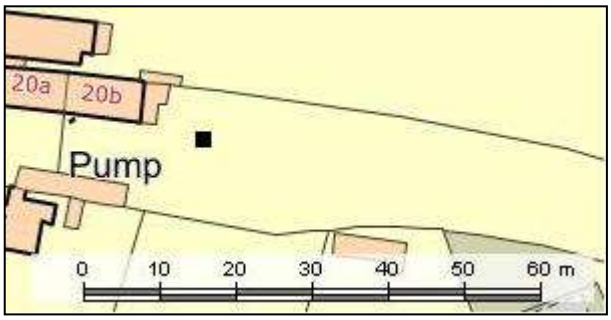

Figure 48: Location map of GTS/11/1

The majority of the pottery excavated from GTS/11/1 dates to the high medieval period, with Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Grimston Ware and Hedingham Ware all identified. A small amount of both Late Saxon Thetford Ware and post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware were also recovered with a number of Victorian sherds through the upper half of the test pit.

		THT		EMW		SHW		HG		GRIM		HED		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1	1															2	10	1800-1900
1	2															23	53	1800-1900
1	3			1	8											20	33	1100-1900
1	4			13	42									4	51	12	34	1100-1900
1	5	2	17	13	40	1	3	2	8			2	2	4	5	4	9	900-1900
1	6	1	14	6	50	8	33	7	13	1	6	1	4					900-1350
1	7			16	73	2	5	3	14									1100-1200
1	8			14	32	2	4	8	62			2	6					1100-1350
1	9			11	90	1	5											1100-1200

Table 36: The pottery excavated from GTS/11/1

The limited Late Saxon pottery that was identified in GTS/11/1 appears to be the northern extent of activity at that time in the village, as identified through test pitting, the main focus of which is centred along the High Street and Church Street. The village certainly expanded into the high medieval and there is evidence for occupation on site at that time until the 14th century, after which it is probable that the land was left as open fields until the cottage was possibly built in the 19th century. A mix of finds have also been recovered, mainly with the later pottery through the upper half of the test pit and consist of metal hooks, clay pipe, slate, fragments of plastic, a metal clasp, shell, CBM, tile, brick, iron nails, pieces of scrap metal and a number of pieces of worked flint and burnt stone that may indicate the presence of later prehistoric activity on site, although further work would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit two (GTS/11/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a mid-17th century Grade II listed cottage set back from the main road north into the village (16 High Green, Great Shelford. TL 546360 252427).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

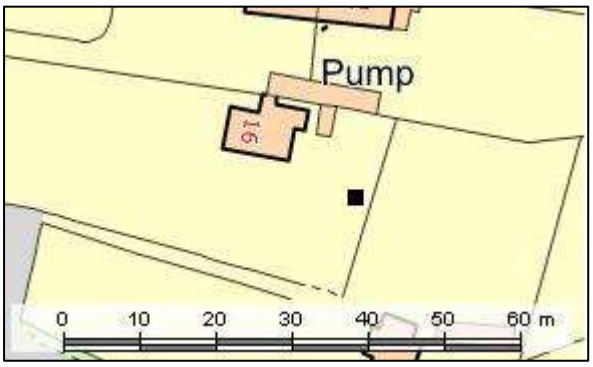

Figure 49: Location map of GTS/11/2

A single sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware was excavated from GTS/11/2, the rest of the pottery dates to the 16th century and later with Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Victorian sherds all found through the upper five contexts of the test pit.

		EMW		GRE		SS		SMW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
2	1									17	63	1800-1900
2	2									37	119	1800-1900
2	3			2	8			1	3	8	25	1550-1900
2	4	1	17	8	89	2	4			105	484	1100-1900
2	5			1	52					8	24	1550-1900

Table 37: The pottery excavated from GTS/11/2

Despite the close proximity of GTS/11/2 to GTS/11/1, which was situated just to the north, this test pit produced no evidence for Late Saxon activity and only limited high medieval occupation, potentially though as open fields. The earliest evidence for occupation is when the current house was built in the mid-17th century and has been occupied ever since, although there is evidence for more disturbances into the 19th century and later. The finds consist of clay pipe, iron nails, slate, mortar, glass, plaster, tile, fragments of modern drain, pieces of string, fragments of plastic, plastic sheeting, fragments of paper/fabric, CBM, toy chair wheel, freezer bag tie, a small metal ring, pieces of scrap metal, oyster shell and a metal padlock. Burnt stone and worked flint were also both recovered and may indicate later prehistoric activity on site also, although further analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit three (GTS/11/3)

Test pit three was excavated in a grassed field immediately south of the railway line and north of De Freville Farmhouse, a 15th century Grade II listed house, that originally fronted the main road out of the village (De Freville Farm, 27 High Green, Great Shelford. TL 546081 252638).

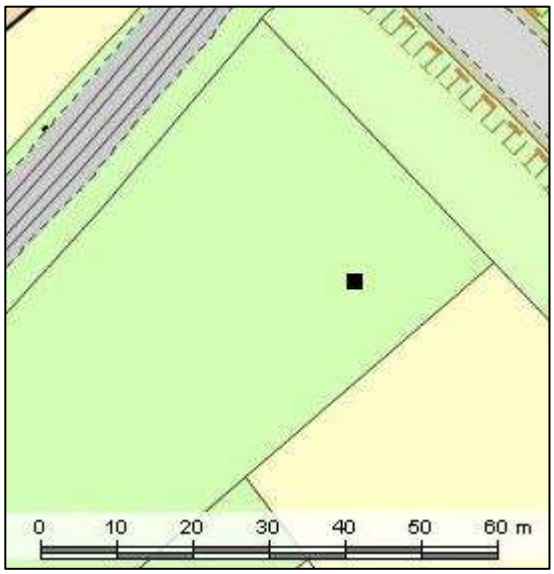

Figure 50: Location map of GTS/11/3

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.65m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery excavated from GTS/11/3 dates to the 16th century and later with Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Victorian sherds all recovered through the upper five contexts of the pit. A small amount of medieval pottery was however also identified in contexts five and six, consisting of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware and Late Medieval Ware.

		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
3	1											1	1	1800-1900
3	2											3	6	1800-1900
3	3							2	20	2	3	4	4	1550-1900
3	4							2	4					1550-1600
3	5	2	13			4	8	5	21					1100-1600
3	6			1	2									1200-1350

Table 38: The pottery excavated from GTS/11/3

On the early 19th century map of the village there was a building fronting the road at the north eastern end of the field and at one stage was recorded as the Red Lion Pub. The test pit excavation at GTS/11/3 supported evidence for occupation in the 19th century as well as from the 12th century onwards; it seems likely that the site has always been settled, but was potentially marginal to the main focus of settlement elsewhere in the village. The finds consist of CBM, glass, iron nails, mortar, clay pipe, a coin, oyster and mussel shell, a metal hook, pieces of scrap metal and slate. Both worked flint and burnt stone were also recovered and may be later prehistoric in date, although additional analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit four (GTS/11/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the middle of memorial green, close with the junction of three main roads through the village, High Street, Tunwells Lane and High Green (Memorial Green, High Street/Tunwells Lane, Great Shelford. TL 546224 252353).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from GTS/11/4 dates to the 16th century and later with a small amount of German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware all recovered with a mix of Victorian sherds through the test pit.

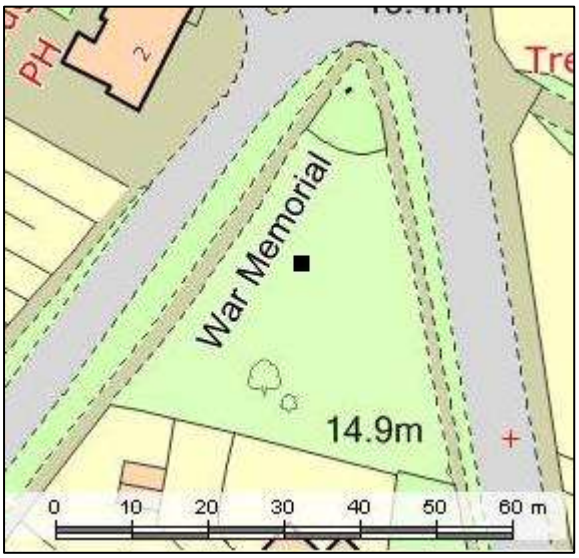

Figure 51: Location map of GTS/11/4

		GS		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
4	1							5	22	1800-1900
4	2			2	4	1	2	9	32	1550-1900
4	3							16	72	1800-1900
4	4			3	10			10	18	1550-1900
4	5							1	2	1800-1900
4	6	1	4	1	8			1	1	1550-1900

Table 39: The pottery excavated from GTS/11/4

It is possible that this area of village green has only been kept as such from the 19th century onwards, but at that time was also greatly used to dump local rubbish. The mix of finds recovered consist of glass, tile, CBM, iron nails, pieces of scrap metal, fragments of plastic, clay pipe, snail shell, plastic sheeting, a metal key and a piece of slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. The presence of burnt flint may also suggest prehistoric activity on site, although further analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this. The pre-19th century activity is also limited so it is possible that the area has always been open fields with limited occupation.

Test Pit five (GTS/11/5)

Test pit five was excavated on the village green at the junction of four major roads in through the village, Woollards Lane, London Road, Station Road and Tunwells Lane (Village Green, Freestones Corner, Great Shelford. TL 546401 252006).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.6m over half of the test pit, with the other half excavated to 0.7m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

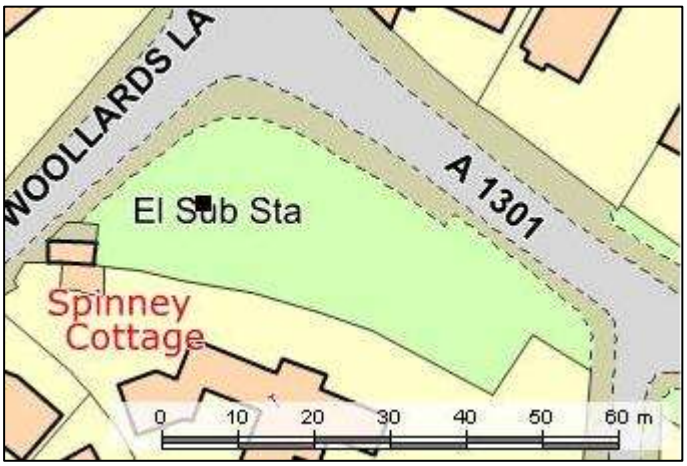

Figure 52: Location map of GTS/11/5

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from GTS/11/5 dates to the Victorian period, although a small amount of both Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware were both also identified in the upper contexts of the test pit.

		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
5	1	1	12	1	3	6	10	1550-1900
5	2	2	16			11	33	1550-1900
5	3					6	26	1800-1900
5	4					6	20	1800-1900

Table 40: The pottery excavated from GTS/11/5

The lack of pre-16th century finds and pottery suggests that this area of the village has always been outside the core focus of settlement, which during the medieval period, was along the High Street and Church Street. It was only as the village grew into the post medieval period that there is evidence for activity in this part of the village, despite its location along the main road. A mix of finds were also excavated and consist of a marble, metal wire, clay pipe, glass, fragments of plastic, CBM, tile, iron nails, modern screws, a metal rod, a circular wooden lid, pieces of women's tights, slate, a metal clasp, oyster shell, coal, fragments of modern wood and pieces of scrap metal.

7.6 2012 and 2013 Excavations

Volunteer excavations in both 2012 and 2013 were undertaken by the owners of 94 High Street within the rear garden, three test pits were excavated; two in 2012 and one in 2013. The results from these excavations were sent to ACA to be included in the body of the test pit data that is the weight of this report. These three 1m^2 test pits brought the total of test pits excavated with the ACA recording system in Great Shelford to a grand total of 44 archaeological test pits.

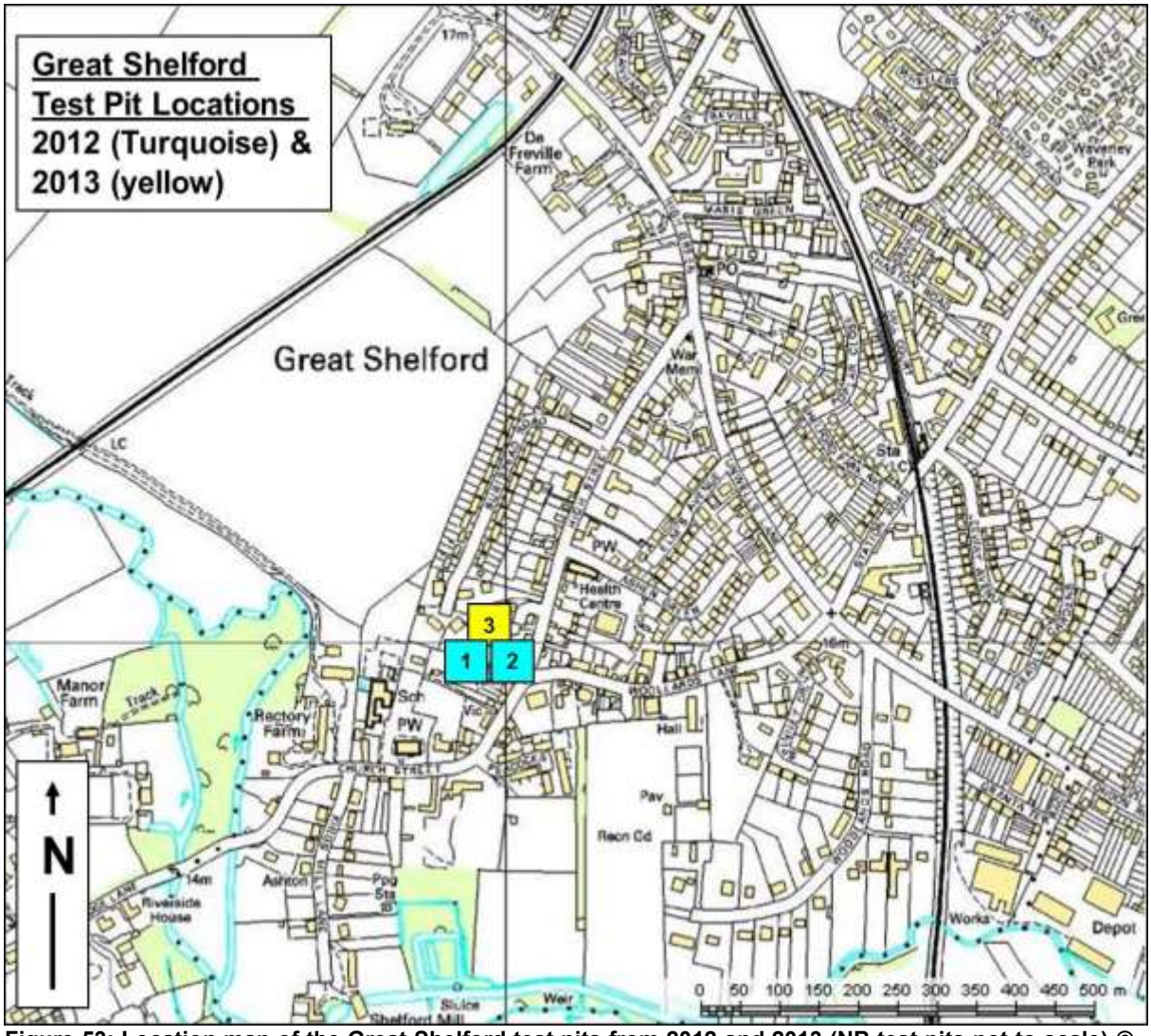

Figure 53: Location map of the Great Shelford test pits from 2012 and 2013 (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

Test Pit one (GTS/12/1)

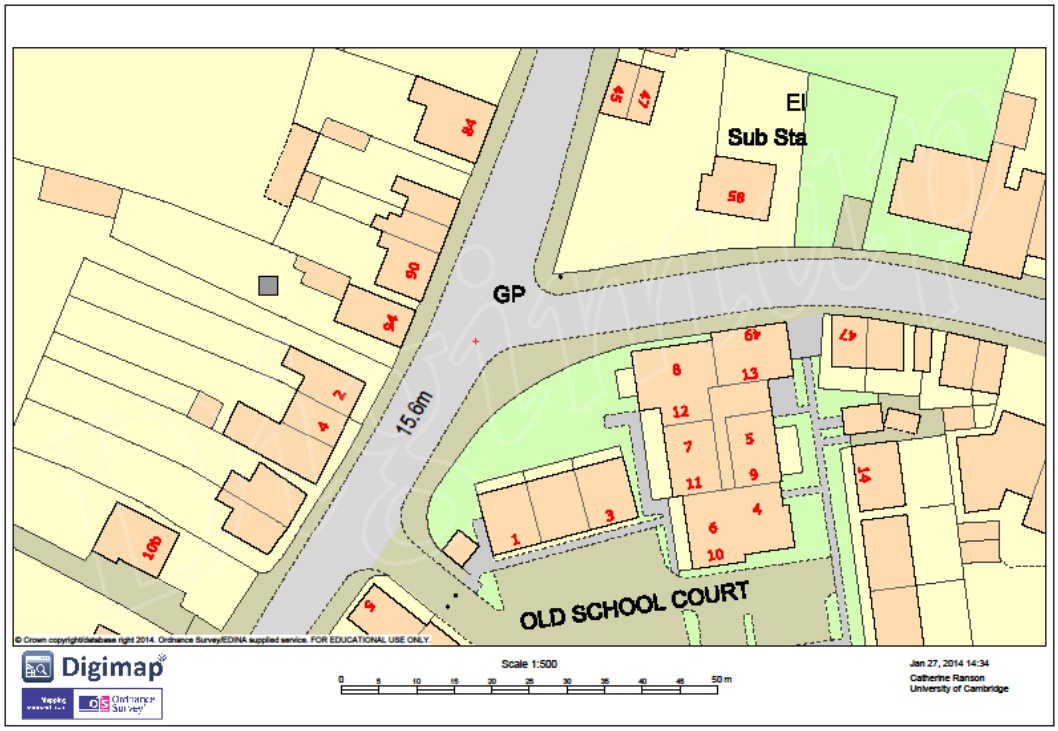

Figure 54: Location map of GTS/12/1

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely 19th century cottage set in the southwest of the village. It was also the western of pits excavated in the garden; see also GTS/12/2 and GTS/13/3 (94 High Street, Great Shelford. TL 45997 51960).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.68m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A range of pottery types were excavated from GTS/12/1, consisting of St Neots Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Potterspury Ware, Hedingham Ware, Cambridge Sgraffito Ware, Late Medieval Ware and Glazed Red Earthenware. A large number of Victorian wares were also recorded through the upper levels of the test pit.

		SN		EMW		HG		PT		HED		CSW		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1	1					1	2									4	29	51	173	1150-1900
1	2															1	36	12	120	1550-1900
1	3			1	2			1	3	1	2							3	13	1100-1900
1	3a	1	1	2	5	1	2			1	5					1	9	12	55	900-1900
1	4			9	67	6	28			1	3	1	10	2	44	2	4			1100-1600

Table 41: The pottery excavated from GTS/12/1

This test pit, out of the three excavated on the property, yielded the most Late Saxon and medieval pottery suggesting there was most certainly occupation on site at that time. A shift in occupation is probable given the drop off of pottery from the 15th century before a greater disturbance is evident from the 19th century onwards, likely after the construction of the current house. A possible cobble surface was recorded in context four, which potentially relates to earlier activity on site, although further excavations would be needed to confirm

this. The finds consist of iron nails, coal, glass, shell, slate, fragments of plastic, a button, clay pipe, brick and tile, cement/mortar, slag and a metal key.

Test Pit two (GTS/12/2)

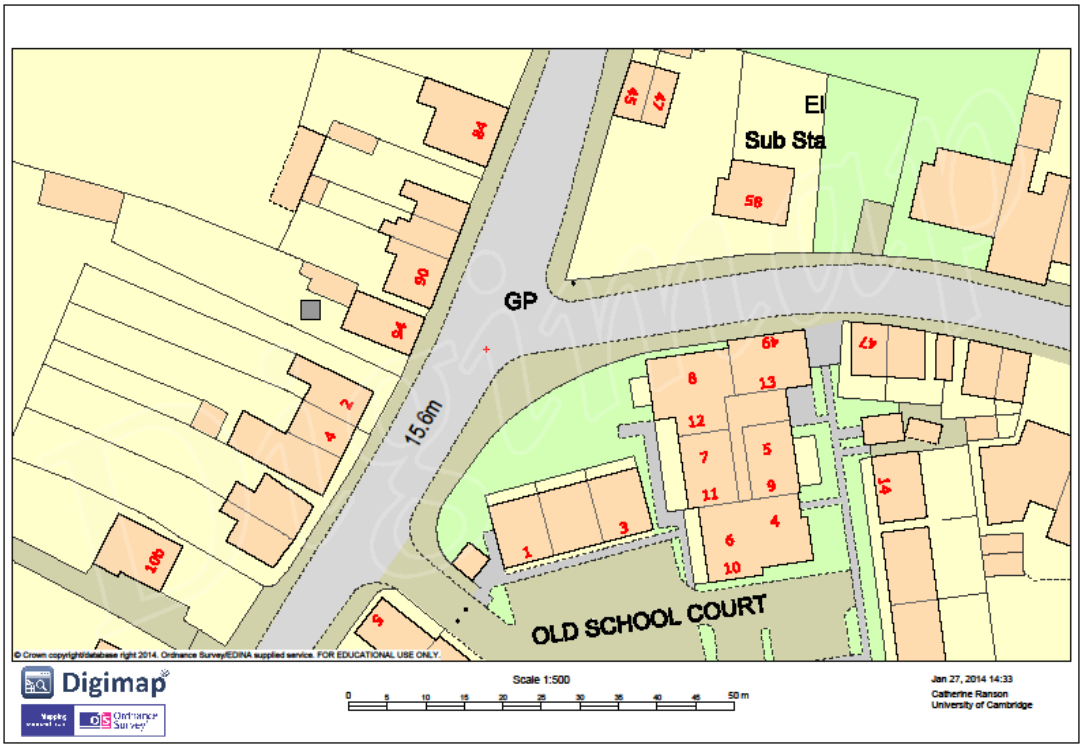

Figure 55: Location map of GTS/12/2

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely 19th century cottage set in the southwest of the village. It was one of three pits excavated in the garden; see also GTS/12/1 and GTS/13/3 (94 High Street, Great Shelford. TL 46002 51958).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.75m, at which the water table was reached. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery excavated from GTS/12/2 dates as Victorian, with also post medieval wares found that have been identified as Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. Two additional sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware were also recovered from context five.

		EMW		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
2	1							6	19	1800-1900
2	2			1	16	1	9	3	26	1550-1900
2	3			2	17			2	13	1550-1900
2	4			2	39			1	1	155-1900
2	5	2	5					2	35	1100-1900

Table 42: The pottery excavated from GTS/12/2

Compared to the results from GTS/12/1 there seems to be slightly less disturbance evident in this part of the garden, particularly after the 19th century. The cobble surface was also identified in this test pit, so it is possible that it led away from the house to the west,

although again, further work would be needed to prove this. The finds also recovered consist of brick and tile, mortar, slate, coal, glass and iron nails.

Test Pit three (GTS/13/3)

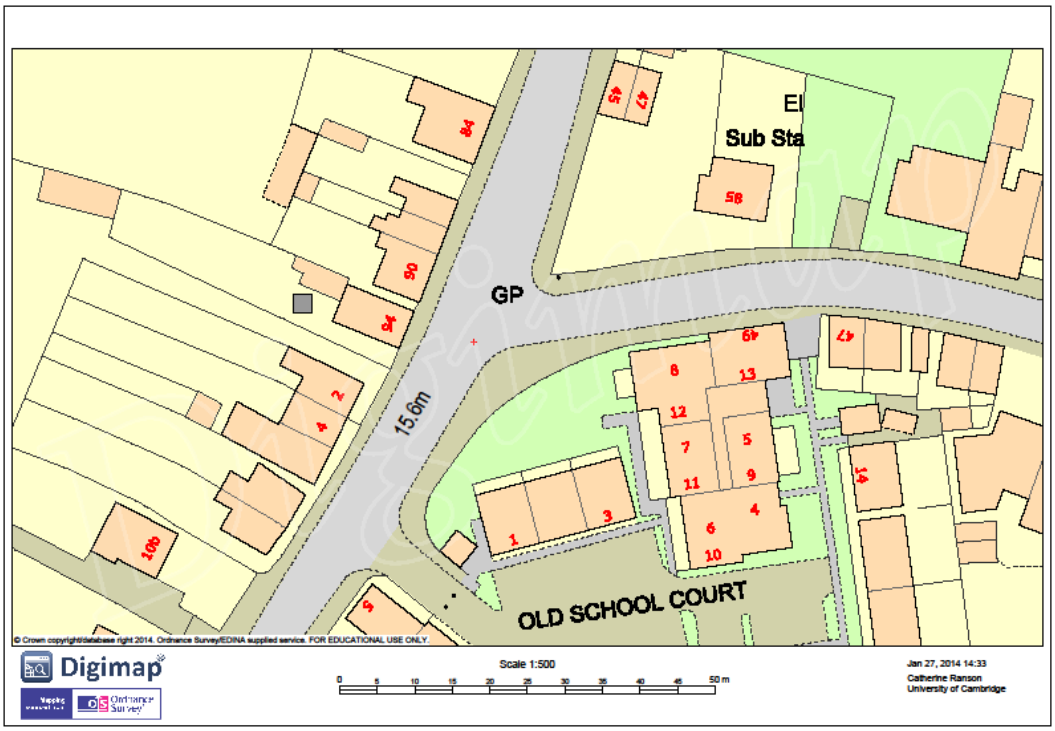

Figure 56: Location map of GTS/13/3

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely 19th century cottage set in the southwest of the village. It was one of three pits excavated in the garden; see also GTS/12/1 and GTS/12/2 (94 High Street, Great Shelford. TL 45999 51964).

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.65m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Single sherds of Hertfordshire Greyware, Late Medieval Ware and Glazed Red Earthenware were all recorded from GTS/13/3 with a number of sherds of Victorian pottery.

		HG		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
3	1	1	4					8	92	1150-1900
3	2							10	48	1800-1900
3	3			1	32	1	27	7	34	1400-1900

Table 43: The pottery excavated from GTS/13/3

Much like the results from GTS/12/2, the excavation results from GTS/13/3 suggest that there were less disturbances evident that in the area around GTS/12/1, particularly after the 19th century. The limited earlier finds and pottery also suggest that this area was away from the main dump of rubbish for the previous settlements on this site. The cobble surface that was also recorded through the other two test pits was not seen in GTS/13/3, which does suggest it may have been linear in form and heading west, away from the current building, likely as a path rather than a yard surface. Further work would again of course be needed to confirm this.

8 Discussion

The test pitting in Great Shelford has contributed to the wider understanding of the history and archaeology of the parish as well as in the wider context within south Cambridgeshire. As pottery can be accurately dated, often within one hundred years or so and is the one of the most frequent finds excavated from the test pitting, it has been utilised as the main source of dating the occupation and activity identified during the test pit excavations and will be discussed in historic order below.

8.1 Prehistoric

Evidence for prehistoric activity from the test pits in Great Shelford was limited to the presence of both worked flints and burnt stone. Despite the proximity of some test pits to known prehistoric enclosures and settlement areas no prehistoric pottery or features were recorded through any of the 44 excavated test pits in the village. As the format of this writing is at the grey report stage a full analysis of the lithics has not been undertaken, the analysis of prehistoric activity here discusses the presence of the lithics only and their distribution through the test pits.

The probable worked flint recorded from the test pitting was identified from 21 of the 44 test pits (figure 57 below). The dates of these lithics are most likely contemporary with the known prehistoric activity recorded on the HER for the parish so are most likely to be of Neolithic and Bronze Age in date. The distribution of the lithics shows that there is two separate clusters of activity with a couple of outliers; the largest cluster is around the current church and close to the River Cam, and is potentially an extension of the later prehistoric settlement noted on the HER just to the north. The second area of later prehistoric activity is around High Green, potentially as the southern extent of the settlement recorded through evaluations at Granhams Farm and an extension of the field systems and paddocks already excavated.

The presence of the burnt stone (figure 58) is similar to that of the worked flints, although these were only excavated from 15 of the 44 test pits. More evenly distributed clusters of burnt stone were recorded from both closer to the river and at High Green, suggesting that the burnt stone is likely contemporary with the worked flints and are part of similar settlement patterns. Further analysis of the lithics would of course be needed to determine the relationship between the lithics from the test pit and the archaeology that has already been identified through the parish.

The position of Great Shelford in the landscape has always been a good location for settlement, on free draining chalk and close to a natural crossing place of the River Cam; it is also not too far from the prehistoric trackways of both the Icknield Way and the Mare Way and sits at the foot of the Gog Magog hills, which became more of a focus for settlement during the Iron Age as part of the lands of the Catuvellauni tribe, who likely also created the first settlement at Cambridge. The test pitting has shown there is still evidence for this prehistoric settlement under the modern village of Great Shelford and the historical changes to the landscape have not removed all evidence for the later prehistoric activity in the area.

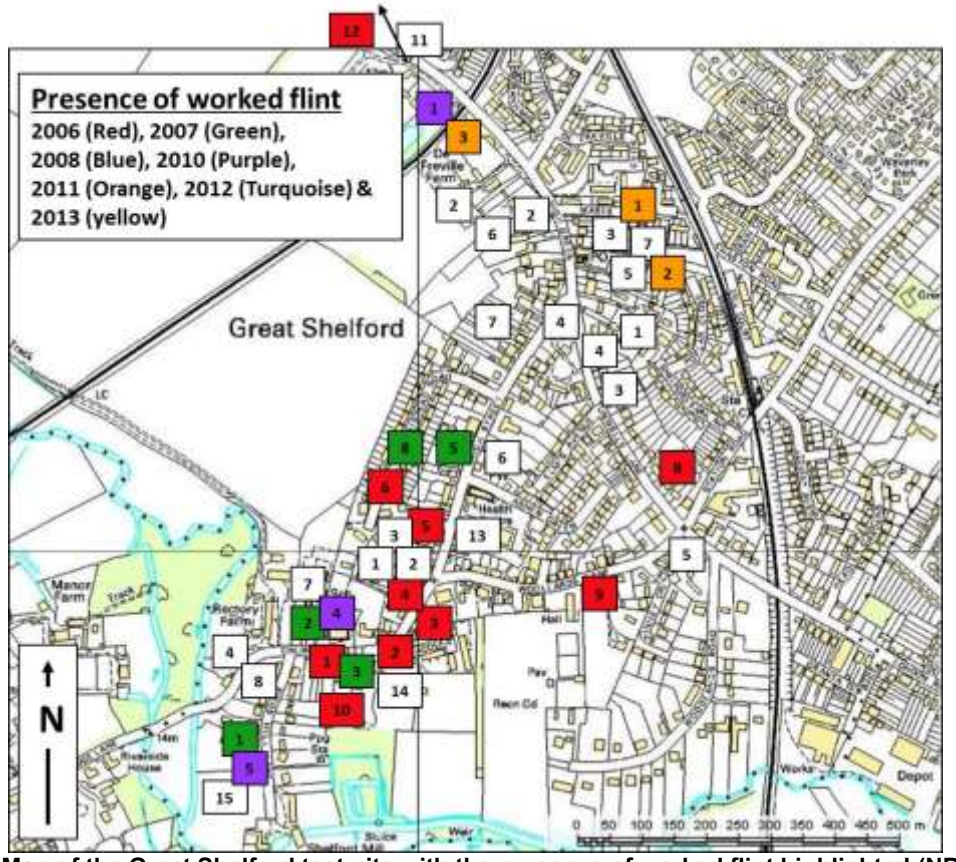

Figure 57: Map of the Great Shelford test pits with the presence of worked flint highlighted (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

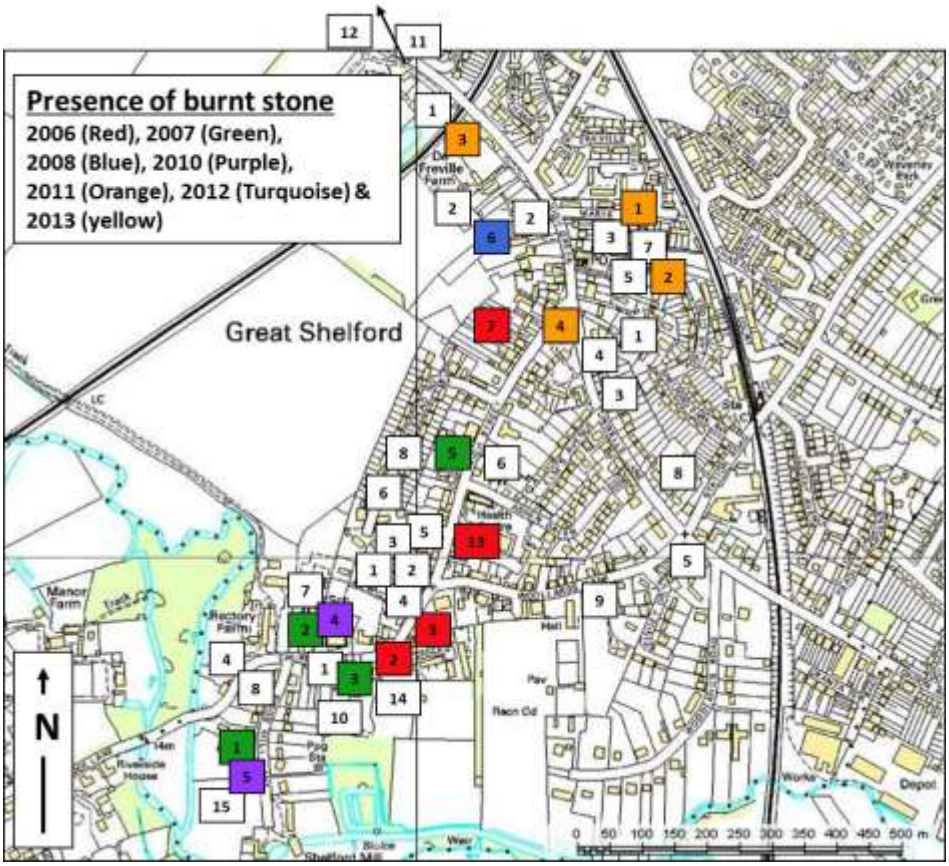

Figure 58: Map of the Great Shelford test pits with the presence of burnt stone highlighted (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

8.2 Romano-British

After the Roman Conquest, the Catuvellauni tribe were reportedly one of the first to capitulate and embrace the Roman culture and laws and records show that the walled town of Cambridge soon developed in the early 1st century AD, known as *Durolipons*. Roads led to the new town and the crossing the of the River Cam, Great Shelford itself was not directly on any of these new roads, but Wort's Causeway ran to the northeast of the current settlement and just north of the A1307, connecting Colchester to Cambridge through the Gog Magog hills.

The focus of Romano-British settlement identified on the HER is concentrated close to the spring at Granhams Farm and extending northwest of White Hill and on the south western slopes of the Gog Magog Hills. Additional known Romano-British settlement that is again also a continuation of the later prehistoric settlement is close to the River Cam in the west of the parish. No evidence of Roman activity was recorded from the test pitting in the northeast of the parish at High Green, so it is possible that the Granhams Farm/White Hill Romano-British activity does not extend as far as the current village. A total of seven sherds of Roman Grog-tempered ware and Roman Greyware were only excavated from five test pits (accounting for only 0.19% of all the pottery excavated through the test pitting). The distribution of the pottery through the test pits was focused close to the bend in the river and the crossing in the west of the village around what is now Kings Mill Lane, Church Street and the southwestern end of the High Street.

As such a limited amount of Roman pottery was excavated overall from the test pits; it is difficult to surmise the type of activity this may represent. The small number of sherds does suggest minimal activity, potentially this close to the river the land may have been utilised as open fields as the southern extent to the settlement identified further north. If possible further work would be needed to determine the full extent of the remaining evidence for Romano-British activity across the parish as well as linking the test pitting finds to the wider settlement at that time.

8.3 Anglo Saxon

During a metal detecting survey at Rectory Farm a number of brooches were found with a variety of other metal objects dating from the Bronze Age through to the post medieval. These brooches however were thought to be of Early Anglo Saxon date and could represent the presence of a very early cemetery in the village. The skull found during building works at the primary school next door may also be contemporary, although it remains officially undated. This cemetery site is just east of the current church and further suggests that the ridge of slightly higher ground of the river terrace overlooking the river has been a focus for important sites since the origins of the village. Despite the presence of a number of test pits in this part of the village, no evidence for Early to Mid-Anglo Saxon occupation was identified.

A total of 26 sherds of Late Anglo Saxon pottery (Thetford Ware, Stamford Ware and St Neots Ware) were all identified from 10 of the test pits and accounts for 0.7% of all the pottery excavated from the test pitting in Great Shelford. A cluster of four test pits opposite the church yielded some of the pottery perhaps around an earlier focus of activity, where the current church now sits, with additional sherds recorded along the High Street and at two sites on either side of High Green. These were roughly in line with the original extent of the green which potentially suggests it may have had its origins during the later Saxon period and forming as the settlement grew. It has already been recorded that the geology

had influenced the form of the village that initially grew east-west along the gravel ridge rising from the river crossing. Surrounding this were areas of dry chalk as well as marshland which affected which areas were suitable for habitation, grazing and for agriculture, a pattern that was seen to continue through the medieval period. The records in the Domesday Book as already mentioned in section 6.1 give a reasonable account of much of the village during the Late Saxon period, in relation to the manors, their wealth and the types of activities the land was utilised for. The records and the archaeology suggest that there were two distinct areas of settlement in the village, each with a manor; one around the church and the second at Granhams Farm as well as at least two mills along the river.

8.4 Medieval

The state of the village at the start of the medieval period is already mostly known based on the contents of the Domesday Book as discussed above. The results from the test pit excavations suggest that there was quite an increase in activity in the village from the 11th century onwards, given the much larger amount of high medieval pottery that was recovered compared to that of the late Anglo Saxon. A total of 479 sherds of high medieval pottery were recorded from 32 out of 44 test pits, a total of 13% of all the pottery found.
The distribution of the high medieval pottery from the test pitting shows that the two separate areas of settlement first recorded during the later Saxon period have continued to grow and expand with also a ribbon of development starting to connect the two settlements along the High Street. A problem of the test pitting strategy is test pits can only be excavated in properties where permission has been given, so the presence of a gap in the test pitting at the north end of the High Street below High Green has actually meant that it cannot be stated there is a continual strip of settlement at this time, connecting the two original cores, although historical documents suggest this is probably the case.

Although documents suggest that the village was not severely hit by the first outbreak of the plague, it was struck during one of the repeated outbreaks twenty or so years later when in the same year it was also recorded that no crops were reaped and very little subsequently sown. The most likely cause of this is a rapid population decrease, a notion that is supported by the test pitting here, and by the very few sherds of late medieval pottery that were excavated. A total of only 38 sherds of pottery of this date were found from 16 test pits, accounting for only 1.03% of all the pottery found, a 92% reduction in the amount of pottery dating pre- and post- Black Death. This may however not have led to a long term population decline or abandonment, apart from perhaps the sites that were excavated in the far north of the village along Cambridge Road. The late medieval pottery was found across the village in a similar pattern to that of high medieval date, the settlement likely continued in a ribbon development along the gravel ridge from the river crossing to High Green.

The excavation of two test pits in the same property; GTS/07/2 and GTS/08/7 immediately next to St Mary's church yielded a similar compact chalk surface. In the southern of the two test pits a small post hole was also identified (GTS/07/2) and the northern test pit (GTS/08/7) contained a possible beam slot and post hole within it. Much like the layout of the current 17th century property, this floor surface extends back from the main road and the structure found potentially predates the former pub, and could be why the current property is focused along the western boundary of its property; the original structure along the church boundary may have still been visible when the second house as built. As no finds were found from either of the post holes or likely beam slot, further excavation would certainly be needed to date the structure, but a pre-17th century date is not out of the question.

Partial evidence of the original manor in Great Shelford, located opposite the church and known as Ely Manor was recorded through GTS/06/14 at the property now known as West Grange. The test pit to the rear of the property yielded a single post hole that although was not able to be dated, it may have been part of the original medieval manor, prior to the construction of the current building during the 16th century. Other possibilities are that if this is a structure of some sort it may also date from the 16th century, as perhaps an outbuilding or other associated structure to the manor. Given the size of the garden, further work would certainly be possible here (with permission) to fully determine the extent and date of these remains.

8.5 Post Medieval and later

The number of post medieval pottery sherds excavated from the test pits in Great Shelford was actually less than those recorded to be high medieval in date. A total of 262 sherds were excavated from 36 of the test pits, only 7.12% of all the pottery recorded. This suggests that although post medieval pottery was recorded from both Tunwells Lane and Woollards Lane for the first time, (suggesting a slight expansion of the village settlement), much of the original medieval settlement may have remained the same. Evidence for occupation on the former greens was also noted through the test pitting, particularly at High Green, where post medieval pottery was recorded from on the greens themselves for the first time and prior to the Enclosure Act of 1834.
A small amount of imported post medieval wares were also recorded, the most common being German Stoneware (11 sherds) with also Cologne Stoneware (three sherds). The small amount of imported wares may be due to the fact that there are no historical records of any fairs or markets in Great Shelford and so the majority of the imports would have likely come through Cambridge that was once a thriving port, or that perhaps there was just not the need or want for the imports.

The pottery dating to the 19th century and later as 'Victorian' was by far the most common type of pottery excavated from the test pits. A total of 2,863 sherds were identified from 43 out of 44 of the test pits, a whopping 77.9% of all the pottery identified. Pottery of this date corresponds with a lot of changes to the village; the Enclosure Act and the coming of the Railways to name but two which had forever changed the layout and dynamic of the settlement.

Possible post medieval features that were identified from the test pitting consist of a stone packed post hole and a compact layer of chalk and clay from GTS/07/4, a property to the west of the church and close to the river. As both post medieval and Victorian pottery were all excavated from both features and the fact that the current house dates to the late 17th or early 18th century, the exact date of this structure remains quite broad. The later disturbance evident from the 19th century has meant that the structure may be associated with the current house or potentially also predate it. Further work would be needed to confirm this.
Additional floor surfaces were also identified at GTS/08/2 at High Green and through both GTS/12/1 and GTS/12/2, both of which were excavated at the same property at the southern end of the High Street. The latter is most likely a cobble path leading away from the house, but the excavation at High Green contained a compact chalk surface to the front of the property, but the presence of Victorian pottery from both above and below the layer suggests that it is likely contemporary with the later 19th century house on site.

9 Conclusion

The test pitting in Great Shelford has yielded a range of results that date from the later prehistoric through to the modern day and have shown that a great deal of archaeology still remains under the modern village of Great Shelford, which also supports the known historical evidence of the village. Prehistoric and Romano-British settlements often occupied similar areas with settlement evidence identified close to the river as well as further east, focused around a natural spring. The first origins of the village still reflected these separate areas of occupation, around where the current church is as well as at the spring, now Granhams Farm, in the east and it was only after Enclosure during the 19th century that the village we see today began to take shape.

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12 Appendices

12.1 Pottery Reports – Paul Blinkhorn

12.1.1 Pottery Types

Roman Grog-tempered ware. So-called because the clay was mixed with crushed up tile and pottery, known as 'grog'. This type of pottery was first made in the century before the Roman invasion, and carried on in use for a hundred years or so afterwards, i.e. 50 BC - AD100

RB: Roman Greyware. This was one of the most common types of Roman pottery, and was made in many different places in Britain. Many different types of vessels were made, especially cooking pots. It was most common in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, but in some places, continued in use until the 4th century. All but one sherd of the Roman pottery from Houghton and Wyton was of this type.

THT: Thetford ware. So-called because archaeologists first found it in Thetford, but the first place to make it was Ipswich, around AD850. Potters first began to make it in Thetford sometime around AD925, and carried on until around AD1100. Many kilns are known from the town. It was made in Norwich from about AD1000, and soon after at many of the main towns in England at that time. The pots are usually grey, and the clay has lots of tiny grains of sand in it, making the surface feel a little like fine sandpaper. Most pots were simple jars, but very large storage pots over 1m high were also made, along with jugs, bowls and lamps. It is found all over East Anglia and eastern England as far north as Lincoln and as far south as London.

STAM: Stamford Ware. Made at several different sites in Stamford in Lincolnshire between AD850 and 1150. The earliest pots were small, simple jars with white, buff or grey fabric, or large jars with painted red stripes. By AD1000, the potters were making vessels which were quite thin-walled and smooth, with a yellow or pale green glaze on the outside, the first glazed pots in England. These were usually jugs with handles and a spout, but other sorts of vessel, such as candle-sticks, bowls and water-bottles are also known. It appears to have been much sought after because it was of such good quality, and has been found all over Britain and Ireland.

SN: St Neots Ware. Made at a number of as-yet unknown places in southern England between AD900-1100. The pots are usually a purplish-black, black or grey colour, but the clay from which they were made contains finely crushed fossil shell, giving them a white speckled appearance. Most pots were small jars or bowls.

GRIM: Grimston Ware. Made at Grimston, near King's Lynn. It was made from a sandy clay similar to that used for Thetford ware, and has a similar 'sandpaper' texture. The clay is usually a dark bluish-grey colour, sometimes with a light-coloured buff or orange inner surface. It was made between about AD1080 and 1400. All sorts of different pots were made, but the most common finds are jugs, which usually have a slightly dull green glaze on the outer surface. Between AD1300 and 1400, the potters made very ornate jugs, with painted designs in a reddish brown clay, and sometimes attached models of knights in

armour or grotesque faces to the outside of the pots. It is found all over East Anglia and eastern England. A lot of Grimston ware has been found in Norway, as there is very little clay in that country, and they had to import their pottery. Nearly half the medieval pottery found in Norway was made at Grimston, and was shipped there from King's Lynn.

SHW: Medieval Shelly Ware. AD1100-1400. Made a several different places in Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire. The clay that the potters used has a lot of small pieces of fossil shell in it, giving the pots a speckled appearance. Sometimes, in acid soils, the shell dissolves, giving the sherds a texture like cork. Mainly cooking pots, although bowls and jugs were also made.

EMW: Medieval Sandy Ware: AD1100-1400. Hard fabric with plentiful quartz sand mixed in with the clay. Manufactured at a wide range of generally unknown sites all over eastern England. Mostly cooking pots, but bowls and occasionally jugs also known.

Ely Ware: 12th – 15th century. Hard fabric with plentiful quartz sand mixed in with the clay, along with some small fragments of fossil shell. Wide range of vessel types known, glazed and unglazed.

HG: Hertfordshire Greyware, Late 12th – 14th century. Hard, grey sandy pottery found at sites all over Hertfordshire. Made at a number of different places, with the most recent and best-preserved evidence being from Hitchin. Range of simple jars, bowls and jugs.

HED: Hedingham Ware: Late 12th – 14th century. Fine orange/red glazed pottery, made at Sible Hedingham in Essex. The surfaces of the sherds have a sparkly appearance due to there being large quantities of mica, a glassy mineral, in the clay. Pots usually glazed jugs.

BB: Brill Ware, AD1200 – 1600. Very high quality pottery made at the village of Brill on the Oxfordshire - Buckinghamshire border. Main product was highly decorated glazed jugs, usually with lavish decoration.

PT: Potterspury Ware. c. AD1250-1600. Made at Potterspury in Northamptonshire. Fine, slightly sandy ware, usually buff or red in colour. Often found with patches of green glaze. A large number of kilns have been excavated in the village over the years, and have shown that the potters produced a wide range of different pots, although jars, bowls and jugs were the commonest types.

CSW: Cambridgeshire Sgraffito Ware. 14th – 15th century). Fairly hard, smooth red fabric, outer surface of vessels covered in a white slip through which designs were incised to reveal the body clay, the whole covered in a yellow glaze which occasionally has green copper-spotting. Production source is as yet unknown

ESR: Essex Redware: Late 12th – 14th century. Red-coloured pottery with lots of sand mixed in with the clay. Made at a number of different places in Essex, a few of which have been discovered. Most common pottery type was glazed jugs.

Bourne 'D' Ware*:* 1450-1637. Made in the village of Bourne in Lincolnshire, until the place was destroyed by a great fire in 1637. Fairly hard, smooth, brick-red clay body, often with a grey core. Some vessels have sparse white flecks of shell and chalk in the clay. Vessel forms usually jugs, large bowls and cisterns, for brewing beer. Vessels often painted with thin, patchy white liquid clay ('slip'), over which a clear glaze was applied.

LMT: Late medieval (Colchester) ware. 1400 – 1550. Very hard red pottery with lots of sand visible in the clay body. Main type of pots were big jugs, some with geometric designs painted on them in white liquid clay ('slip'). Evidence of their manufacture has been found

near Colchester Castle, and also in Magdalen Street, which is located just outside the walls of the medieval town of Colchester. Similar pottery was also made at Chelmsford.

LMOX: Late Medieval Oxidized Ware. 1450 – 1550. Hard orange-red sandy ware, made at a large number of places in East Anglia. Mainly simple vessels such as jugs and large bowls.

GS: German Stonewares. First made around AD1450, and still made today. Made at lots of places along the river Rhine in Germany, such as Cologne, Siegburg and Frechen. Very hard grey clay fabric, with the outer surface of the pot often having a mottled brown glaze. The most common vessel type was the mug, used in taverns in Britain and all over the world. Surviving records from the port of London ('port books') show that millions such pots were brought in by boat from Germany from around AD1500 onwards.

CW: Cistercian Ware: Made between AD1475 and 1700. So-called because it was first found during the excavation of Cistercian monasteries, but not made by monks. A number of different places are known to have been making this pottery, particularly in the north of England and the midlands. The pots are very thin and hard, as they were made in the first coal-fired pottery kilns, which reached much higher temperatures than the wood-fired types of the medieval period. The clay fabric is usually brick red or purple, and the pots covered with a dark brown- or purplish-black glaze on both surfaces. The main type of pot was small drinking cups with up to six handles, known as 'tygs'. They were sometimes decorated with painted dots and other designs in yellow clay. Cistercian ware was very popular, and is found all over England.

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenwares: Just about everywhere in Britain began to make and use this type of pottery from about AD1550 onwards, and it was still being made in the 19th century. The clay fabric is usually very smooth, and a brick red colour. Lots of different types of pots were made, particularly very large bowls, cooking pots and cauldrons. Almost all of them have shiny, good-quality orange or green glaze on the inner surface, and sometimes on the outside as well. From about AD1690, black glaze was also used.

MY: Midland Yellow Ware: Yellow-glazed pots made with white clay. Most commonly found in the midlands, especially places like Coventry, but the actual place of manufacture is not known. Lots of different sorts of pots, usually tablewares such as bowls, dishes and plates. Made between 1500 and 1700.

MET: Metropolitan Slipware. Similar to glazed red earthenware (GRE), but with painted designs in yellow liquid clay ('slip') under the glaze. Made at many places between 1600 and 1700, but the most famous and earliest factory was at Harlow in Essex.

DW: Delft Ware. The first white glazed pottery to be made in Britain. Called Delft ware because of the fame of the potteries at Delft in Holland which first made it in Europe, although it was invented in the Middle East. More correctly known as Tin-Glazed Earthenware. Soft, cream coloured fabric with a thick white glaze, often with painted designs in blue, purple and yellow. First made in Britain in Norwich around AD1600, and continued in use until the 19th century. The 17th century pots were expensive table wares such as dishes or bowls, but by the 19th century, better types of pottery was being made, and it was considered very cheap and the main types of pot were such as chamber pots and ointment jars.

MB: Midland Blackwares. Late 16th - 18th century. Basically a development of Red Earthenwares, with a black glaze which was coloured by the addition of iron filings. Mainly used for drinking pottery, such as multi-handled cups (tygs) and storage vessels

WCS: Cologne Stoneware. Hard, grey pottery made in the Rhineland region of Germany from around 1600 onwards. Usually has lots of ornate moulded decoration, often with blue and purple painted details. Still made today, mainly as tourist souvenirs.

SS: Staffordshire Slipware. Made between about AD1640 and 1750. This was the first pottery to be made in moulds in Britain since Roman times. The clay fabric is usually a pale buff colour, and the main product was flat dishes and plates, but cups were also made. These are usually decorated with thin brown stripes and a yellow glaze, or yellow stripes and a brown glaze.

Black-glazed Earthenwares. Late 17th century +. Basically a development of Red Earthenwares, with a similar range of forms, although with a black glaze which was coloured by the addition of iron filings.

ES: English Stoneware: Very hard, grey fabric with white and/or brown surfaces. First made in Britain at the end of the 17th century, became very common in the 18th and 19th century, particularly for mineral water or ink bottles and beer jars.

SMW: Staffordshire Manganese Ware, late 17th – 18th century. Made from a fine, buff-coloured clay, with the pots usually covered with a mottled purple and brown glaze. A wide range of different types of pots were made, but mugs and chamber pots are particularly common.

SGS/SWSG: White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. Delicate white pottery made between 1720 and 1780, usually for tea cups and mugs. Has a finely pimpled surface, like orange peel.

CRM: Creamware. This was the first pottery to be made which resembles modern 'china'. It was invented by Wedgewood, who made it famous by making dinner surfaces for some of the royal families of Europe. Made between 1740 and 1880, it was a pale cream-coloured ware with a clear glaze, and softer than bone china. There were lots of different types of pots which we would still recognise today: cups, saucers, plates, soup bowls etc. In the 19th century, it was considered to be poor quality as better types of pottery were being made, so it was often painted with multi-coloured designs to try and make it more popular.

VIC: 'Victorian'. A wide range of different types of pottery, particularly the cups, plates and bowls with blue decoration which are still used today. First made around AD1800.

No. = number of sherds

Wt. = weight of sherds in grams

12.1.2 2006 Results

Test Pit 1

		Shelly		Grimston		Essex		German		GRE		SGS		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1					1	7							32	89	1200 - 1900
1	2									4	9			42	396	1550 - 1900
1	3			1	5			1	33					28	217	1100 - 1900
1	4									2	9			10	54	1550 - 1900
1	5											1	8	6	29	1720 - 1900
1	6													4	12	1800 - 1900
1	7	1	15													1100 - 1400

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery. Most of it is Victorian, but the small quantities of earlier types show that there have been people at the site from around AD1100 until the present day.

Test Pit 2

		RB Grog		Thetford		Med Sandy		Bourne 'D'		German		GRE		Staffs Slip		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1															1	7	1800 - 1900
2	2	1	7							1	6			1	3			50BC - 1750
3	3																	-
2	4			1	5													850 - 1100
2	5							1	4			1	6					1470 - 1700
2	6					2	5	2	17							1	3	1100 - 1900

This test-pit produced the earliest piece of pottery in the form of the grog-tempered ware, which dates to the end of the Iron Age or the very beginning of the Roman occupation of Britain. The site then seems to have been abandoned until around the time of the Vikings, and then was occupied throughout the medieval period until the present day.

Test Pit 3

		LMOX		GRE		Staffs Slip		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1							9	19	1800 - 1900
3	2	2	54					23	66	1450 - 1900
3	3							15	29	1800 - 1900
3	4							23	75	1800 - 1900
3	5			2	64			15	73	1550 - 1900
3	6			3	21			24	106	1550 - 1900
3	7			4	19			17	51	1500 - 1900
3	8			24	235	1	7	47	140	1550 - 1900

All the pottery from this test-pit dates to after the end of the medieval period. It was perhaps fields until around AD1550.

Test Pit 4

		Black Glaze		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1			9	35	1800 - 1900
4	2	1	2	12	53	1690 - 1900
4	3			13	93	1800 - 1900
4	4			10	78	1800 - 1900
4	5			13	26	1800 - 1900
4	6			2	9	1800 - 1900

All the pottery from this test-pit dates to after the end of the medieval period. Only one sherd is earlier than 1800, so it seems that the site was probably fields until the 19th century.

Test Pit 5

		Med Sandy		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1			2	7	1800 - 1900
5	2			2	4	1800 - 1900
5	3	1	5	5	12	1100 - 1900
5	4			8	46	1800 - 1900
5	5			1	1	1800 - 1900

Apart from a single small piece of medieval pottery, all the finds from this test-pit are Victorian. It seems likely that the site was used for agriculture until the Victorian period.

Test Pit 6

		Shelly		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1			19	19	1800 - 1900
6	2			9	13	1800 - 1900
6	3			13	40	1800 - 1900
6	4			12	34	1800 - 1900
6	5			34	114	1800 - 1900
6	6					-
6	7	2	13			1100 - 1400

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, apart from two sherds of medieval shelly ware from context 7. The fact that no later pottery was found in this context suggests that it is an undisturbed medieval layer or feature, and that people were living here at that time.

Test Pit 7

		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1	6	7	1800 - 1900
7	2	12	92	1800 - 1900
7	3	3	10	1800 - 1900
7	4	2	21	1800 - 1900
7	5	1	6	1800 - 1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian which strongly suggests that there was very little activity here before that time.

Test Pit 8

		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1	3	10	1800 - 1900
8	2	5	13	1800 - 1900
8	3	5	29	1800 - 1900
8	4	3	9	1800 - 1900
8	5			
8	6	3	14	1800 - 1900
8	7	1	1	1800 - 1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian which strongly suggests that there was very little activity here before that time.

Test Pit 9

		GRE		Staffs Slip		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1					3	6	1800 - 1900
9	2					3	8	1800 - 1900
9	3					10	58	1800 - 1900
9	4					4	115	1800 - 1900
9	5	1	9	1	2	3	5	1550 - 1900
9	6							-
9	7					1	1	1800 - 1900
9	8					1	1	1800 - 1900

All the pottery from this test-pit dates to after the end of the medieval period. It was perhaps fields until around AD1550.

Test Pit 10

		RB Grey		Thetford		Med Sandy		Grimston		Bourne 'D'		German		GRE		Black Glaze		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1											1	2	1	5			72	199	1500 - 1900
10	2																	37	67	1800 - 1900
10	3													1	5			64	240	1500 - 1900
10	4									1	7					1	14	57	179	1450 - 1900
10	5					1	4											22	28	1100 - 1900
10	6			2	4			1	8					1	4			6	50	850 - 1900
10	7																	2	7	1800 - 1900
10	8																			-
10	9	1	4																	1st - 2nd C

This test-pit produced a sherd of Roman pottery, showing that there was activity here during that time. The site then seems to have been abandoned until around the time of the Vikings, and then was occupied throughout the medieval period until the present day.

Test Pit 11

No pottery was excavated

Test Pit 12

		Med Sandy		Essex Red		GRE		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	1							3	9	1800 - 1900
12	2							5	4	1800-1900
12	3					2	9	6	10	1550-1900
12	4	2	8	1	4			1	3	1100-1900
12	5	2	6							1100-1400

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, but the range of ware types present suggests that there was activity here from the medieval period onwards, although none can be dated to the 17th or 18th centuries. The deepest context, 5, produced only medieval pottery, and is likely to be from undisturbed medieval deposits.

Test Pit 13

		Thetford		Stamford		St. Neots		Shelly		Med Sandy		Ely		LMOX		GRE		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
13	1																	5	7	1800-1900
13	2									1	2							9	30	1100-1900
13	3							1	1	7	21			2	3			3	5	1100-1900
13	4									3	16	1	27					11	244	1100-1900
13	5*					3	5			1	4	1	2			1	63	1	1	100-1900
13	6			1	29	1	4	1	5											900-1400
13	7					1	2	1	3	1	3	1	6							900-1400
13	8					3	17													850-1100
13	9	2	109																	850-1100

* A sherds of Roman Greyware (2g) occurred in this context

This test-pit produced a large quantity of late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery, and suggests very strongly that there was activity here from around the 10th century until the present. Contexts 6 and 7 appear to be undisturbed medieval deposits, as they contained only pottery of that date, with the deepest contexts, 8 and 9, only producing late Saxon pottery. These would therefore appear to date to the 10th or early 11th centuries.

Test Pit 14

		St. Neots		Med Sandy		Shelly		Essex Red		GRE		Staffs Slip		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	1													12	55	1800 - 1900
14	2			3	12									9	25	1100 - 1900
14	4	2	3	2	25	3	13	1	3	2	15	3	4	12	23	1000 - 1900

This test pit produced pottery of late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date, indicating that there has been activity here for over 1000 years. All the medieval and earlier pottery was mixed in with later material, however, and so it seems likely that any deposits of that date have been disturbed by later activity.

Test Pit 15

		Med Sandy		Ely		LMOX		GRE		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
15	2	1	9							2	4	1100-1900
15	4	11	28	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	2	1100-1900
15	6	1	5									1100 - 1400

This test-pit produced a large quantity of medieval pottery, along with later wares, suggesting that the site has been occupied since the medieval period. The deepest context, 6, produced only a single sherd of medieval pottery and no later material, indicating that it is likely to be an undisturbed deposit. Context 4 produced 11 sherds of medieval, along with two later sherds, and may be the highest le

12.1.3 2007 Results

Test Pit 1

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1	27	124	1800-1900
1	2	16	41	1800-1900

The pottery from this test-pit comprised entirely 19th century wares, indicating that there was little activity here before that time

Test Pit 2

		SHW		EMW		GRE		MET		SS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1							1	28			9	88	1600-1900
2	2	1	6							1	1	3	15	1100-1900
2	3											16	41	1800-1900
2	4											3	20	1800-1900
2	5			1	4	1	3					6	34	1100-1900

The bulk of the pottery from this test-pit was Victorian, although a few sherds of earlier material were also present. They were all mixed in with 19th century material however, suggesting that any medieval and post-medieval remains have been disturbed by later activity. The small size of the pre-Victorian assemblage indicates that it is likely that the site was a field during that time, and that the pottery is the product of manuring rather than occupation

Test Pit 3

		STAM		EMW		GS		GRE		MB		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1											16	44	1800-1900
3	2											28	155	1800-1900
3	3							1	1			45	132	1550-1900
3	4											27	144	1800-1900
3	5											64	202	1800-1900
3	6			1	35	1	1	1	2			55	184	1100-1900
3	7							4	41	1	1	20	155	1550-1900
3	8	1	6					1	4			23	136	900-1900
3	9											8	24	1800-1900
3	20											16	216	1800-1900

The bulk of the pottery from this test-pit was Victorian, although a few sherds of earlier material were also present. They were all mixed in with 19th century material however, suggesting that any medieval and post-medieval remains have been disturbed by later activity. The small size of the pre-Victorian assemblage indicates that it is likely that the site was a field at that time, and that the pottery is the product of manuring rather than

occupation. The sherd of Stamford ware may indicate pre-conquest activity, but it is glazed, and could equally likely date to the later 11th or earlier 12th century.

Test Pit 4

		EMW		GS		GRE		MET		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1									38	180	1800-1900
4	2									40	102	1800-1900
4	3									31	90	1800-1900
4	20/21					3	48			31	82	1550-1900
4	22	1	15	1	6			1	2			1100-1700

The bulk of the pottery from this test-pit was Victorian, although a few sherds of earlier material were also present. They were all mixed in with 19th century material however, suggesting that any medieval and post-medieval remains have been disturbed by later activity. The small size of the pre-Victorian assemblage indicates that it is likely that the site was a field at that time, and that the pottery is the product of manuring rather than occupation

Test Pit 5

		THET		EMW		GRE		TGE		SS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2			1	2	5	43			1	8	14	33	1100-1900
5	3			1	5							12	71	1100-1900
5	4			2	6	2	4	1	4	1	6	3	8	1100-1900
5	5	3	8	5	25	4	14					10	14	850-1900
5	6			7	34	1	22					1	2	1100-1900

This test-pit produced a large assemblage of medieval pottery, including sherds of Thetford ware which could be pre-Conquest, and suggests very strongly that there was settlement on the site during the later 11th – 14th centuries. There are no glazed wares or late medieval wares, so it is entirely possible that the site was abandoned for the last two centuries of the medieval period, before being reoccupied around the middle of the 16th century. The post-medieval assemblage suggest that there has been activity at the site ever since.

Test Pit 6

		SN		EMW		GRIM		ESR		GS		GRE		MB		MET		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Ctxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1			6	30	1	2			1	3	1	1	2	4	1	3			6	16	850-1900
6	2			4	29			1	14	1	4	3	17	3	21	1	40					1100-1700
6	3			4	7																	1100-1400
6	4	1	2	17	68	1	2					5	106					3	9			900-1780

This test-pit produced by the widest range of pottery types, with their chronology indicating that there has been unbroken settlement there from around the time of the Norman Conquest to the present day.

Test Pit 7

		EMW		ESR		GS		GRE		SS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	2	6	36	1	2			3	11			53	63	1100-1900
7	3	10	29			2	8			1	9	7	9	1100-1900
7	4	36	171					1	13					1100-1550
7	5	27	252											1100-1400

This test-pit produced pottery which shows that there was intense activity here during the medieval period, presumably in the form of domestic occupation. The rate of pottery deposition fell off sharply after that time, but there still is enough to suggest that there was low-level activity here ever since then.

Test Pit 8

		EMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1	1	8	9	14	1100-1900
8	2			9	16	1800-1900
8	3			7	17	1800-1900
8	4	2	6	12	25	1100-1900
8	5			1	1	1800-1900

This test-pit produced small quantities of medieval pottery, then nothing until the Victorian period. It appears very probable that it was abandoned sometime in the 13th or 14th century, and remained unused until quite recently, or was exploited in such a way that left no material remains.

12.1.4 2008 Results

Test Pit 1

		EMW		HG		BB		GRE		SS		SWSG		CRM		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1	1													1	1	7	60	1750-1900
1	2							1	1			1	4			1	5	1550-1900
1	4	1	12	1	2	1	4	3	1220	1	3					1	24	1100-1900
1	5															1	352	1800-1900
1	6	2	8	1	7													1100-1300
1	20	1	5															1100-1200

The pottery from this test-pit shows that there have been people more or less continuously living at this site from around the 12th century onwards.

Test Pit 2

		GRE		MY		MET		WCS		CRM		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
2	2	2	42	1	3	1	5					9	14	1550-1900
2	3											3	5	1800-1900
2	4											5	9	1800-1900
2	5							1	5	2	6	6	12	1600-1900
2	6									5	12	3	9	1750-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, but shows there were people here from around AD1550 to the present day.

Test Pit 3

		SHW		EMW		HG		BB		LMOx		GRE		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1															2	15	1800-1900
3	2a			1	4					1	7	2	44	1	3	1	4	1100-1900
3	3													4	4			1700-1800
3	5			1	3	1	11											1100-1200
3	6			2	7													1100-1200
3	7			2	6													1100-1200
3	8	1	81	3	12			1	4									1100-1350
3	20											1	36					1550-1750
3	21			1	12													1100-1200

The pottery from this test-pit shows that there have been people more or less continuously living at this site from around the 12th century onwards.

Test Pit 4

		SHW		EMW		HED		HG		LMOx		LMT		CW		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1			1	3													7	40	1100-1900
4	2							2	7							3	14	4	25	1150-1900
4	3													1	4	1	1	8	219	1470-1900
4	4			1	12	1	2	11	101	3	53	1	3					8	57	1100-1900
4	5	1	8	4	24	5	21	7	25	1	27					2	13	4	28	1100-1900
4	6			1	4			1	13							1	4			1100-1750
4	7			1	7	1	2	2	5									2	24	1100-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that there have been people more or less continuously living at this site from around the 12th century onwards, although there is no material dating to the 17th and 18th centuries

Test Pit 5

		GRE		MB		WCS		SS		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1											14	24	1800-1900
5	2					1	49			1	7	198	943	1600-1900
5	3	1	11	5	45			1	8	1	2	268	1159	1550-1900
5	4	1	10									63	471	1550-1900
5	5											4	48	1800-1900
5	20											23	88	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, but shows there were people here from around AD1550 to the present day.

Test Pit 6

		SN		EMW		HG		HED		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1									14	32	1800-1900
6	2									15	22	1800-1900
6	3									10	15	1800-1900
6	4									7	8	1800-1900
6	5	1	2	2	5	1	13	1	24			1000-1350
6	6			2	15	2	53					1100-1200
6	7			4	10	1	6					1100-1200

There is plenty of evidence of medieval activity from this test-pit, including a single sherd which date to before the Norman Conquest, but then the area appears to have been abandoned from around the 13th or 14th century until relatively recently

Test Pit 7

		HED		GRE		MET		SS		ES		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1											2	20	1800-1900
7	2											13	49	1800-1900
7	3			2	4	1	3			1	1	12	43	1550-1900
7	4	1	2									9	43	1200-1900
7	5			2	35							13	69	1550-1900
7	6			2	8							5	34	1550-1900
7	7							2	11			1	5	1650-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, apart from a single small sherd of 13th – 14th century material, but it appears that people were here from around AD1550 to the present day.

Test Pit 8

		HED		GRE		SS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1							1	3	1800-1900
8	2							7	42	1800-1900
8	3			2	8			14	46	1550-1900
8	4							32	252	1800-1900
8	5	1	3					20	79	1200-1900
8	6					1	3	8	17	1650-1900
8	7							2	33	1800-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit dates to the 19th century, although there are a few sherds which suggest low level activity from the 13th or 14th century onwards

12.1.5 2010 Results

Test Pit 1

		GRE		WCS		SS		EST		SWSG		CRM		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1	2	1	18							1	2			2	5	1550-1900
1	3													3	17	1800-1900
1	4	6	63			1	1	1	1							1550-1750
1	5	1	7	1	5							1	1			1550-1800

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, and shows that there was little activity at the site before that time, although it appears to have been continually occupied since around 1600.

Test Pit 2

		EMW		HG		GRE		CRM		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
2	2					1	8	1	7			1550-1800
2	3	1	4							7	29	1100-1900
2	4					1	13					1550-1700
2	5			1	5	3	22					1150-1700

The pottery from this site shows that there was limited activity here in the earlier part of the medieval period, probably the 12th century, but it then appears to have been abandoned until the post-medieval era, when there was sporadic activity.

Test Pit 3

		EMW		SHW		HG		CSW		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
3	1					1	4							9	38	1150-1900
3	2									2	11	1	4	7	23	1550-1900
3	3	1	5			1	3			2	14			13	46	1100-1900
3	4	2	2			5	12	2	3			1	1	3	6	1100-1900
3	6	5	33	1	7											1100-1200
3	7	1	6													1100-1200

The pottery for this site shows that there was fairly intense activity from the 12th – 14th centuries, but it was then abandoned until the post-medieval period, with little activity before the l8th and 19th centuries.

Test Pit 4

		RB		EMW		HG		CSW		GS		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
4	1	1	16	1	7							1	4	2	5	1800-1900
4	2											1	16	3	4	1550-1900
4	4									1	1	1	4	4	4	1500-1900
4	5											1	4			1550-1700
4	7					1	11									1150-1200
4	8							2	4							1400-1550

This test-pit produced a sherd of Roman pottery, showing that there was activity there at that time. The site then appears to have been abandoned until the medieval period, when there was low-level activity from the 12th – 14th century, then another phase of occupation in the 16th century. It then appears to have been abandoned until relatively recently.

Test Pit 5

		RB		EMW		SHW		HG		HW		BB		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
5	1																	2	14	1800-1900
5	2																	1	1	1800-1900
5	3			3	41			2	18	2	11			1	1	1	5	12	25	1100-1900
5	4	2	4	14	38	2	4	5	11	1	3	1	1							100-1300
5	5			9	39															1100-1200
5	6	1	24	1	1			3	9											100-1200
5	7			1	5	1	10													1100-1200

The Roman pottery from this site shows that it was occupied at that time, and then abandoned until the medieval era. There then seems to have been fairly intensive activity, probably settlement, from the 12th – 14th centuries after which there is little evidence of use until the 19th century.

12.1.6 2011 Results

Test Pit 1

		THT		EMW		SHW		HG		GRIM		HED		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1	1															2	10	1800-1900
1	2															23	53	1800-1900
1	3			1	8											20	33	1100-1900
1	4			13	42									4	51	12	34	1100-1900
1	5	2	17	13	40	1	3	2	8			2	2	4	5	4	9	900-1900
1	6	1	14	6	50	8	33	7	13	1	6	1	4					900-1350
1	7			16	73	2	5	3	14									1100-1200
1	8			14	32	2	4	8	62			2	6					1100-1350
1	9			11	90	1	5											1100-1200

The range of pottery types from this test-pit show that there were people living at the site from around the time of the Norman Conquest, and possibly earlier, until the 14th century. The site then seems to have been largely deserted until Victorian times.

Test Pit 2

		EMW		GRE		SS		SMW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
2	1									17	63	1800-1900
2	2									37	119	1800-1900
2	3			2	8			1	3	8	25	1550-1900
2	4	1	17	8	89	2	4			105	484	1100-1900
2	5			1	52					8	24	1550-1900

There was some activity at this site in the medieval period, possibly agriculture, but it does not seem to have been settled until the 16th century, and has been in use ever since.

Test Pit 3

		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
3	1											1	1	1800-1900
3	2											3	6	1800-1900
3	3							2	20	2	3	4	4	1550-1900
3	4							2	4					1550-1600
3	5	2	13			4	8	5	21					1100-1600
3	6			1	2									1200-1350

The pottery from this test-pit shows that people have been using the site since the 12th century, and probably more or less ever since. The quantity of pottery suggests it was marginal rather than a place of settlement, possibly a back-plot or similar.

Test Pit 4

		GS		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
4	1							5	22	1800-1900
4	2			2	4	1	2	9	32	1550-1900
4	3							16	72	1800-1900
4	4			3	10			10	18	1550-1900
4	5							1	2	1800-1900
4	6	1	4	1	8			1	1	1550-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval. It suggests that the site had marginal use throughout the post-medieval period, until the 19th century.

Test Pit 5

		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
5	1	1	12	1	3	6	10	1550-1900
5	2	2	16			11	33	1550-1900
5	3					6	26	1800-1900
5	4					6	20	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval. It suggests that the site had marginal use throughout the post-medieval period, until the 19th century.

12.1.7 2012 & 2013 Results

Test Pit 1

		SN		EMW		HG		PT		HED		CSW		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1	1					1	2									4	29	51	173	1150-1900
1	2															1	36	12	120	1550-1900
1	3			1	2			1	3	1	2							3	13	1100-1900
1	3a	1	1	2	5	1	2			1	5					1	9	12	55	900-1900
1	4			9	67	6	28			1	3	1	10	2	44	2	4			1100-1600

The range of pottery type from this test-pit shows that people were almost certainly living at this site from before the Norman Conquest to the present day.

Test Pit 2

		EMW		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
2	1							6	19	1800-1900
2	2			1	16	1	9	3	26	1550-1900
2	3			2	17			2	13	1550-1900
2	4			2	39			1	1	155-1900
2	5	2	5					2	35	1100-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, although two small sherds of medieval material were also present, suggesting that the site was probably fields at that time.

Test Pit 3

		HG		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
3	1	1	4					8	92	1150-1900
3	2							10	48	1800-1900
3	3			1	32	1	27	7	34	1400-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, although sherds of earlier material were also present, suggesting that the site was probably fields before that time.

12.2 Other Finds – Catherine Collins and Roberta Fulton

12.2.1 2006 Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM fragments x6 = 38g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g	clear bottle glass x8 = 30g, clear window glass x3 = 2g, red coloured flat glass x1 = 3g	iron nails x13 = 46g, padlock = 146g, unidentified metal object =6g	slate x1 = 24g, coal x46 = 168	animal bone x4 = 6g, button = <1g, small blue glass dog ornament = 3g
C. 2	CBM fragments x8 = 52g	clear bottle glass x5 = 21g, a small complete clear bottle = 17g, green bottle glass x3 = 23g, clear flat glass x2 = 2g, a green marble = 9g	iron nails x19 = 118g, a bullet = 3g, slag =29g	coal x8- = 102g, slate x3 =5g	concrete x3 = 29g, , animal bone x3 = 6g, a bottle stopper = 23g, snail shell x1 = 5g
C.3	tile and CBM fragments x8 = 157g	clear container glass x6 = 12g, green bottle glass x4 = 40g	iron nails x3 = 23g	coal x9 = 31g	snail shell x1 = 2g, cockle shell x2 = 2g, animal bone x3 = 15g
C.4	brick = 285g and CBM fragments x22 = 251g, clay pipe stem x 2 = 2g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = <1g	clear window glass x2 = 8g, clear container glass x2 = 2g		coal x10 =30g	concrete x2 = 77g, animal bone x5 = 14g, a gold star =<1g
C.5	CBM fragments x10 = 62g		iron nail x1 = 6g	worked flint x2 = 16g	concrete x1 = 14g, animal bone x1 = 1g
C.6				worked flint x1 = 46g	animal bone x2 = 4g
C.8				coal x2 =2g	

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	tile fragments x5 = 56g	clear flat glass x2 =1g	iron nails x4 = 20g	slate x2 = 20g, coal x1 = 1g, worked flint x2 =52g	animal bone x1 = 22g, snail shell x1 = 4g, concrete x2 = 28g
C. 2	CBM fragments x22 = 206g	clear container glass x3 = 11g	lump of iron x1 = 103g	coal x3 = 19g	concrete x2 = 156g, oyster shell x6 = 13g
C.3				burnt stone x1 = 15g, coal x3 = 4g	oyster shell x2 = 7g
C.4	tile/CBMx6 = 299g			coal x1 = 2g, flint? = 12g	oyster shell x3 = 29g, animal bone x3 = 43g
C.5	CBM fragments x1 = 6g		iron nails x2 = 33g	flint x1 = 11g	oyster shell x26 = 103g, animal bone x10 = 121g
C.6	CBM fragments x3 = 71g		slag x3 = 126,		animal bone x4 = 56g, oyster shell x4 = 24g, mussel shell x3 = 3g, snail shell x2 = 3g

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM fragments x4 = 50g	clear container glass x4 = 14g, clear window glass x11 = 28g	hammer head = 322g, iron nails x62 = 319g, scrap iron x8 = 98g, metal purse opener = 23g	burnt stone x1 = 22g, slate x3 = 16g	oyster shell x2= 5g, animal bone x3 = 10g, cremated bone x1 = <1g, floor lino? x2 = 2g
C. 2	CBM fragments x8 = 131g	clear bottle glass x3 = 14g, clear window glass x7 = 15g	iron nails x34 = 130g	coal x16 = 24g, slate x1 = 6g	animal bone x9 = 5g, oyster shell x1 =4g
C.3	CBM fragments x12 = 60g, clay pipe stem x 1 = 1g	a clear marble = 13g, clear container glass x5 = 12g	iron nails x30 = 154g, metal hinge = 11g, bottle screw top = 0g	coal x19 = 27g, slate x7 =19g	concrete x3 = 402g, animal bone x9 = 5g, oyster shell x5 = 10g, half a plastic button = <1g
C.4	clay pipe stem x4 = 9g, CBM fragments x18 = 352g, and large pieces of tile x6 = 735g	clear flat glass x4 = 8g, clear container glass x3 = 12g, green bottle glass x1 = 5g	iron nails x19 = 177g, scrap iron x5 = 311g	coal x27 = 44g, slate x2 = 3g	animal bone x11 = 43g, oyster shell x4 = 11g, blue plastic x1 = <1g, modern lino x1 = <1g
C.5	CBM fragments x20 = 266g, clay pipe stem x6 = 11g	clear container glass x1 = 7g, clear window glass x2 = 12g, green bottle glass x1 = 4g	iron nails x12 = 92g, scrap iron x10 = 241g, metal thimble = 4g	coal x16 = 137g	oyster shell x11 = 37g, animal bone x5 = 8g
C.6	clay pipe stem x9 = 17g, modern tile x1 = 25g, CBM fragments x3 = 12g	clear flat glass x3 = 6g	iron nails x5 = 34g, scrap iron x7 = 98g	slate x1 = 4g, coal x4 = 6g	oyster shell x24 = 158g, animal bone x3 = 21g
C.7	clay pipe stem x5 = 8g, CBM fragments x2 = 34g	clear flat glass x4 = 7g	iron nails x6 = 46g, scrap iron x1 = 59g	coal x4 = 13g	oyster shell x11 = 66g, animal bone x1 = <1g
C.8	clay pipe stem x14 = 27g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = 3g, tile x7 = 283g, CBM fragments x7 = 56g	blue container glass x1 = 10g, green container glass x1 = 4g, clear container glass x6 = 17g	metal button = 7g, iron nails x14 = 112g	slate x1 = 7g, coal x9 = 22g	oyster shell x1 = 4g, animal bone x1 = 5g, blue plastic x1 = 2g

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1		clear flat glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x4 = 21g	coal x8 = 22g	
C. 2	CBM fragments x3 = 37g	green container glass x3 = 28g	iron nails x4 = 26g	coal x9 = 24g, slate x3 = 29g, very round stone ball =27g	animal bone x8 = 13g, Green and clear plastic = 1g
C.3	CBM fragments x1 = 4g	green bottle glass x1 = 3g, clear flat glass x1 = 5g	iron nails x3 = 7g,unidentified metal object = 55g	flint x1 = 31g, coal x4 = 26g	animal bone x1 = 0g
C.4	brick and tile fragments x7 = 181g	green bottle glass x1 = 21g, clear container glass x2 = 1g	iron nails x3 = 7g, scrap iron x1 = 3g	coal x9 = 14g	animal bone x5 = 5g, oyster shell x2 = <1g, plastic x1 =1g
C.5	CBM fragments x7 = 337g	green bottle glass x1 = 7g	iron nail x1 = 4g	slate x1 = 21g	oyster shell x1 = 2g
C.6	CBM fragments x4 = 70g			coal x2 = <1g	oyster shell x1 = <1g

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	tile fragments x3 = 75g	green bottle glass x1 = 1g			animal bone x2 = 9g, oyster shell x1 = 6g
C. 2	CBM fragments x9 = 105g	clear flat glass x11 = 43g			animal bone x1 = 11g, oyster shell x1 = <1g, melted plastic = 2g
C.3	CBM fragments 22 = 244g	clear flat glass x4 = 11g, clear container glass x2 = 17g, green bottle glass x1 = 4g	spanner = 399g, iron nails x4 = 30g	coal x2 = 5g, flint x1 = 14g	animal bone x1 = 16g
C.4	CBM fragments x15 = 123g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g	clear flat glass x3 = 3g	iron nails x1 = 9g	flint x1 = 5g	
C.5	brick = 268g and CBM fragments x6 = 27g				

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x4 = 5g, CBM fragments x8 = 45g	orange bottle glass x1 = 5g, clear window glass x3 = 3g, green bottle glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x7 = 43g	coal x12 = 23g, slate x1 = 3g	
C. 2	CBM fragments x13 = 34g, clay pipe stem 1 = 5g	clear window glass x1 = 3g, clear container glass x3 = 11g, green bottle glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x10 = 140g, metal hinge = 8g	coal x13 = 26g	
C.3	CBM fragments x6 = 29g	clear container glass x4 = 10g, clear widow glass x2 = 1g	iron nails x5 = 21g	coal x14 = 18g	cockle shell x2 = 4g
C.4	clay pipe stem x1 = <1g, CBM fragments x5 = 104g	clear flat glass x2 = 6g, clear container glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x6 =41g	slate x1 = <1g, coal x4 = 12g, flint x1 =10g	animal bone x1 = <1g, cockle shell x1 = <1g, oyster shell x1 = 3g, blue plastic x3 = 1g
C.5	clay pipe stem x4 = 6g, CBM fragments x1 = 6g	clear container glass x2 = 10g, clear window glass x2 = 2g, green bottle glass x1 = 2g, orange bottle glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x4 = 46g, scrap iron x1 = 11g, small unidentified metal object = 5g	coal x4 = 11g, slate x1 = 6g, flint x1 =26g	sea shells x3 = 13g
C.6	CBM fragments x6 = 30g, clay pipe x2 = 4g				animal bone x3 = 4g

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1		clear window glass x2 = 4g, clear container glass x1 = 4g	iron nails x5 = 21g, unidentified metal object = 8g, scrap iron x1 = 10g	coal x8 = 17g, burnt stone? x1 = 4g	plastic button = <1g
C. 2	tile and CBM fragments x4 = 183g	orange glass x1 = 2g, clear bottle glass x4 = 18g, clear window glass x1 = 4g	iron nails x15 = 91g, scrap iron x2 = 58g, unidentified metal object = <1g, small flat metal ring = 1g	coal x41 = 91g, slate x6 = 12g, flint x2 =18g	animal bone x17 = 144g, concrete x8 = 144g, snail shells x3 = 10g, plastic handle with rusted metal blade still attached = 58g, bottle stopper = 19g, plastic x3 = 1g
C.3	piece of drain x2 = 594g, CBM x2 = 112g	clear window glass x3 = 10g, green bottle glass x1 = 3g	three large iron stakes = 776g, smaller iron nails x6 = 90g, scrap metal x5 = 107g, twisted metal wire =3g, unidentified metal object = 5g	coal x7 = 75g, slate x1 =11g	concrete x2 = 44g, animal bone x9 = 22g, milk bottle top = <1g, Perspex x1 = 5g, snail shell x2 = 3g
C.4		clear window glass x3 = 7g, clear bottle neck = 56g	large iron stake = 328g, iron nails x1 = 3g	slate x4 = 17g	concrete x1 = 27g, animal bone x1 = 2g, plastic flat ring = <1g
C.5	piece of a drain x2 = 443g	clear flat glass x3 = 6g	empty yellow modern tube of glue? =26g	coal x2 = 3g	animal bone x1 = 25g
C.7	tile fragment x1 = 6g	clear flat glass x1 = 2g	iron nail x1 = 1g	coal x3 = 5g	animal bone x1 = 4g, snail shell x3 = 5g

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM fragments x8 = 38g		metal button x1 = 2g	coal x3 = 1g, slate x1 = <1g, flint x1 = 2g	
C. 2	yellow brick = 1150g				
C.4	red CBM (flowerpot?) x11 = 104g	clear window glass x3 = 8g, green bottle glass x1 = 3g	iron nail x1 = 6g	slate x1 = 17g, flint x1 = 24g, coal x1 = <1g	
C.5	red CBM x2 = 29g	clear flat glass x1 = 1g	iron nail x1 = 12g		
C.6	CBM fragments x8 = 40g	clear flat glass x2 = 6g	iron nails x2 = 9g	coal x6= 153g	
C.7	CBM fragments x4 = 67g	clear flat glass x2 = 10g, green container glass x1 = 2g		flint x2 =7g	animal bone x4 = 4g
C.8	brick and CBM fragments x5 = 487g			flint x2 = 11g, coal x6 = 21g	

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1		clear window glass x3 = 8g, clear container glass x1 = 12g, orange bottle glass x1 = <1g	iron nails x3 = 13g, iron handle = 21g, metal tag with the number 'C-010' inscribed on it = 8g, bullet? = 2g	slate x1 = 6g, concrete x1 = 13g	animal bone x1 = 3g
C. 2	modern tile x5 = 280g, clay pipe stem x1= 1g	clear container glass x4 = 18g	scrap iron x2 = 200g, iron nails x3 = 22g, shotgun cartridge = 3g	coal x13 = 27g, slate x1 = 6g, flint x1 =21g	animal bone x1 = 1g
C.3	CBM fragments x5 = 32g, yellow tile x2 = 64g	green bottle glass x6g, clear container glass x1 = 1g, clear flat glass x3 = 16g	iron nails x1 = 13g	coal x12 = 51g, slate x1 = 7g	oyster shell x1 = 5g, animal bone x3 = 4g
C.4	clay pipe stem x 3 = 5g	green glass bottle stopper = 29g			animal bone x1 = 21g, small button = <1g, wooden domino piece = 3g
C.5		clear container glass x1 = 2g, green container glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x2 = 24g	slate x1 = 4g, coal x4 = 33g, flint x1 =32g	animal bone x1 = 13g, oyster shell x2 = 5g, snail shell 1 = 3g, white Perspex x1 = 2g
C.6	CBM fragments x1 = 15g, clay pipe stem x1 = 6g		a thin metal hoop =<1g	coal x1 = 7g, flint x2 = 52g	snail shell x1 = <1g, animal bone x2 = 1g
C.7	clay pipe stem x 3 = 3g, CBM fragments x2 = 43g	clear window glass x1 = 1g		coal x4 = 5g	mussel shell x2 = <1g
C.8				coal x2 = 5g	snail shells x2 = 11g, animal bone x1 = <1g
C.9				coal x3 = 10g, flint x1 = 1g	

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM fragments x1 = 5g	clear container glass x5 = 15g, green bottle glass x2 = 8g, clear flat glass x5 = 5g	iron nails x7 = 45g	coal x2 = 7g	animal bone x3 = 6g
C. 2	CBM fragments x2 = 24g, yellow tile x3 = 6g	clear flat glass x4 = 4g, clear container glass x1 = 3g, green bottle glass x1 = <1g, light blue container glass x1 = 19g, melted green glass x1 = 3g	iron nails x2 = 5g, metal button? = 4g, D shaped iron clasp? = 4g		animal bone x6 = 26g, concrete x1 = 31g
C.3		clear flat glass x8 = 24g, clear container glass x4 = 11g, dark green bottle glass x2 = 30g, dark blue container glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x2 = 9g, bullet? = 3g	flint x1 =3g	oyster shell x1 = 3g, button x1 = 1g

C.4	clay pipe stem x1 = 3g	clear flat glass x7 = 10g, clear container glass x1 = 8g, green bottle glass x2 = 6g	iron nails x6 = 40g, metal handle of a spoon? = 10g	flint x2 = 17g, slate pencil? = 1g, coal x1 = 1g	oyster shell x1 = 11g
C.5	clay pipe stem x 2 = 4g, clay pipe bowl fragment = <1g, CBM fragments x2 = 63g	clear flat glass x2 = 4g, green container glass x2 = 6g	iron nails x2 = 10g, scrap iron x2 = 20g, metal button/disc? = 9g		animal bone x3 = 5g
C.6			metal button =3g	coal x2 =3g	animal bone x4 = 19g,
C.7		clear container glass x1 = 6g, green bottle glass x2 = 2g	iron nails x1 = 9g		animal bone x5 = 6g, oyster shell x2 = <1g
C.8					oyster shell x2 = 18g, animal bone x11 = 43g
C.9				flint x1 = 5g	animal bone x4 = 27g

12.2.2 2007 Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	yellow CBM fragments x7 =29g	clear window x5 = 9g, clear container glass x9 = 48g, brown container glass 'MITED' x1 = 4g, cream glazed container glass corner x1 =42g	square head iron nail x5 = 43g, iron staple x2 = 36g, iron nails x4 = 8g, sheet of scrap iron x1 = 24g, slag x3 = 4g, iron peg spring x1 = 2g	slate x6 = 49g, burnt flint x1 = 10g, coal x4 =5g	blue plastic x5 = 4g, silver milk bottle lids x2 = <1g, coloured foil x1 = <1g, limpet x1 = <1g, snail shells x3 =2g, sea snail shell x1 =3g
C. 2	yellow CBM fragments x1 = 3g	creamy brown container glass x1 =4g, creamy blue container glass x2 = 2g, clear window glass x3 =2g, clear container glass x6=24g (1x 'NEN')	iron screw x2 =12g, iron nails x5 = 21g, slag x1 =32g, black painted metal button = <1g ('our owj mate'), scrap iron x2 =120g	slate x5 =15g, coal x4 =3g, burnt flint x2 = 7g	bone x2 =1g, blue plastic x1 =0g, limpet x1 =7g, snail shells x1 = <1g, silver milk bottle top x2 =<1g
C.4	yellow CBM fragments x5 = 10g, slightly burnt yellow modern brick fragment x1 = 36g, red CBM fragments x1 = <1g, clay pipe x1 =2g	clear container glass x4 =12g	iron nails x10 =26g, slag x9 = 8g, iron washer x1 =4g	flint x3 = 7g, slate x1 =5g, coal x44 =35g	burnt bone x1 =<1g, fresh water snail shells x1 = <1g, hazelnut shell x1 =<1g, bone x1 = <1g

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	yellow roof tile fragments x1 = 33g, yellow brick fragments x4 = 15g, curved red tile x2 = 37g, red CBM fragments x6 = 29g, red CBM and white mortar fragments x1 =44g, modern white glazed tile fragment x1 =<1g	degraded clear glass container fragments x2 = 10g, blue container glass x1 = <1g, green container glass x1 =3g, clear window glass x2 =3g	slag x2 =3g, square head iron nails x3 = 50g, iron jigsaw blade fragment x1 = 2g, aluminium buckle x1 = 2g, iron nails x4 =15g, iron screw plate (& 2 screws) = 5g, metal grill with round holes x1 =<1g	coal x88 = 153g, burnt flint x6 = 12g	irregular concrete fragment x1 = 157g, polystyrene x2 =<1g, fragments of concrete x2 = 68g, white mortar x1 = 26g, roofing felt x2=3g, plastic flower pot x2 =<1g, curved Perspex x2 = 2g, bone x2 = 2g, , calcite crystals x1 =5g, black plastic insulated copper wire x1= <1g, plastic label x1 = <1g, concrete and cement fragment of creamy glazed tile = 55g
C. 2	yellow CBM fragments x6 = 87g, red CBM fragments x15 = 65g, flat red tile fragments x1 =25g, clay pipe stem x1 =<1g	green container glass x3 = 10g, clear container glass x3 =29g, brown container glass x1 = 4g, clear window glass x2 = 2g, degraded glass x1 = 1g	square head iron nails x1 =3g, iron washer x1 = 10g	burnt flint x10 = 37g, coal x57= 61g, slag x1 =3g, flint flake x1 = <1g	silver milk bottle cap x1 = <1g, concrete fragments x2 = 106g
C.3	clay pipe stem x1 =2g, red CBM fragments x14 = 103g, glazed red CBM fragments x1 = 8g	clear container glass x3 =11g, degraded green container glass x1 =2g, clear window glass x1 =0g, degraded window glass x2 =2g, green container glass x4 = 8g	copper wiring component x1 =3g, square head iron nail x3 =10g, brass button back x1 =1g, brass ring x1 =3g, slag x4 = 31g, iron nails x6 = 20g, iron lump x1 =3g	slate x1 =2g, coal x1 =<1g	nail shells x1 = <1g
C.4	yellow CBM fragments x7 = 230g, red CBM fragments x18 = 206g, curved red tile fragments x2 = 95g	clear window glass x3 = 4g	iron object =81g, part of horseshoe? = 24g, square head iron nails x1 =17g, iron nails x2 =4g	coal x4 =15g, slate x2 =5g, flint flake x1 =<1g	concrete x1 =3g
C.5	yellow CBM fragments x16 = 718g, red CBM fragments x28 = 535g	degraded green container glass x1 =2g, clear window glass x1 =2g	square head iron nail x1 =39g, iron nails x2 =8g, metal sheet with nail =1g, folded sheet of scrap iron x1 = 8g	coal x3 =19g	concrete x2 =99g

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x1 =2g, red CBM fragments x5 =112g, curved red tile fragments x1 =67g, red glazed ceramic tile x2 = 101g, yellow CBM fragments x1 =20g, flat red tile fragments x1 =17g	clear window glass x6 = 20g, clear container glass x5 = 39g, green container glass x2 = 6g	iron screw x5 =22g, square head iron nails x6 =25g, iron hinge? object = 3g, brass hinge = 19g ('Brit Pat No. 374310, Brit Reg No. 766035'), iron nails x4 = 19g, slag x1 =3g, lump of metal x1 = 15g		oyster shell x2 =26g, blue reflective plastic button x1 =<1g, concrete x5 =67g, green material object with gauze pattern on reverse x1 =<1g

C. 2	curved red tile fragments x3 = 29g, flat red tile fragments x3 =11g, yellow CBM fragments x2 =4g, flat red tile x1 =24g, flower pot x2 = 18g, clay pipe stem x1 =3g	clear window glass x4 =93g, clear container glass x5 = 30g, ribbed green container glass base = 8g	iron nails x5 =53g, half an iron horse shoe = 57g, burnt material (possibly slag) x4 =110g, brass wire fixing x1 =4g	burnt flint x1 =2g	oyster shell x1 =15g
C.3	clay pipe bowl x2 and stem x1 = 9g, red CBM (flowerpot?) x16 = 34g, red flower pot fragments x5 =11g, tile x1 =84g, glazed cup base x1 = 161g	clear window glass x12 = 25g, clear molten glass x1 = 7g, clear container glass x3 =10g, degraded container glass x2= 5g	painted metal toy wheel x1 =9g, metal screw x1 =10g, iron nails x5 =56g, scrap iron x13 = 145g, slag x11 = 100g	slate x1 =3g	bone x2 =2g
C.4	curved red tile x2 =27g, flat red tile fragments x2 = 28g, red CBM fragments x1 =2g	clear container glass x3 = 89g, clear window glass x5 =6g	brass/copper cylinder x1 = 4g, iron fragments x36 = 174g		
C.5	red tile x1 =36g, clay pipe stem x1 =1g	green container glass x1 = 5g, clear wine glass (base of cup stem) x1=10g, clear container glass x1=2g, clear window glass x4 = 7g	scrap iron pieces x13 = 64g, crushed metal (brass?) x1 = 10g		snail shells x1 =<1g
C.6	red roof tile fragments x3 = 80g, red tile with black inside x1 =14g, clay pipe stem x3 =7g	green container glass x1 =2g, clear window glass x3 =8g	copper/brass rivet like objects x5 = 20g, crushed tea spoon = 6g, slag x2 =5g, scrap iron x21 = 159g		oyster shell x1 =1g,
C.7	clay pipe stem x4 = 8g (one with 'PAWSON CAMB' stamped along edge), curved red tile fragments x2 = 91g, flat red tile fragments x2 = 44g, red CBM fragments x2 = 2g, red and black sandwich tile fragment x1= 6g, red/orange/yellow CBM fragments x3 =103g	degraded container glass x3 = 51g, green container glass x1 =1g, clear window glass x3 =3g, clear container glass x1 =2g	iron nails x9 = 36g, iron band x1 =21g	flint x9 = 75g, coal x1 =4g	oyster shell x1 =<1g, concrete x1 =12g
C.8	clay pipe stem x2 = 6g, red brick fragments x2 = 93g, pink/cream brick fragment x1 = 20g	degraded green bottle glass x1 =3g	corroded iron nails x2 =20g, scrap iron x6 =71g		animal bone x1= <1g
C.9	yellow glazed floor tile x1 =209g		iron sheet x5 = 42g	slate x1 =1g	
C.20	flower pot x3 =26g	creamy blue opaque glass x2 =2g, thin white glass with circular holes x1 =<1g, clear window glass x4 =41g, moulded 'crystal' glass x2 =1g	slag x11 =55g, metal (brass) fragment with small holes x1 =2g, iron scraps x9 = 29g	coal x2 =18g	wood x1 =<1g, concrete x1 =17g, cream plastic ring x1 =<1g

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments (one has hole-roof tile) x4 =188g, curved red tile fragments x2 =78g, red CBM fragments x12 = 24g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x7 = 195g, pink/creamy flat tile? fragment x1 = 38g, modern reddish/grey brick fragment x1 =81g	green bottle glass x2 = 17g, clear window glass x17 = 46g, clear container glass x2 =11g, light blue container glass x2 =4g	square head iron nails x2 =21g, slag x1 =7g, corroded iron nails x3 =17g	coal x3 =10g, slate pencil x1 =<1g, slate x1 =7g	white plastic wrapping x3 = <1g, sea shell with small hole =1g, green wire = <1g, melted plastic x1 =4g, red plastic x1 =<1g, animal bone x1 =<1g
C. 2	curved red tile fragments x6 = 169g, flat red tile fragments x7 = 158g, red CBM fragments x31 = 128g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 =6g, clay pipe stem x2 = 3g	clear window glass x6 = 29g, clear container glass x7 = 11g, green bottle glass x1 =4g	aluminium? tin can lid = 4g, metal? button =1g ("BEST RING EDGE"), long iron nails x2 =57g, corroded iron nails x13 = 67g, part of thin small copper? ring = <1g, scrap iron x6 =8g	coal x19 = 41g, slate pencil x1 =4g, slate x1 =<1g	oyster shell x1 =4g, part of white plastic tag = <1g ("AGAPANTHUS"), snail shell x1 =2g, animal bone x6 =1g
C.3	clay pipe stem x2 =3g, modern drain fragments x1 =15g, dirty yellow flat tile fragments x6 = 106g, base of red flowerpot? x1 =8g, curved red tile fragments x2 = 107g, red CBM fragments x31 = 127g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 = 23g, clay pipe stem x1 =1g	clear glass bottle stopper = 14g, green bottle glass x1 =11g, clear window glass x11 =21g, clear container glass x3 =7g	iron nails x3 =25g, lumps of corroded iron x7 =25g	coal x31 = 94g	animal bone x3 =3g, burnt bone? x1 =<1g
C.20/21	flat red tile fragments x12 = 541g, curved red tile fragments x5 = 371g, red and grey 'sandwich' curved tile with circular hole = 99g, dirty yellow curved tile fragments x1 =52g, dirty yellow flat tile fragments x11 = 348g (one with hole-roof tile), red CBM fragments x7 =152g, pink/cream flat tile fragments x1 =39g, pink/cream CBM fragments x4 =34g, modern red and grey 'sandwich' tile fragments x2 = 60g	green bottle glass x2 =12g, clear window glass x12 = 18g	corroded iron nails x5 = 38g, part of a horseshoe = 35g, corroded iron lumps x2 =2g	coal x4 =5g, slate x1 =20g	animal bone x2 =1g
C.22	dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =12g, pinky/orange CBM fragments x3 = 24g, red CBM fragments x2 =1g		corroded iron nails x1 =16g		

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern red CBM fragments x8 = 11g, modern black brick fragment x1 =8g		metal pin badge "RMS PRETORIA CASTLE" Northern Irish cross with blue background (ship was in use between 1948-1965)	coal x1 =2g, slate x1 =1g, worked flint? x1 =3g	animal bone x1 =<1g
C. 2	dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =20g, red flowerpot? x2 = 13g, clay pipe stem x10 = 26g	green bottle glass x3 =8g, clear container glass x1 =10g, clear window glass x5 = 8g, degraded bottle glass x4 =4g	circular, slightly concave metal base of can? = 111g, metal screw x1 =4g, long metal pin =6g, flat small rectangular metal plate =7g (like a military dog tag), corroded iron nails x8 =30g, folded lead? =14g	slate x11 = 43g	snail shell x3 =7g, sea shell x1 = 7g, burnt bone? x1 =1g
C.3	clay pipe bowl fragment x1 =3g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g, red CBM fragments x3 =27g, yellow CBM fragments x3 =2g	degraded window glass x1 =1g, green bottle glass x2 =10g	corroded iron nails x5 =29g	slate x9 = 40g, burnt stone x1 =3g	burnt bone x1 =0g, oyster shell x2 =2g
C.4	red CBM fragments x4 =28g, flat red tile fragments x1 =5g, yellow CBM fragments x1 =2g, creamy/pink CBM fragment x1 =5g			slate x2 =3g	
C.5	clay pipe stem x3 =7g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 =7g, red CBM fragments x5 =9g	clear window glass x1 =2g	iron nails x5 =17g	waste flint flake? x1 =<1g	snail shell fragments x1 =<1g, oyster shell fragments x1 =1g
C.6	clay pipe stem x1 =2g,clay pipe bowl x1 =10g				corroded iron nails x2 =13g, lump of corroded iron x1 =12g

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x2 = 108g, red CBM fragments x39 = 323g, dirty yellow flat tile fragments x5= 182g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x11 =263g, modern black and yellow CBM fragment x1 =68g, red brick fragments x5 = 964g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g	degraded container glass x3 =18g, green container glass x1 =<1g, clear container glass x1 =7g	foil (milk bottle lids) x2 =<1g, thin strip of metal? =<1g, corroded iron nails x1 =1g	coal x15 =38g	orange plastic x1 =<1g, concrete x1 =3g, lumps of mortar x3 = 176g, oyster shell x2 =10g

C. 2	thin red brick fragment =509g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x8 = 782g, red CBM fragments x157 = 2824g, dirty yellow flat tile x9 = 555g, red brick and mortar x4 =364g, yellow/pink CBM fragments x13 = 174g, pinky/yellow flat tile fragments x1 =44g, possible slightly burnt brick? = 118g	clear window glass x3 =2g, degraded bottle glass x5 =14g, clear container glass x1 =1g		coal x26 = 42g, slate x1 =4g, worked building stone = 427g	oyster shell x2 =10g, mortar x4 =54g
C.3	red brick fragments x6 = 193g	degraded container glass x2 =2g, clear container glass x1 =<1g	iron nails x1 =2g, corroded iron lumps x3 =3g	coal x26 = 37g	
C.4	red CBM fragments x2 =5g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =1g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =7g		iron nails x4 = 72g	coal x4 = 10g	

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	dirty yellow corner brick fragment x1 = 230g, red CBM fragments x3 =4g	clear window glass x3 =2g, green bottle glass x2 =9g	modern nails x1 =<1g, corroded iron nails x5 = 8g	coal x1 =1g	snail shell x1 =10g, lump of melted plastic = 3g, mussel shell fragment x1 =1g, grey plastic 'rounded bar' with yellow sticker: logo with L754 10M A =<1g, animal bone x1 =<1g
C. 2	dirty yellow CBM fragments x16 = 31g, red CBM fragments x1 = 4g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 =<1g	clear window glass x3 =4g, clear container glass x4 =7g	corroded iron hook = 2g, corroded iron nails x7 = 30g		
C.3	dirty yellow flat tile fragment x1 =170g, red CBM fragments x23 =42g, clay pipe stem x2 =5g, pot x4=8g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x 2 =4g	clear window glass x1 =<1g	corroded iron nails x4 =18g, corroded lumps of iron x4 = 3g		snail shell fragments x7 =2g
C.4			corroded lumps of iron x5 =8g	slate x1 =<1g, coal x1 =1g	mussel shell fragments x3 =3g
C.5					snail shell fragments x3 =5g, sea shell fragments x1=1g, animal bone x1 =<1g, concrete x1 =<1g

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	dirty yellow CBM fragment x1 =10g	clear window glass x7 = 8g, clear container glass x1 = 9g	aluminium rounded metal ring = 3g, iron nails x2 =10g	coal x8 = 18g, slate x1 =4g,	grey plastic wrapper x1 =<1g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x2 =6g	clear container glass x2 =3g, clear window glass x3 =14g	pink foil milk bottle lid x1 =<1g	coal x7 = 1g, slate x1 =2g	
C.3		clear window glass x1 =2g	rounded metal ring = 8g, golden leaf design in semi-circle (half lost) pin =2g, corroded iron nails x3 = 17g	coal x16 =22g	animal bone x1 =2g
C.4	clay pipe bowl fragment x1 =2g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x5 =5g	clear window glass x7 = 8g, clear container glass x3 =6g	copper? pin = <1g, corroded iron nails x3 = 18g	coal x14 = 23g, possible waste flint x1 =5g	snail shell x1 =1g, oyster shell x2 = 17g, melted plastic? x1 =2g
C.5	dirty yellow CBM fragments x4 = 6g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 =<1g	degraded container glass x1 =3g	oval shaped metal ring =2g	coal x2= 3g	oyster shell x1 =3g, animal bone x1 =1g
C.6				waste flint? x1 =3g	

12.2.3 2008 Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x2 = 3g, pale red CBM fragments x2 = 18g, salmon pink tile fragment (faint striations on smooth side, 15mm thick) = 56g, fragments of yellow tile (one side smooth with faint striations) x3 = 60g, small grey tile fragment x1 = 3g, large fragment curved ret tile (193x120x20mm thick) = 791g, handmade red brick fragment (corner piece with few flint/stone inclusions – 155mmx70mm) = 386g, large brick fragment (pale red inside with smooth yellow outer edge, likely handmade – 160x95x52mm thick) = 1063g, CBM fragments (likely handmade) = 45g	clear window glass x1 = 2g, clear container glass x2 = 9g	coal/cinder x2 = 50g, iron nail x1 = 4g, small iron nails x1 = 2g	slate x6 = 18g	
C. 2	slightly curved yellow roof tile fragments x3 = 53g, flat yellow tile (probably handmade) x1 = 38g, pale red CBM fragments x3 = 12g	clear window glass x1 = 0g, clear container glass x1 = 5g	slag x1 = 24g, unidentified metal object (lead) x1 = 4g, iron nails x3 = 18g	slate x6 = 8g, coal x5 = 16g, struck waste flint x2 = 5g	snail shell x1 = 2g, tooth x1 = 1g, concrete x1 = 34g
C.4	curved dirty yellow roof tile x1 = 62g, red CBM fragments x1 = 8g	fragments of green bottle neck glass x1 = 15g	unidentified iron thin rusted metal objects x5 = 6g		
C.5	red tile fragment x1 = 8g, dirty yellow/grey CBM fragments x2 = 50g, yellow tile fragments x3 = 16g	clear window glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x2 = 7g		

C.6					oyster shell x1 = 3g
C.20	curved yellow roof tile fragments x2 = 17g, yellow CBM fragments x1 = 4g				

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1				slate x1 = <1g, waste flint x1 = 7g	oyster shell x1 = 3g
C. 2	pale red CBM fragments x4 = 24g, yellow CBM fragments x2 = 7g	clear window glass x1 = <1g, clear container glass x1 = 4g, dark green bottle glass x2 = 14g	iron nails x7 = 33g, iron ring (55mm diameter) = 35g, large thick curved iron pin = 26g	slate x5 = 43g, coal x2 = 2g	snail shells x1 = 12g
C.3	red tile fragments (thin – probable roof tiles, not handmade) x5 = 284g, yellow CBM fragments x12 = 319g, yellow tile fragments x3 = 115g, red CBM fragments x8 = 151g, pale red brick fragment (corner brick – 84x72x62mm thick) = 431g, clay pipe stem x1 = <1g	green bottle glass x1 = 103g, dark green bottle glass x3 = 12g, clear container glass x2 = 6g, clear window glass x1 = 2g	think iron bolts x2 = 39g	slate x2 = 2g, unworked stone (quite flat with traces of mortar present – used in building) x1 = 165g	oyster shell with round hole through it = 14g, irregular lumps of chalky mortar x9 = 502g
C.4	clay pipe stem x2 =4g, red CBM fragments x4 = 43g, yellow CBM fragments x1 = 2g	clear window glass x2 = 2g	slag x1 = 5g, thin iron unidentified object x1 = 1g	coal x2 = 5g	
C.5	red slightly curved roof tile (probably not handmade) x1 = 53g, red CBM fragments x2 = 8g			coal x8 = 12g	fragment of oyster shell x1 = 2g
C.6	pale red CBM fragments x4 = 7g, fragment of clay pipe bowl x1 = <1g, yellow CBM fragments x4 = 15g	clear window glass x3 = 3g	iron nails x1 = 10g	coal x6 = 6g, slate x1 = 4g, burnt stone x1 = 5g	

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragment x1 = 29g				
C. 2	yellow CBM fragments x3 = 40g, yellow flat tile fragments x1 = 133g, red flat tile fragment x3 = 38g, clay pipe stem x1 = 3g, flat yellow CBM fragment x1 = 1g	dark black (stained?) glass x7 = 7g, light brown (stained?) flat glass x1 = <1g	iron nails x7 = 87g, slag x1 = 2g		
C.3	yellow brick fragments x2 = 757g	black and light brown flat glass (stained?) x4 = 4g	iron nails x5 = 14g, slag x9 = 127g	coal x2 = 3g	
C.4	red CBM fragment x1 = 2g		slag x11 = 82g	coal x3 = <1g, builder's stone x1 = 6g	

C.6		dark black glass x1 = 1g	slag x4 = 33g, iron nails x1 = 4g	coal x4 = 2g	
C.7	red/white CBM fragments x1 = 16g			waste flint x1 = 2g	
C.8			slag x2 = 8g		snail shells x7 = 31g
C.20			slag with flint x1 = 18g, iron nails x1 = 4g	coal x1 = <1g	oyster shell x1 = 9g
C.21				flint x1 = 3g	

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	yellow CBM fragments x2 = 77g, pink/red CBM fragments x6 = 87g, flat red tile x1= 4g, grey flat tile x1 = 2g	clear window glass x1 = 5g, clear container glass (including base) x2 = 50g	slag x2 = 9g, lump cylindrical shaped iron object (use unknown) = 69g, iron nails x1 = 3g	coal x77 = 184g, waste flint x2 = 6g, slate (with a small hole) x1 = 30g	mortar x2 = 28g
C. 2	yellow CBM fragments x7 = 50g, grey CBM fragments x1 = 37g, pink/red CBM fragments x8 = 31g	clear container glass x1 = 8g, clear window glass x2 = 17g	thin sheet of flat metal x1 = <1g, iron nails x2 = 8g, scrap metal x3 = 7g	coal x88 = 231g	oyster shell x1 = 2g, asbestos x1 = 4g, snail shell x1 =3g, animal bone x2 =2g
C.3	large/medium pink tile fragments x1 = 62g, large/medium grey CBM fragment x1 = 116g, red/pink small CBM fragments x4 = 9g, yellow CBM fragments x2 = 4g, brown CBM tile fragment x1 = 6g	clear glass container fragments x4 = 55g	slag x1 =27g	coal x11 = 17g	
C.4	yellow CBM fragments x4 = 115g, red/pink CBM tile fragments x8 = 14g, pink CBM fragment x1 = 11g	clear container glass x5 = 11g, clear window glass x1 = <1g	iron nails x17 = 64g	coal x14 = 24g	oyster shell x4 = 31g, mussel shell x10 = 10g, modern concrete fragment x1 = 10g, animal bone x3 = 8g
C.5	large yellow CBM fragments of tile x3 = 315g, red/pink CBM fragment x6 = 25g		iron nails x5 = 51g		oyster shell x8 = 34g, mussel shell x9 = 10g, animal bone x3 = 12g
C.6	red CBM fragments x2 = 17g, large red tile fragments x1 = 170g	clear container glass x2 = 2g	slag x1 = 2g, iron nails x1 = 12g		oyster shell x3 = 31g, mussel shell x3 = 5g, animal bone x3 = 3g
C.7	red brick x3 = 72g		iron nails x4 = 23g, possible iron buckle?? = 8g	coal x1 =<1g	oyster shell x1 = 9g, mussel shell x3 = 4g, animal bone x4 = 3g
C.8	yellow CBM fragments x5 = 347g, red brick x1 = 299g				

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	yellow CBM fragments x3 = 52g, red/pink CBM fragments x10 = 141g, clay pipe stem x3 = 5g	clear window glass x2 = 7g, clear container glass x2 = 7g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 4g	iron nails x25 = 92g, scrap iron x1 = 8g	slate x2 = 4g	asbestos 1 =4g

C. 2	clay pipe x2 = 4g, flat red tile x1 = 369g, flat dark tile x1 = 23g, curved red roof tile x3 = 95g, large flat yellow tile x2 = 287g, yellow CBM fragments x12 = 199g, yellow flat roof tile (with hole) x1 = 57g, red brick x2 = 265g, red CBM fragments x 72 = 297g, modern drain fragments x2 = 75g, light green glazed modern tile x2 = 12g, modern white glazed tile x2 = 53g, yellow glazed tile x5 = 203g	clear window glass x16 = 28g, clear curved container glass x58 = 210g, clear curved decorated container glass x8 = 34g, light green container glass x23 = 102g, dark blue/purple container glass x10 = 84g, light brown/orange container glass x5 = 6g, blue greenish yellow glass fragment x1 = 4g	iron nails x135 = 479g, scrap iron (including part of a horseshoe) x3 = 40g, silver hall marked spoon handle x1 = 5g, metal door hook = 6g, metal button x1 = 1g, metal hollow top x1 = 0g, foil sheet x1 = 1g, metal bell x2 = 149g	coal x16 = 26g, slate x2 = 5g	oyster shell x2 = 7g, modern plastic bottle cap x1 = 2g, blue plastic fragment x1 = 1g, concrete x4 = 96g, asbestos x1 = 19g, unidentified black object = 5g, animal bone x2 = 16g
C.3	modern yellow tile x1 = 52g, yellow CBM fragments x4 = 70g, dark tile x1 = 9g, red curved tile fragments x3 = 15g, pink curved tile fragments x1 = 10g, red CBM fragments x6 = 81g, clay pipe stem x2 = 5g	, light brown container glass x4 = 20g, light brown glass bottle neck = 8g, black/brown container glass x12 = 163g, light green bottle glass x24 = 216g, dark green container glass x4 = 14g, clear container glass x35 = 14g, clear window glass x6 = 18g, clear glass bottle neck x2 = 47g	fragment of iron horseshoe x2 = 59g, iron nails x15 = 100g, scrap iron x4 = 43g, metal rod and hoop (use unknown) x1 = 20g, decorated fragment of metal x1 = 2g, thin flat sheet of copper = <1g, metal button x1 = 2g	slate x1 = 6g, coal x3 = 9g	concrete x1 = 77g, burnt paper fragments? = 1g
C.4	red CBM fragments x 5 = 134g, grey CBM fragments x2 = 30g, modern drain pipe fragment x1 = 16g, grey tile x1 = 31g, clay pipe stem x2 = 6g	clear container glass x26 = 88g, clear window glass x3 = 4g, light green container glass x8 = 67g, dark brown container glass x3 = 17g, dark brown bottle neck x1 = 3g, light green bottle neck x1 = 3g, light brown container glass x3 = 14g, decorated/grooved clear glass x2 = 14g, square clear glass base with markings = 41g, complete light green glass bottle = 86g	iron nails x4 = 32g, fragment of horse shoe x3 = 45g, thin sheet of metal = <1g, slag x2 = 19g, fragment of square iron? = 12g	coal x13 = 26g	animal bone x1 = 6g
C.5	red/pink CBM fragments x3 = 90g	clear container glass x2 = 2g, light brown container glass x2 = 73g		coal x1 = <1g	Perspex x1 = <1g
C.6	red CBM fragments x2 = 49g				

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	modern green glazed tile x1 = 12g, red CBM fragments x1 = 14g	clear window glass x1 = 1g, clear container glass x1 = 2g	silver foil x2 =<1g, iron nails x1 = 9g, metal ring/hoop = 4g	coal x1 = 4g	
C.3	clay pipe stem x1 = 2g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = <1g, red CBM fragments x4 = 15g, light pink flat tile fragment x1 = 5g	clear window glass x6 = 21g, clear container glass x2 = 7g, clear bottle neck glass x1 = 8g, light green bottle glass x1 = 4g, dark green bottle glass x1 =1 g	iron nails x1 = 9g	waste flint x1 = 3g	modern orange plastic tag/label with writing = <1g
C.4	pink CBM fragment x1 = 3g	clear container glass x1 = <1g	green metal curved object (use unknown) = 3g	coal x5 = 7g	

C.5			iron nails x3 = 33g	coal x4 =5g	mussel shell x2 =2g
C.6				burnt stone x1 = 9g	snail shell x2 = 12g, mussel shell x2 = <1g
C.7					snail shell x1 = <1g
C.8					snail shell x2= 6g, plaster? fragment x1 = 5g

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	white/yellow CBM fragments x27 = 178g, red CBM fragments x11 = 172g, red curved CBM fragments x1 = 4g	light green container glass x2 = 74g, dark brown container glass x1 = 2g, clear window glass x3 = 5g, flat opaque window glass x3 = 5g, clear bottle neck x1 = 3g	two pence coin = 7g, scrap metal x1 = 24g, metal wire x2 = 3g, iron nails x1 = 22g, metal T shaped object x1 = 6g	coal x27 = 36g	green modern string x1 = <1g, bit of modern plastic label =<1g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x13 = 104g, curved red CBM fragments x3 = 54g, yellow/white tile fragments x5 = 557g, yellow/white CBM fragments x6 = 39g	green container glass x1 = <1g, brown bottle glass x1 = <1g, clear window glass x23 = 53g, clear container glass x11 = 38g, clear bottle neck x1 = 10g, glass marbles x2 = 9g	thin metal sheet x4 = 1g, iron nails/bolts x20 = 87g, half a metal ring/hoop x1 = <1g, broken metal gun handle x1 = 10g	coal x4 = 10g, waste flint x1 = 11g	oyster shell x1 =5g
C.3	red CBM fragments x20 = 65g, pink flat tile fragments x1 = 88g, red roof tile x3 = 377g, yellow tile fragments x2 = 78g, clay pipe stem x1 =3g	clear container glass x4 = 14g, clear window glass x6 = 17g, blue container glass x1 = 0g, green bottle base with markings = 18g	iron nails x9 = 50g	coal x1 = <1g	cement x1 = 7g
C.4	red brick fragments x3 = 741g, flat red CBM fragments x7 = 21g, clay pipe stem x1 = 3g, modern drain fragment x1 = 4g	clear container glass x3 = 14g, clear window glass x4 = 10g, light brown container glass x2= 7g, bent opaque white glass x1 = 12g	iron nails x4 = 21g, iron hook (possible horse shoe) x1 = 10g	slate x3 = 52g	circular plastic object (use unknown) x1 = 2g
C.5	yellow/white brick x1 = 304g, red CBM fragments x7 =1 30g, black CBM fragments x1 = 39g, clay pipe stem x3 = 5g	clear container glass x2 = 1g, clear window glass x2 = 2g	iron nails x7 = 26g		animal bone x1 = 2g
C.6	yellow brick fragment x1 = 235g, yellow tile fragments x4 = 121g, iron nails x7 = 54g, small red CBM fragments x13 = 50g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g	dark green bottle glass x2 = 7g, clear window glass x1 = 1g	slag? x1 = 42g		white plastic x1 = <1g

C.7	small red CBM fragments x2 = 1g, large red brick x3 = 1817g, large pink brick x3 = 2000g plus, large yellow brick x1 = 1035g		iron nails x2 = 18g		

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x1 = 34g	clear container glass x1 = 8g, clear window glass x2 = 13g			
C. 2	yellow CBM fragments x6 = 209g, red CBM fragments x9 = 78g, dark brown/black CBM fragments x1 = 4g, clay pipe stem x1 = 5g	clear window glass x15 = 30g, light blue container glass x2 =21g, light blue glass bottle base = 12g, clear container glass x3 = 7g, clear glass bottle neck = 19g	iron nails x1 = 6g, scrap metal x1 = 7g	coal x10 = 22g, burnt flint x2 = 5g	oyster shell x2 = 5g, animal bone x1 = 5g
C.3	red flat tile fragments x6 = 75g, red curved CBM fragments x2 = 102g, yellow CBM fragments x21 = 776g, modern drain fragments x2 = 40g, pink CBM fragment x1 = 4g	clear container glass x9 = 10g	iron nails x8 = 44g, scrap metal x3 = 25g, thin metal sheet x1 = <1g, metal clasp with marking x1 = 12g, coin (Roman?) = 4g	coal x58 = 102g, slate x4 = 50g	oyster shell x2 = 25g,
C.4	pink/yellow CBM fragments x6 = 288g, red CBM fragments x8 = 65g, white CBM fragments x4 = 18g	clear window glass x3 = 7g, large curved light blue/green container glass x2 = 68g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x2 = 11g, iron hook x1 = 117g	coal x12 = 25g	oyster shell x4 = 16g, burnt plastic x2 = <1g
C.5	yellow CBM fragments x4 = 13g, red CBM fragments x4 = 9g	dark green bottle glass x2 = 22g, light blue/green bottle glass x8 = 75g, clear container glass x2 = 2g, clear window glass x8 = 23g, light blue/green bottle neck x1 = 46g	scrap metal x4 = 48g, iron nails/bolts x5 = 22g, bent wire x2 = 6g	coal x77 = 112g, slate x4 = 44g	charcoal x14 = 5g, concrete x1 = 132g, oyster shell x3 =8g
C.6	yellow CBM fragments x2 = 44g, red CBM fragments x3 = 17g	light green bottle glass x1 = 2g	iron bolt x1 = 14g, wire = 3g	coal x14 = 32g, slate x3 = 58g	oyster shell x2 = 17g
C.7	red CBM fragment x1 = 13g, white/yellow CBM fragment x6 = 21g			coal x10 = 13g	

12.2.4 2010 Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x1 =<1g		corroded iron nails x1 =5g	coal x3 =3g	nut shells x2 =2g, plastic x1 =2g, blue plastic x1 =<1g, red plastic x1 =<1g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x6 =10g, flat red tile fragment and mortar =9g	clear flat glass x1 =2g, clear container glass x1 =<1g	small corroded iron nails x1 =4g	coal x3 =4g	
C.3	flat red tile fragments x2 =35g, red and yellow CBM fragment x1 =6g			coal x1 =30g	snail shell fragment x 1 =<1g, mortar x3 =2g
C.4	dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 =2g,yellow and red flat tile fragment x5 =32g	clear container glass x1 =3g, clear flat glass x1 =2g	corroded iron scraps x2 =8g		
C.5		clear flat glass x1 =1g, degraded green bottle glass x1 =5g		waste flint? x1 =13g	
C.7	clay pipe stem x1 =2g, red CBM fragments x3 =53g				

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x1 =45g, red CBM fragments x1 =5g, dirty yellow tile fragments x2 =58g	clear flat glass x2 =5g	corroded iron nails x1 =11g, corroded modern iron nails x7 =49g	coal x4 =11g	concrete x6 =560g
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x1 =33g		modern nails x1=7g	sand stone? x1 =385g, slate x1 =3g	
C.3	flat red tile fragments x1 =29g, yellow/orange CBM fragments x2 =16g	clear container glass x2 =2g	corroded iron bolt =30g, corroded iron nails x4 =21g	small rectangular flat piece of sandstone? =38g, coal x1=<1g	
C.4	clay pipe bowl fragment x1 =1g, clay pipe stem x5 =6g	green bottle glass x1 =<1g	corroded iron scraps x1 =5g, corroded iron nails x1 =5g	coal x7 =4g, slate x1 =1g	
C.5	red CBM fragments x1 =2g				
C.7				sand stone? x2 =30g	

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x1 =2g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 =16g, dirty yellow flat tile fragments x1 =44g, pinky/orange CBM fragments x2 =13g, red CBM fragments x8 =21g	green bottle glass x3 =16g, clear flat glass x2= 16g	corroded iron nails x7 =46g, U shaped metal pin =1g, corroded iron scraps x3 =10g	coal x15 =29g, slate x1 =<1g	concrete x1=13g
C. 2	cream CBM fragment x1 =13g, red CBM fragments x4 =6g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 =10g	clear flat glass x3 =6g, clear container glass x1 =3g	corroded iron nails x5 =37g, corroded iron scraps x3 =16g, silver aluminium strip =<1g	coal x7 =6g, slate x2=8g	black rubber? =5g,concrete x1 =24g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x2 =50g, red CBM fragments x11 =65g, clay pipe stem x1 =3g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x6 =26g	green bottle glass x2 =7g, clear container glass x2=8g, clear flat glass x2 =2g	slag x2 =27g, corroded iron nails x4 =17g, metal hook – would attach to a door for a simple lock =2g	coal x15=42g	concrete? x1 =16g
C.4	red CBM fragments x5 =7g, clay pipe stem x1 =1g, flat red tile fragments x1 =13g, pinky/orange CBM fragments x1 =7g	green bottle glass x1 =22g		coal x14 =13g	wooden? button =1g, concrete? x1 =7g,
C.5	red CBM fragments x6 =9g, pinky/orange CBM fragments x1 =2g	degraded flat glass x1 =<1g	corroded iron nails x2 =7g	coal x5=4g, flat smooth brown stone and mortar =37g	oyster shell x1 =1g
C.6				flat sandstone x1 =161g, coal x1 =<1g	
C.7				coal x2 =2g	

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =2g	green bottle glass x1 =<1g	corroded modern iron nails x3 =9g	coal x17 =59g, slate x1 =26g	
C. 2	dirty yellow CBM fragments x5 =17g	clear flat glass x5 =19g, half a white and green glass marble =4g, clear container glass x3 =22g, green bottle glass x1 =1g	silver foil milk bottle lid =<1g, corroded modern nails x6 =37g, corroded iron nails x17 =56g, corroded scrap plates of iron x9 =69g, basal screw part of a light bulb =1g, corroded iron scraps x8 =10g, slag x3 =23g	coal x54 =298g, slate x2 =11g, burnt stone x1 =5g	tarmac like substance x9 =216g, snail shell fragments x4 =1g, concrete x2 =9g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x1 =47g, red CBM fragments x5 =21g		corroded iron nails x1 =4g, corroded iron scraps x9 =12g	coal x4 =12g, slate x1 =2g, waste flint? x1 =2g	

C.4	red CBM fragments x3=8g	green bottle glass x1 =13g, clear flat glass x5 =5g, clear container glass x12 =54g	slag x5 =415g, large metal rim =46g, corroded iron scraps x6 =3g	coal x1 =<1g, slate x1=<1g	
C.5		clear container glass x11 =32g	slag x1 =16g, corroded iron nails x1 =3g, corroded iron scraps x1 =<1g		
C.6		clear container glass x5 =13g	corroded iron scraps x1 =1g, corroded iron nails x3 =22g		oyster shell fragments x1 =<1g
C.7		clear container glass x1 =21g, corroded iron nails x2 =11g			
C.8				flint blade? =8g	

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x2=4g	green bottle glass x3 =7g, clear container glass x2 =5g	corroded iron nails x2 =28g, flat silver metal plate with attaching pegs – back plate of a pocket watch? =11g	slate x2 =86g, coal x1 =3g, flint core? x1 =18g	
C. 2	red CBM fragments x1 =6g, yellow and black in centre brick fragment =590g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 =2g, red brick fragment =433g	green bottle glass x1 =4g	corroded iron nails x2=5g	slate x6 =7g, burnt stone x1 =14g	
C.3	yellow CBM fragment x2 =319g, red CBM fragments x1 =143g		corroded iron nails x10 =54g, small triangular plate of metal =7g, metal button =2g	slate x2=11g	
C.4			corroded iron nails x2 =7g		
C.5	orange/yellow flat tile fragment x1 =4g				
C.6	dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =5g				snail shell x1 =<1g, shell fragment x1 =<1g
C.7	red CBM fragments x1 =4g				

12.2.5 2011 Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem =1g		thin metal hook =18g, metal clasp =3g, metal component – top half moves around a hollow bottom =4g	slate =8g	pink plastic fragment =<1g, blue plastic fragment =<1g, shell x3 =1g,
C. 2	clay pipe stem =5g, red CBM =10g	flat clear glass x7 =7g, curved clear glass x3 =9g	metal circular hoop with attachment =4g, corroded metal nails x10 =35g, corroded metal hook =15g, circular corroded metal fragment =<1g, handmade nails x3 =6g	slate x2 =2g, burnt flint =2g	bone x6 =10g
C.3	red CBM =11g, clay pipe stem =1g, yellow CBM =3g, tile =7g, brick fragment =60g	curved green glass =8g, flat clear glass x4 =3g	circular metal cap =5g, metal circular object =5g, corroded nail x12 =107g, corroded metal fragment =12g, handmade nail =5g	flint =1g, slate =2g	blue glass/Perspex =14g
C.4	clay pipe stem x4 =11g, red CBM x5 =39g, red flat tile =33g, yellow flat tile =38g, yellow CBM x2 =4g	curved clear glass x2 =4g, flat clear glass =<1g	corroded metal nails x8 =47g	slate x2 =3g, worked flint =6g	charcoal =2g, bone x11 =25g
C.5	clay pipe stem =2g, red CBM =6g		corroded metal nail =8g, circular metal smooth ball =8g	slate x2=<1g	bone x12 =22g
C.6			corroded metal fragment =3g		shell =1g, bone x5 =31g
C.7				worked flint =1g, burnt flint =1g	bone x2 =6g, oyster shell x1 =2g, shell x2 =<1g
C.8			corroded metal nail? =6g		bone x12 =54g, shell x2 =2g
C.9					bone x5 =29g, shell =<1g

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem =3g	clear flat glass x4 =10g, curved clear glass x4 =4g, curved blue glass x2 =<1g, curved green glass =<1g	corroded metal nail =8g	slate x2 =8g	mortar =40g, bone =<1g, plaster x2 =4g

C. 2	red tile =23g, part of a red ceramic pipe =22g, flat green tile =1g	part of a bottle neck =39g, clear flat glass x11 =14g, clear curved glass x5 =29g, curved green glass x7 =5g, curved brown glass =2g	fragment of scrap metal =2g, corroded metal nail x6 =38g, silver metal long thin component =9g	slate x8 =40g	small coloured plastic broken objects (star etc.) x6 =4g, brown plastic thin sheeting =<1g, white plastic fragments x5 =2g, charcoal =<1g, mortar x6 =71g, black plastic fragments x2 =2g, wooden block =8g, pieces of string x3=<1g, fabric/paper fragments x14 =1g, curved brown plastic fragment =4g
C.3	clay pipe stem =1g, red CBM x5 =25g, yellow CBM x4 =77g	flat clear glass x4 =36g, curved clear glass x4 =22g, flat green glass =1g	corroded metal nails x16 =83g, twisted metal =7g, small metal ring =<1g, handmade nail =7g	slate x725g	bone x5 =9g, toy chair wheel =60g, plastic tire with wire (freezer bag tie) =<1g, charcoal x16=67g
C.4	red CBM x8 =37g, red tile x4 =106g, clay pipe stem x2 =7g, yellow CBM x2 =35g	curved clear glass x26 =75g, flat clear glass x11 =25g, curved green glass x5 =16g	corroded metal nails x3 =55g, corroded metal lock (padlock) =168g	burnt stone x4 =65g, oblong stone shaped fragment =19g, slate x6 =70g, worked flint =13g	bone x9 =102g, plastic 'party popper' container =5g, oyster shell x3 =15g, snail shell fragments x4 =1g, charcoal x4 =5g, burnt shell =1g
C.5	clay pipe stem =2g, red CBM x5 =82g, yellow CBM x4 =71g			bone =<1g	
C.6	red CBM x24 =85g				
C.7	red CBM =1g				

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat CBM x6 =6g				charcoal =<1g
C. 2	red curved CBM x6 =46g, red flat CBM =1g	clear flat glass =6g, clear curved glass =5g	corroded metal nails x3 =17g	burnt stone x4 =17g, worked flint x2 =11g	bone =<1g, charcoal x5 =10g, mortar x3 =35g, fabric =<1g
C.3	clay pipe stem x3 =8g, clay pipe bowl fragment x2 =5g, red CBM x9 =35g, yellow CBM x12 =47g	glass x2 =2g	coin =5g, corroded metal nails x4 =18g, corroded metal fragments x4 =67g	slate =4g, worked flint x2 =9g	bone x7 =31g, charcoal x5 =9g
C.4	clay pipe stem x2 =3g, red CBM x22 =67g, yellow CBM x4 =178g	green flat glass =<1g	corroded metal nail =4g, corroded metal fragments x3 =31g	slate =<1g	shell =3g
C.5	clay pipe stem x2 =2g, red CBM x3 =11g		handmade nail =6g, circular corroded metal item =28g, corroded hook =15g, corroded metal item= 73g		bone =22g, oyster shell =<1g, mussel shell =2g, shell =<1g
C.6					bone =11g, oyster shell x5= 8g, shell x2 =2g

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	yellow flat tile =26g, yellow CBM =37g, red CBM x2 =8g	clear glass x2 =5g	slag =89g, corroded metal nail =2g, scrap iron =25g	worked flint x2 =90g, worked stone =56g	bone =1g, charcoal =5g
C. 2	flat yellow tile =58g, yellow CBM x5=74g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g,red CBM x2 =10g		corroded metal nails x3 =16g		bone =1g, fragment of red plastic =<1g, fragment of yellow plastic =<1g, snail shell =1g, clear fragment of plastic sheeting =<1g
C.3	clay pipe stem x6 =8g, yellow CBM x4 =60g		corroded metal nails x3 =13g, circular metal component =3g	worked flint x3 =54g	
C.4	clay pipe stem x4 =15g, red CBM =1g, yellow CBM x2 =7g		corroded metal key =81g, corroded metal nail =4g, handmade nail =4g, corroded iron scrap x2 =152g	slate =15g	charcoal x3 =5g
C.5	yellow flat tile =122g, yellow CBM =13g				bone =3g
C.6	clay pipe stem x2 =5g, red CBM x2 =5g		corroded iron nail =4g		bone x2 =12g

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem =<1g, red CBM x14 =49g, yellow CBM x3 =21g, yellow flat tile =28g, red curved tile x2 =171g	clear flat glass x6 =16g, clear curved glass x4 =17g, marble =5g	thin metal wire =<1g, corroded metal nails x4 =23g, modern corroded metal screw =11g, corroded metal rod =38g	slate x10 =36g	fragment of black plastic =<1g, foam fragment =<1g, circular wooden lid =2g, charcoal x17 =28g
C. 2	red CBM x26 =101g, red flat tile =17g, yellow CBM x11 =90g, flat yellow tile x3 =79g	flat clear glass x2 =2g, curved clear glass x4 =22g, curved green glass =2g	corroded metal nails x14 =157g, handmade nails x2 =17g	slate x7 =21g, coal x253 =364g	bone =2g, women's tights =10g, oyster shell x5 =44g, modern wood =1g
C.3	red CBM x10 =43g	flat clear glass x2=2g	handmade nail =15g, corroded nails x2 =47g, corroded metal fragments x5 =22g, corroded metal square peg =80g, circular metal clasp =3g	coal x195 =259g	bone =5g, oyster shell x3 =19g
C.4	red CBM x7 =17g	flat clear glass =2g, curved clear glass =4g	handmade nail =8g, corroded nails x2 =5g, corroded metal fragments x2 =14g	slate x4 =8g, coal x126 =112g	black plastic =<1g, charcoal x23 =42g
C.5	red CBM =8g			slate =<1g	shell =1g
C.6					shell =2g

12.3 Maps

Much of the value of the test pit data from currently occupied rural settlements are derived from a holistic consideration across the entire settlement. Maps showing a range of the data from the test pit excavations in Great Shelford are included below. These may be read in conjunction with relevant sections of the main report. Some of these maps are available online at http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/reports/cambridgeshire/great-shelford and these can be used, if wished, to prepare maps showing the distribution of other classes of data not depicted in this appendix.

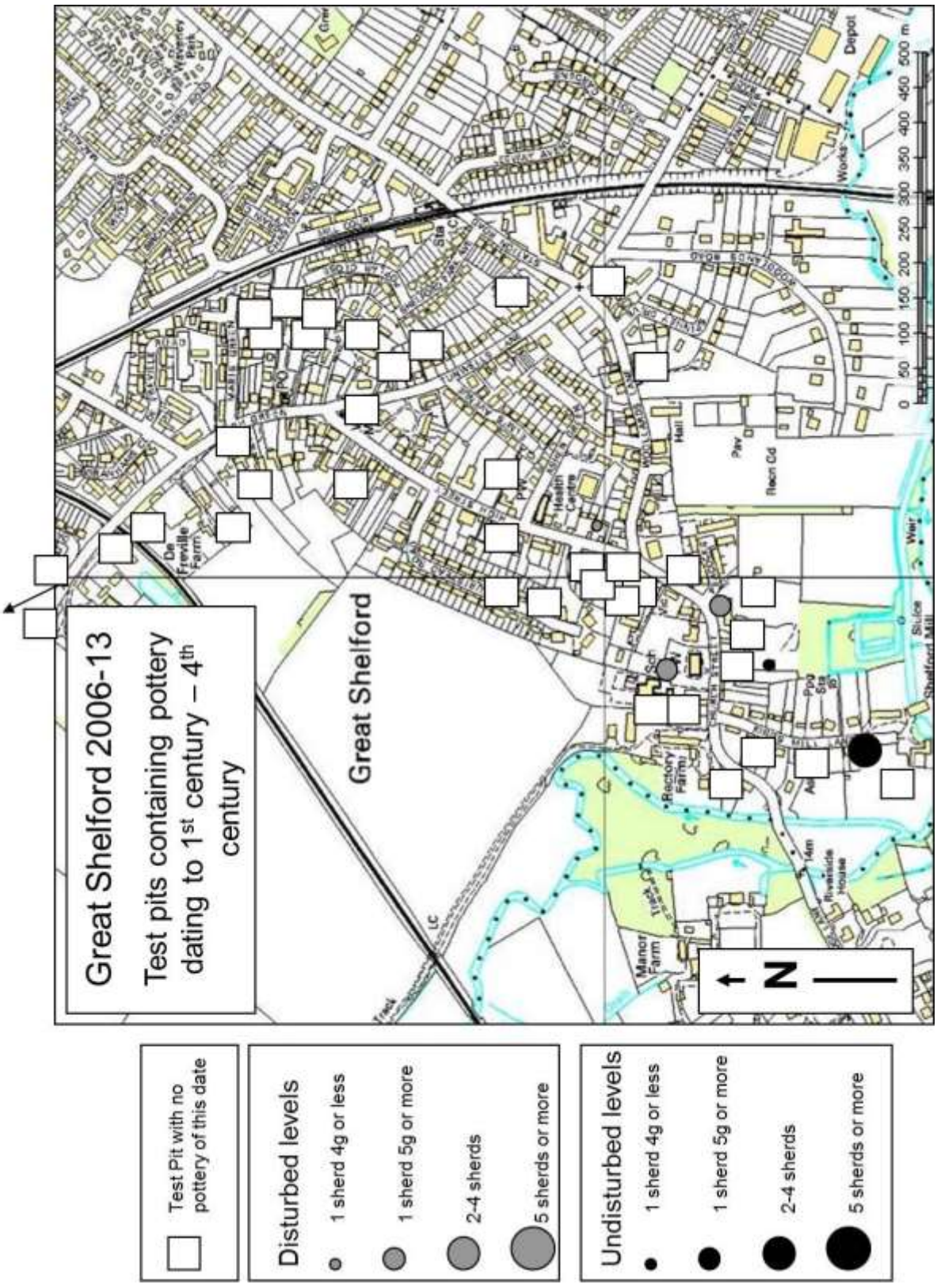

Figure 59: Roman pottery distribution map from the Great Shelford test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

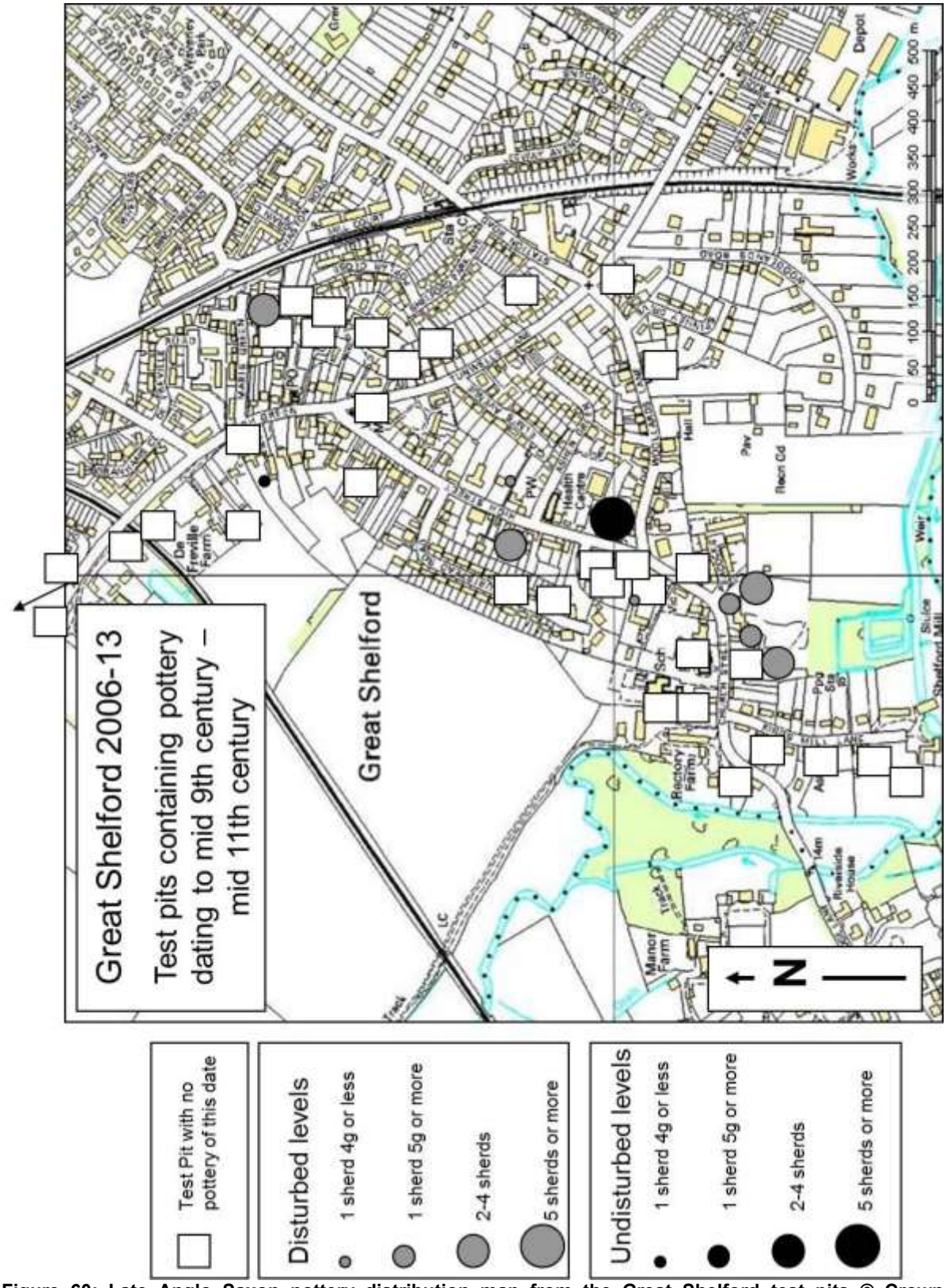

Figure 60: Late Anglo Saxon pottery distribution map from the Great Shelford test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

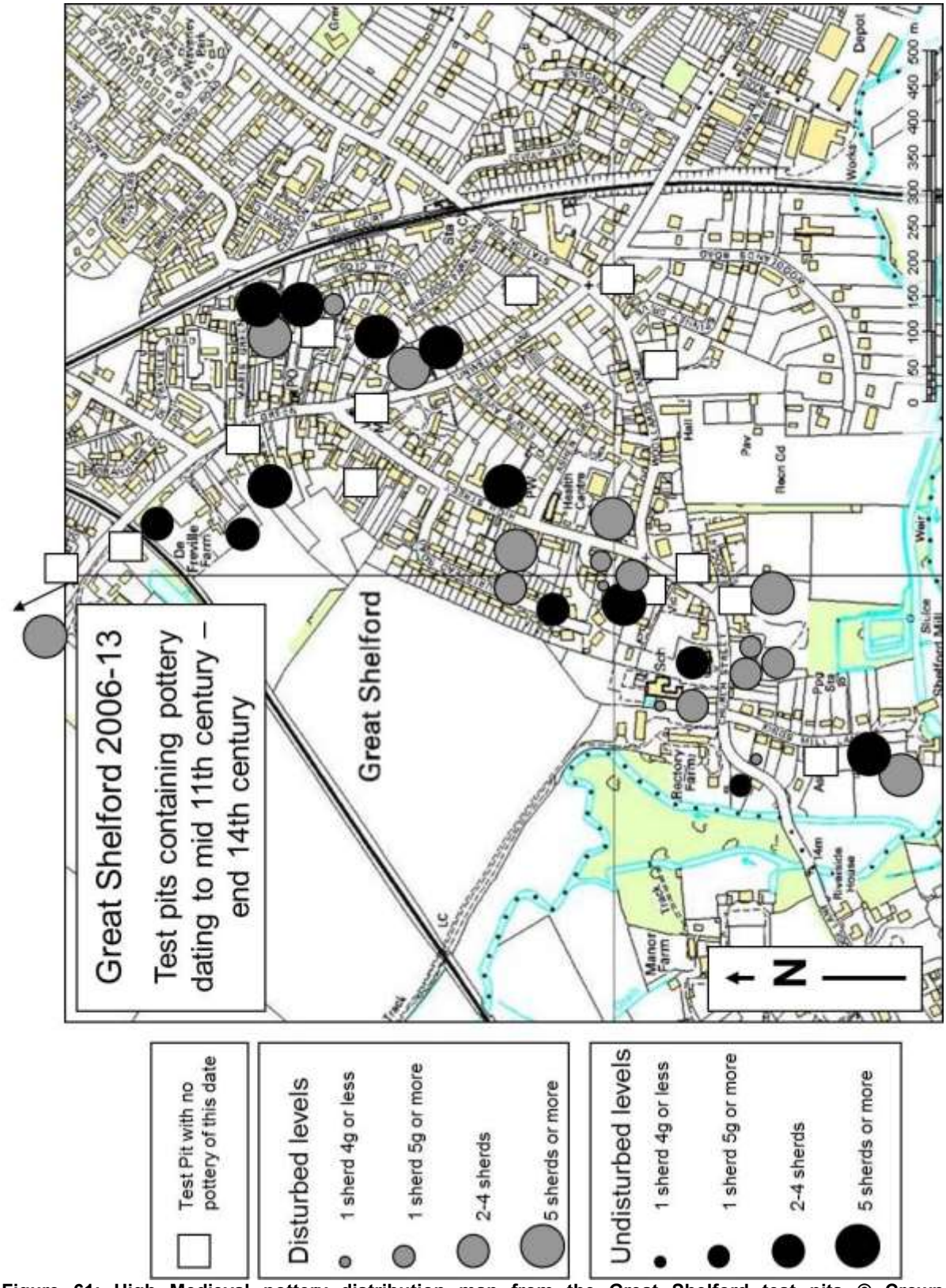

Figure 61: High Medieval pottery distribution map from the Great Shelford test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

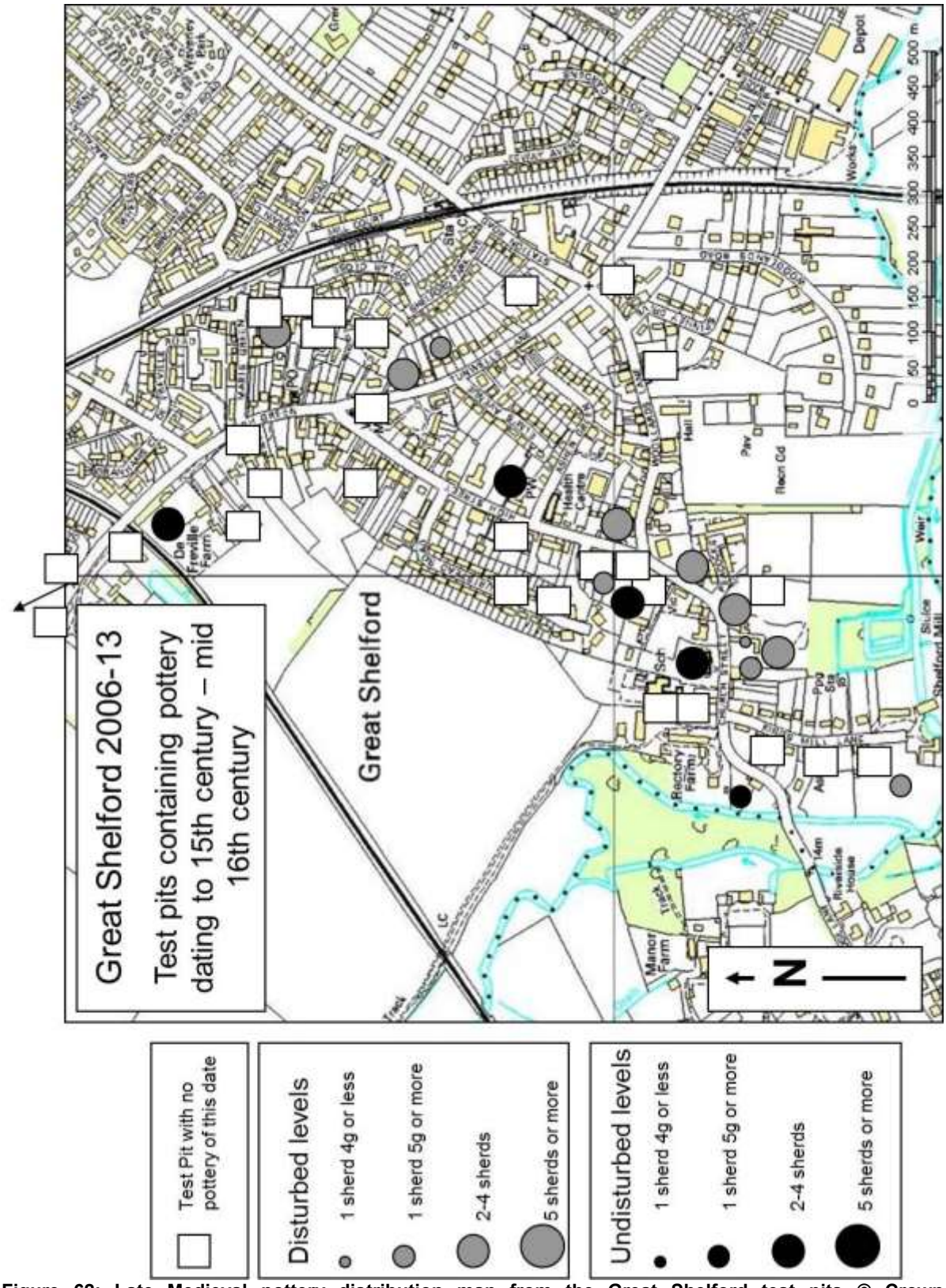

Figure 62: Late Medieval pottery distribution map from the Great Shelford test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

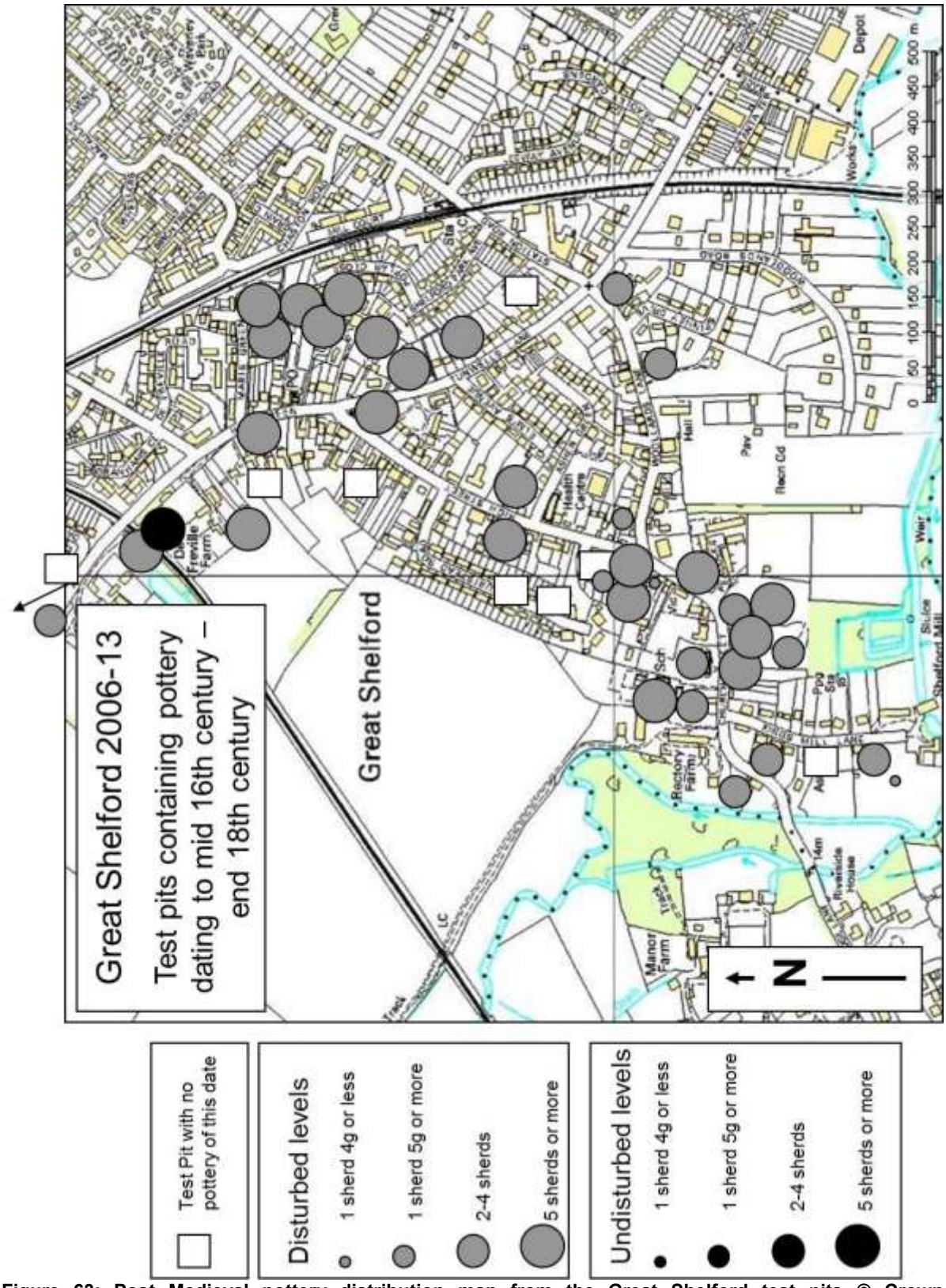

Figure 63: Post Medieval pottery distribution map from the Great Shelford test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

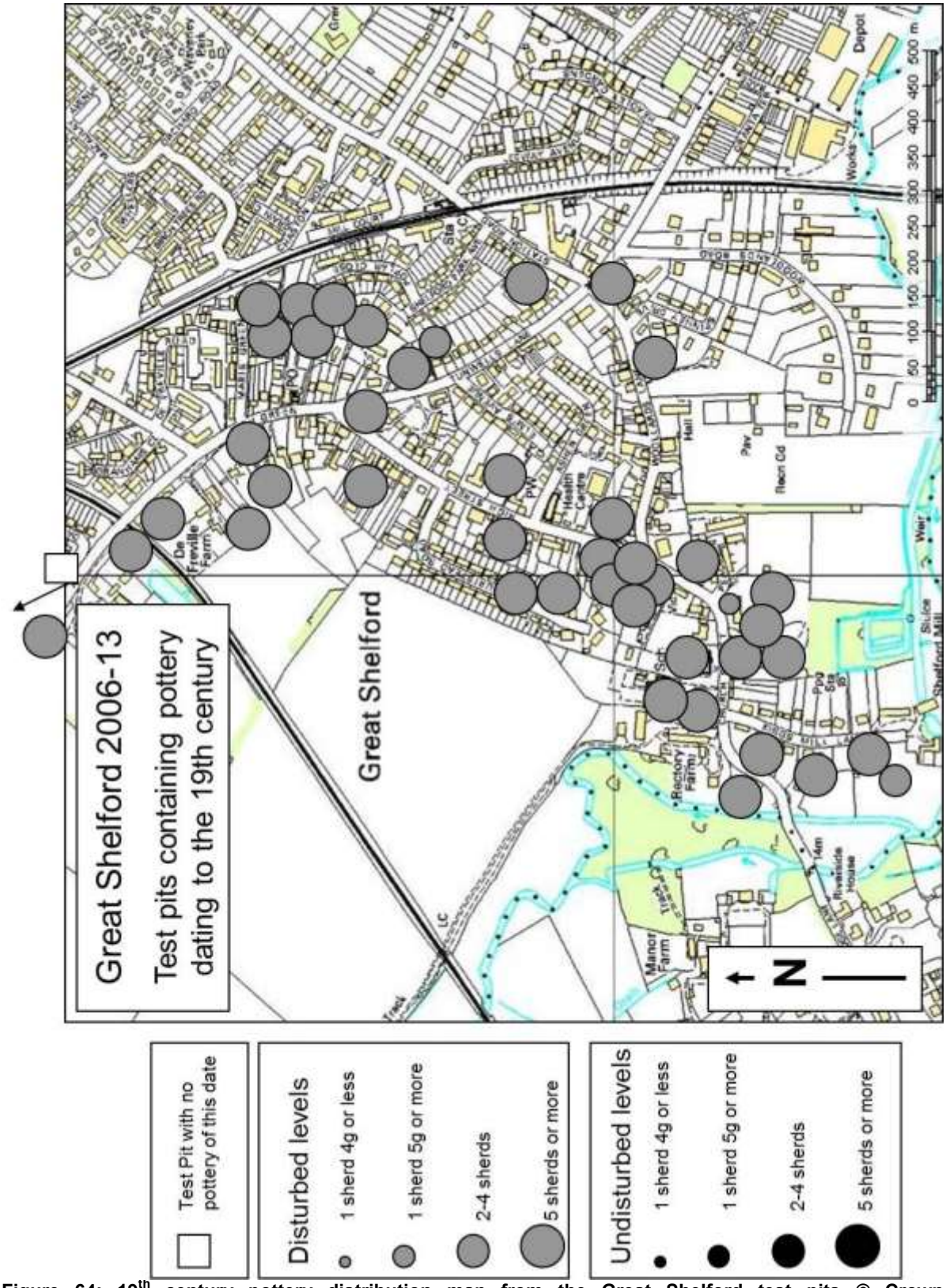

Figure 64: 19th century pottery distribution map from the Great Shelford test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service