
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**THE OLD RECTORY, 1 CHURCH STREET,
LITTLE GRANSDEN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

CHER ECB 3235

Authors: Matthew Adams BA (Fieldwork & report) Rosanna Price BSc (Graphics) Peter Thompson MA (Research)	
NGR: TL 5271 2552	Report No. 3748
District: Little Gransden	Site Code: AS1305
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. P3537
Signed:	Date: February 2011

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party replies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD
98-100 Fore Street, Hertford, SG14 1AB
Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way, Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel: 01992 558170
Fax: 01992 553359
E-mail: info@ascontracts.co.uk
Web: www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk
Registered Number: 4702122

CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF SITE**
- 3 METHODOLOGY (DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT)**
- 4 THE EVIDENCE**
- 5 METHODOLOGY (MONITORING & RECORDING)**
- 6 RESULTS**
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 8 DISCUSSION**

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA**
- 2 LISTED BUILDINGS**
- 3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES**

Project details			
Project name	<i>The Old Rectory, 1 Church St, Little Gransden, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
<p><i>In April and May 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with alterations to a Grade II listed building at The Old Rectory, 1 Church Street, Little Gransden, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5271 2552). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition, and the proposed development includes a partial redevelopment of the listed building including cellar works and underpinning (Refs: S/1986/08FUL, S/2002/08/LBC).</i></p> <p><i>A single modern brick-lined drain was revealed during the monitoring. This feature was the remnants of a drainage system associated with the modern extension of the existing building. The site had a moderate potential for Saxon and medieval remains. No such evidence was encountered during the monitoring.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>27th 29th April 2010 and May 2010</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>3967</i>	Site code	<i>AS1332</i>
Type of project	<i>Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Listed Building</i>		
Current land use	<i>Domestic</i>		
Planned development	<i>Alterations to existing Grade II listed building</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Modern brick drain</i>		
Significant finds (dates)	<i>None</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>South Cambs</i>	<i>Little Gransden</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site			
NGR	<i>TL 5271 2552</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c.50m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice. Cambridgeshire County Council (CAPCA CCC)</i>		
Project supervisor (PO)	<i>Matthew Adams</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr & Mrs A & V Seabright</i>		
Bibliography			
Full title	<i>The Old Rectory, 1 Church Street, Little Gransden, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Adams, M.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3748</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>Feb 2011</i>		

THE OLD RECTORY, 1 CHURCH STREET, LITTLE GRANSDEN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

In April and May 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with alterations to a Grade II listed building at The Old Rectory, 1 Church Street, Little Gransden, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5271 2552). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition, and the proposed development includes a partial redevelopment of the listed building including cellar works and underpinning (Refs: S/1986/08FUL, S/2002/08/LBC).

The Old Rectory is a Grade II Listed Building (Appendix 2: 52769). No significant archaeological finds have been made within the immediate vicinity of the Old Rectory but it is situated within the historic core of the village and there is good potential for surviving late Saxon and medieval remains. Documentary evidence indicates the medieval manor house was situated in Berry Close to the south-east of the churchyard and rectory, which by 1968 was occupied by the rectory gardens and old school buildings.

A single modern brick-lined drain was revealed during the monitoring. This feature was the remnants of a drainage system associated with the modern extension of the existing building. The site had a moderate potential for Saxon and medieval remains. No such evidence was encountered during the monitoring.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In April and May 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with alterations to a Grade II listed building at The Old Rectory, 1 Church Street, Little Gransden, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5271 2552; Figs.1-2). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition, and the proposed development includes a partial redevelopment of the listed building including cellar works and underpinning (Refs: S/1986/08FUL, S/2002/08/LBC).

1.2 The monitoring was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by *Cambridgeshire* Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice Cambridgeshire County Council (CAPCA CCC; dated 09/06/2009), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 16/06/2009). The archaeological monitoring adhered to the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (revised 2008), and the procedures

described in the IfA *Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs* (revised 2008) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The project aimed to:

- Ensure the archaeological excavation and monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;
- Secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme;
- Secure the full analysis and interpretation of the site archive and the appropriate publication of the project results, if required;
- Secure the analysis, long-term conservation and storage of the project archive

Planning Policy Context

1.4 PPS5 (2010) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Fig.1)

2.1 Little Gransden is situated 18 km west of Cambridge on the B1046 between Longstowe, to the east, and Abbotsley to the west. The village lies in the Gransden valley immediately south of Great Gransden. The Old Rectory is in the core of the medieval village close to the parish church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul. It is a brick house with elements dating back to the 16th century, with a large addition of c.1840, when the house was significantly altered. It is listed Grade II.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the

objectives of the desk-based assessment.

3.1 Archaeological databases

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot finds within Cambridgeshire comes from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). In order to provide a representative sample, the HER database was searched for all known entries within a c. 1 km radius of the site. Entries within an approximate 1 km radius of the site are listed (Appendices 1 & 2) and plotted below (Fig.3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2. Significant HER entries from beyond the 1 km radius have also been discussed where relevant.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

The principal source for these types of evidence was the Cambridge Record Office (CRO). Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 3 and reproduced in Figs. 5 - 7.

3.3 Secondary sources

The principal sources of secondary material were the CHER as well as AS's own reference library. All sources, including websites, are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps based on the work of the British Geological Survey.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 Little Gransden is situated on boulder clay over a layer of Lower Greensand (Woburn Sands) where a strip is exposed in the valley by the stream.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)

4.2.1 No definite prehistoric finds have been made in the area with the exception of CHER 02400 c.500m north of the Old Rectory, where the discovery of a barbed and tanged arrow head, charcoal and a potsherd found 1.2 m below the surface suggest the presence of a Bronze Age occupation site. Cropmarks

have also been noted to the south of Little Gransden. CHER 05370 comprises two ring ditches and an enclosure, and CHER 05371 is a curvilinear enclosure, and these probably relate to prehistoric activity, although they could be later.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

4.2.2 Roman pottery and coins were found at Great Gransden (CHER 02399A) including a coin of Faustina (CHER 02408), although the latter is of uncertain date as there were four empresses with such a name.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 411 – 1065)

4.2.3 Gransden, first mentioned in 973 as *Grantandene* owned by Heanric of Wantage, means valley of a man called Granta (Mills 1991), although no Anglo-Saxon remains have been found

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

4.2.4 Little Gransden developed as an offshoot of Great Gransden and became a separate manor owned by Ely abbey between the 11th and 16th centuries. In 1086 the manor contained 11 peasant households (perhaps 50 people) grouped around the church, with the manor located in the vicinity of Berry Close, to the south-east of the churchyard and rectory. The manor house comprised a hall, chamber, kitchen, farm buildings and dovecote. The manor had a lot of woodland, probably because of the heavy soil and this provided forage for 60 pigs. By 1251 some of the forest was being cleared probably by assarting as seen in the south-east of the parish where the large 'Hayley Wood' had a field in it named Graves (meaning grove or copse). In the 12th and 13th centuries the expanding village contained houses in large closes of a standardized width suggesting organised planning probably authorised by the abbey. In 1279 there were about 75 tenants, perhaps 375 people and the village had to provide 150 persons to reap the lord's harvest. The manor declined in the 14th century, possibly due to the Black Death, and by 1377 the manor house was described as ruinous. Abandonment was greatest in the south-east part of the village and the population fell to 126 adults paying poll tax.

4.2.5 The two villages each contain a parish church. St Bartholomew's in Great Gransden is mainly late 15th century restored in the 19th, but has a late 14th century tower and 13th century churchyard cross (CHER 10345 and Listed Building 395648 and 395649). St Peter and Saint Paul's, in Little Gransden, is mainly of mid 13th century construction but incorporating stonework from the earlier church, and also has a medieval churchyard cross (CHER 10569 and Listed Building 52770 and 52771).

4.2.6 Two moated sites are known in the area. CHER 938, west of Great Gransden is named Hall Park Moat and a geophysical survey identified a complex of earthworks believed to be the medieval hall predating the later c.17th century hall. The earthworks comprise a moat for the main hall and other platforms for ancillary buildings with fishponds, garden areas and a holloway

(Williamson). CHER 1141, located closer to the north of Little Gransden is a large L-shaped feature with the arms pointing west and south reaching a maximum length of 61m and width of 21m. There are no structures on the platform. It is marked on a 1794 farm map as 'Parsonage Farm' which is otherwise unknown and it probably equates to the present Rectory Farm (Appendix 2: 395644), although this was formerly known as College Farm.

4.2.7 Medieval ridge and furrow has been identified in two areas south of Little Gransden (CHER 02377 and 02378). Scatters of medieval pottery have been found in Great Gransden, most notably 50-60 sherds including one of 14th century date from gardens north off West Street (CHER 02401).

Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1900)

4.2.8 In the early post-medieval period the population increased again and in 1666 Little Gransden had 56 houses, and in 1730 there were approximately 50 families numbering 200 people. Since then the village saw a little shrinkage before remaining fairly static; in 1801 the population was 232, in 1871 it rose to 305.

4.2.9 There are a relatively large number of listed buildings within the two villages including the two medieval parish churches, and several more may have their origins at the very end of the medieval period (Appendix 2). Of particular note is Great Gransden Windmill to the north-west of the site which is a Scheduled Monument (SAM 179, CHER 02315, Listed Building 395788). This open trestle post mill was built c.1612 making it the oldest surviving windmill in the country. It worked by sail until 1911 and was rebuilt in the 1970s. There are ten listed buildings within approximately 130m of the site, in particular the house at number one Church Lane to be redeveloped is the former Old Rectory (Appendix 2: 52769 and Fig.4). The original 16th century building is a brick built east-west two storey range with an attic and gabled roof. Little of it now remains due to added extensions made principally c.1840 when the main façade was moved to the west side. In 1926 further alterations were made when the roof was embattled and elaborate plaster ceilings added. Other listed buildings in Church Street or close by are 52766, 52767, 52768, 52770, 52771 and 52772 (Appendix 2).

Modern (1900+)

4.2.10 By 1931 the village population fell again to 168 having fallen victim to the agricultural depression. In 1951 it recovered to 280 but fell again to 235 in 1961, the 2001 census showed it to be 262. There are two airfields, the first Gransden Lodge Airfield to the east was operational in WWII between 1941 and 1946 and is now home to Cambridge Gliding Club. It is located on the former medieval village common pasture land. The second Little Gransden Airfield to the south is based in Fuller's Hill Farm home of Mark Jeffries the 2005 and 2006 UK Aerobatics Champion.

4.2.11 Three intrusive investigative fieldwork projects have been carried out in the area, all around Great Gransden. In 1999, 3.6% of a 0.5 hectare area west of Gransden Hall, was excavated but no significant archaeological finds were made (CHER ECB 235). An evaluation at 26-28 Church Street in 1994 uncovered a rubble deposit no more than 100 years old (CHER ECB 1287), and an evaluation at West Street revealed a shallow pit and possible ditch with no dating evidence (CHER 11983).

4.3 The site

OS maps of the Site

4.3.1 The earliest map of the area is the 1826 Inclosure map which shows the location of the Old Rectory (Fig.5). Plot 103 is described as Home Close, Plot 91 a stack yard, and Plot 101 as a house and gardens. Plot 100 belonged to the George Inn and included barns, stables, a cottage and yard. The 1886 First Edition 25 inch OS map shows several pits that still feature on the modern OS Map (Figs. 1 and 6). A document exists for January 1822 which shows that land at Little Gransden, including the area at TL 271 552 which includes part of 'Sandpit Close', was exchanged between the Reverend Thomas Briggs and John Spring, and that the fence beside the Close was to be made by the Reverend (Bendall 1992, 281 Doc. 636 (179)). The pits were therefore quarried before this date, whilst the sand pit in question may be the 'Old Sand Pit' to the north of the church but, could also be a pit unmarked on the OS map actually within the site as the grid reference suggests. Two public houses, The Sun and the Chequers, can be seen named on the third OS map (Fig.7) both were in existence by 1800, although the Chequers is called the George Inn on the 1826 Inclosure apportionment.

5 METHODOLOGY (MONITORING AND RECORDING)

5.1 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, the inspection of subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Deposits were excavated by hand and recorded by means of *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for archaeological finds.

5.2 The monitoring and recording encompassed the observation of all intrusive activity associated with the ground works, principally the ground reduction associated with a new cellar and underpinning of the building (Fig.8).

6 RESULTS

6.1 The site was visited by an Archaeological Project Officer on the 27th April 2010 for an initial site visit and from the 29th April 2010 late May to observe the underpinning and ground reduction.

6.2 The excavation of the cellar area and an underpinning trench to the eastern side of the proposed extension were monitored. The trenches were excavated using a tracked mini 360° excavator fitted with a 500mm bucket.

6.3 Two sample sections were recorded of the stratigraphy and are tabulated below (Fig.9).

Sample Section 1

Sample Section 1 (DP 1) S Facing Located on the south side of the existing building 0.00m – 50.26m AOD	
0.00 – 0.32m	L1008. Concrete Foundation. Light grey concrete.
0.32 – 0.77m	L1003. Subsoil. Mid yellow grey, friable, clay sand
0.70m+	L1004. Natural. Light brown yellow, firm, chalky clay.

Sample Section 2

Sample Section 2 (DP 2) S Facing Located to the south of the existing building in the newly excavated cellar 0.00m = 50.45m AOD	
0.00 – 0.04m	L1002. Concrete Floor. Light grey concrete.
0.02 – 1.36m	Existing Cellar Wall. Red brick and cement mortar
1.36 – 3.05m+	L1004. Natural. Light brown yellow, firm, chalky clay.

Description: A single feature was present, comprising a modern brick-lined drain (F1006 S1007).

Drain Construction Cut F1006 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.41+ x 0.21m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. It contained a brick- and stone-lined drain, S1007, which comprised a mix of broken red & yellow frogged bricks and irregular un-worked stones of three courses forming a box-shaped drain. No mortar was present. Its fill, L1005, was a mid grey, clay silt and no finds were present.

No further archaeological features were revealed during the groundworks.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the programme of monitoring and recording.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Although no significant archaeological finds have been made within the immediate vicinity of the Old Rectory, it is situated in the historic core of the village and there was an attendant potential for survival of late Saxon and medieval remains. In particular the medieval manor said to have been at Berry Close, was probably located to the south-east of the churchyard and rectory which, by 1968, was occupied by the rectory gardens and old school buildings.

8.2 In the event a single modern brick-lined drain was revealed during the monitoring. This feature was the remnants of a drainage system associated with the modern extension of the existing building.

8.3 The site had a moderate potential for Saxon and medieval remains. No such evidence was encountered during the monitoring, and this is likely due to the restricted size of the excavation area.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at the Cambridge County Archaeological Store (CCAS). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr & Mrs A & V Seabright for their co-operation and funding of the programme of archaeological monitoring, and their architect, Mr John Capper, for his kind assistance. AS would also like to acknowledge the assistance of the main contractor, T Butler & Son. Thanks are due to Sally Thompson at Cambridge HER and staff at Cambridge Record Office. AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Mr Daniel McConnell of Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice Cambridgeshire County Council.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bendall S. 1992 Maps, Land and Society. A history with carto-bibliography of Cambridgeshire estate maps c.1600-1836 *Cambridge University Press*

British Geological Survey 1991 *East Anglia Sheet 52°N-00° 1:250,000 Series Quaternary Geology*. Ordnance Survey, Southampton

Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. (eds.) 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 8

Glazebrook, J. (ed.) 1997 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource Assessment*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 3

Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 14

Holst H. 1994 Archaeological Evaluation at 26/28 Church Street, Great Gransden *Cambridge CC Report A44*

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2008) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2008) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

- 1999 An Archaeological Excavation at Gransden Hall, Great Gransden, Hunts. *John Samuels Archaeological Consultants* (on behalf of G. Lane)

Malim T. 1996 Archaeological Watching Brief at Land off West Street, Great Gransden, Cambs. *Cambridge CC Report A97*

Morris, J. (ed.) 1984 *Domesday Book Compiled by Direction of King William I 1086, Winchester*. Volume: Norfolk Part One. Phillimore & Co. Ltd, Chichester

Taylor A. 1997 *Archaeology of Cambridgeshire Volume 1: South-west Cambridgeshire*. *Cambridgeshire County Council*

Williamson T. Earthworks in Great Gransden Park: a Preliminary Report (unpublished)

WEB SITES

British History Online – Parishes: Little Gransden

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a c. 1 km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER).

CHER Number	National Grid Reference (TL)	Description
<i>Bronze Age (2500 BC – 700 BC)</i>		
02400	2696 5567	A Bronze Age site at Great Gransden indicated by a barbed and tanged arrow head, charcoal and a potsherd found 1.2 metres below the surface
<i>Roman AD (43-410)</i>		
02399A	2679 5575	Saffords Farm, Little Gransden, fragments of Roman pottery and Roman coins found from field walking to the south-west of the village
02408	2710 5587	Roman coin: Faustina (not stated which one) found in an orchard, Great Gransden
<i>Medieval (1066-1539)</i>		
00938	2636 5566	Hall Park Moat, Great Gransden: Square moat originally fed by stream surrounding the original manorial building. Fishponds and Holloway identified with further earthworks to the east.
01141	271 555	Moated Site: L-shaped moat shown on 1794 map of College Farm, Little Gransden. This is near to Rectory Farm previously known as College Farm. No buildings noted at the moat which itself is no longer visible
02377	275 548	Straight ridge and furrow present in rectangular fields east of Rose Cottage, Little Gransden
02378	269 548	Curving ridge and furrow in small fields with curving boundaries to the south-west of Little Gransden
02401	269 560	Pottery: 50-60 sherds found in a spread over three gardens north from 39 West Street, Great Gransden including one of 14 th century date
02409	272 556	Pottery: Random sherds found in Great Gransden
10345 also Listed Building 395648 and 395649	2710 5562	St Bartholomew's Church, Great Gransden: West tower late 14 th century, the remainder of the church is late 15 th century, restored in 19 th century. Medieval glass and 13 th century ornamental churchyard cross
10569 also Listed Building 52770	2708 5517	St Peter and St Paul's Church, Little Gransden. Walls contain reused 12 th century

		or earlier stonework, most of the church is mid 13 th century with late 14 th /early 15 th century tower. Restored in 19 th century
<i>Post-medieval (1539-1750)</i>		
02315 also Scheduled Monument 179 Listed Building 395788	2771 5552	Great Gransden Windmill, restored in 1970s wooden post mill with manual operation, sail shafts only. Probably one of the oldest in the country c.1612 last worked by sail in 1911.
02319 also Listed Buildings 395650 and 395662	272 556	Rippington Manor Farm, Great Gransden (house, barn and fishpond), 16 th century
02340 also Listed Building 52777	2732 5482	Rose Farm
02345 also Listed Building 395734	2660 5582	Gransden Hall
02399B also Listed Buildings 395735 and 395738	2679 5575	Saffords Farm, Old Barn Farmhouse
02401A	269 560	Pottery: found in association with medieval pottery in gardens north of 39 West Street, Great Gransden
MCB 17158 also Listed Building 395695	2727 5582	Baptist Chapel, Great Gransden
ECB 1287	27168 55701	Evaluation at 26/28 Church Street, Great Gransden. Three trenches were excavated by CCC Field Unit in 1994 and found a rubble deposit no later than 100 years old
<i>Undated</i>		
02399	2679 5575	Saffords Farm, Great Gransden, documentary evidence for traces of ancient earthworks but none visible or recalled by current occupiers now
05370	267 545	Crop marks: Two ring ditches and a curvilinear enclosure noted at Waresley Wood, Little Gransden
05371	270 544	Crop marks: curvilinear enclosure ditches at Waresley Wood, Little Gransden
11983 also ECB 1289	2675 5590	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 1996 in West Street, Great Gransden which identified an undated shallow ditch and possible ditch.
12147	273 552	Rectory Gardens, Little Gransden, documentary evidence
ECB 235	26514 55850	Evaluation at land at Gransden Hall: In 1999 John Samuels Archaeological Consultants carried out an investigation finding no significant archaeological remains or finds

APPENDIX 2 LISTED BUILDINGS

The following listed buildings are those that lie within c. 1 km of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

CHER No.	National Grid Reference (TL)	Grade	Name and Date of Listed Building
395488	26611 55498	II	Hayfield Cottage, Great Gransden. Late 17th century timber frame and plaster with thatched roof
395643	27126 55933	II	The Plough public house, Great Gransden; 1841
395644	27072 55586	II	Rectory Farmhouse, Great Gransden; c.1710
395645	27091 55590	II	Boundary Wall north of Rectory Farmhouse, Great Gransden; 18 th century
395646	27048 55661	II	The Vicarage, Great Gransden; late 17 th century, restored 1812
395647	27019 55640	II	Boundary Wall to Vicarage Garden, Great Gransden; late 17 th century
395648	27094 55616	I	St Bartholomew's Church, Great Gransden. Parish church rebuilt later 15 th century with later additions
395649	27097 55642	II	Churchyard Cross (remains of) to the north of the North Porch of Bartholomew's Church; medieval
395650	27154 55605	II*	Rippington Manor, Great Gransden; 16 th century timber framed hall with later additions
395661	27178 55597	II	Garden Walls to Rippington Manor House, Great Gransden; early 17 th century
395662	27134 55600	II	Rippington Manor Barn, Great Gransden; 16 th century timber framed
395663	27077 55690	II	Cottage, Great Gransden; late 17 th century timber framed and plastered
395664	27090 55685	II	Old Dixey's, Great Gransden; 16 th -17 th centuries timber framed and plaster buildings
395665	26841 55752	II	White Cottage, Great Gransden; 17 th century timber framed and plaster
395666	26851 55743	II	Dancers Cottage, Great Gransden; 17 th century timber framed and plaster cottage with thatched roof
395667	26986 55695	II	Farmhouse, Great Gransden; 17 th century timber framed and plaster cottage with thatched roof
395668	27018 55687	II	Stone House, Great Gransden; 17 th century timber framed and plaster cottage
395669	26876 55756	II	Gransden Cottage and Granary, Great Gransden; late 17 th century timber framed with 19 th century addition
395670	26896 55737	II	Farmhouse, Great Gransden; 17 th century timber framed and plastered farmhouse.
395687	27134 55921	II	Cottages, Great Gransden; early 19 th century row of farm workers cottages incorporating an early 17 th century timber framed and plaster cottage
395688	2170 55904	II	Audley House, Great Gransden; mid 18 th century farmhouse
395689	27138 55872	II	Farmhouse, Great Gransden; 16 th -17 th century farmhouse with 19 th century additions
395691	27002 56076	II	Farmhouse, Great Gransden; 17 th century timber framed and plaster.

395692	27065 56018	II	Magpie Cottage, Great Gransden; 18 th century
395693	27089 55988	II	The Old Fox, Great Gransden; formerly an inn, early 17 th century timber framed and plaster
395694	27027 56025	II	Garnet Cottage and Village Hall, Great Gransden; 19 th century
395695	27275 55821	II	Providence Baptist Chapel, Great Gransden; built 1732
395696	26986 55872	II	Cottage, Great Gransden; 19 th century
395730	26844 55710	II	Cottage, Great Gransden; originally The Three Horseshoes Inn, 17 th century timber framed
395731	26891 55649	II	Cottage, Great Gransden; late 17 th /early 18 th century timber framed and plaster
395732	26814 55559	II	Wood Cottage, Great Gransden; late 17 th /early 18 th century timber framed and plaster with 19 th century addition
395733	26840 55553	II	Jaykins, Great Gransden; 17 th century timber framed and plaster cottage with later additions
395734	26621 55814	II	Gransden Hall, Great Gransden; small mid 17 th century country house with 18 th and 19 th century additions
395735	26793 55766	II	Old Barn Farmhouse, Great Gransden; mid 18 th century brick
395738	26810 55755	II*	Barn east of Old Barn Farmhouse; late 16 th /early 17 th century brick built
395739	27060 55782	II	Farmhouse, Great Gransden; late 15 th -early 16 th century timber framed and plastered
395742	27079 55840	II*	Marley's Cottage, Great Gransden; early 16 th century
395744	27085 55842	II	Cottage, Great Gransden; early 18 th century
395783	27015 55740	II	Farmhouse, Great Gransden; early 17 th century
395784	27058 55849	II	Farmhouse, Great Gransden; early 17 th century
395785	27058 55849	II	Birchers, Great Gransden; early 18 th century timber framed and plastered
395786	27226 55821	II	Cottage, Great Gransden; 18 th century
395787	27236 55812	II	Doctor's Surgery and Mandene, Great Gransden; early 19 th century
395788	27717 55522	II*	Post Mill, Great Gransden; c.1612, the oldest remaining mill in England
395789	26516 55923	II	Elm Cottage, Great Gransden; c.late 16 th century
395790	26826 55849	II	Cottage, Great Gransden; 18 th century timber framed and plaster
395791	26801 55919	II	Orchard Dene (10 Manor Lane), Great Gransden; possibly an original manor farmhouse of the parish, late 15 th and mid 16 th century crosswings with 17 th century hall and later additions
395792	26839 55800	II	The Crown and Cushion, Great Gransden; 17 th century with 19 th century addition
395793	26877 55881	II	The Old Meeting House, Great Gransden; timber framed 18 th century cottage
395814	26880 55916	II	Old Cottage, Great Gransden; 17 th century timber framed
395815	26960 56056	II	Farmhouse, Great Gransden; 17 th century timber framed and plaster, now two dwellings

494688	2702 5575	II	Telephone Kiosk, Great Gransden; K6 type design patented in 1935
52766	27049 55219	II	Cottage, Church Street, Little Gransden; c.1676, now two dwellings
52767	27039 55202	II	Pair of cottages, Church Street, Little Gransden; timber framed c.1750
52768	27020 55189	II	Cottage, Church Street, Little Gransden; timber framed with plaster mid 17 th century
52769	27119 55211	II	The Old Rectory, Church Street, Little Gransden; Two main building periods in the 16 th century and c.1840. Altered 1926
52770	27083 55174	II*	Church of St Peter and St Paul, Little Gransden; Parish church mid 13 th and 14 th centuries with later additions
52771	27078 55189	II	Churchyard Cross, north of St Peter and Saint Paul's church, Little Gransden; medieval
52772	27010 55045	II	Little Bethlehem and the Woods, Church Street, Little Gransden; late 16 th century timber framed and plaster cottage with some later additions
52774	27377 54385	II	Brook Farm Cottage, Little Gransden; 17 th century timber framed and plaster cottage
52775	27358 54569	II	Brook Cottage, Little Gransden; 17 th century timber framed
52776	27355 54581	II	Brookfield Cottage, Little Gransden; c.1800
52777	27323 54828	II	Rose Farmhouse, Main Road, Little Gransden; late 17 th century
52778	27280 55080	II	Chestnut House, Main Road, Little Gransden; late 17 th century timber framed cottage
52779	27119 55307	II	House, Main Road, Little Gransden; 17 th century house
52780	27292 55289	II	Hill House, Little Gransden; late 18 th century timber framed cottage
52781	27342 55274	II	The Nook, Little Gransden; late 18 th -early 19 th century timber framed house

APPENDIX 3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Map	Scale	Location
1999	OS Explorer 208 Bedford & St Neots	1:25,000	Ordnance Survey
2009	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record		CHER
1826	Inclosure Map		CRO (Q/RDc41)
1886	OS 1 st Edition	1:2,500	CRO
1901	OS 2 nd edition	1:2,500	CRO
2009	Plan and elevation of the Old Rectory	1:500	Client



1
Sample section 1 & Brick Drain F1006. Looking north.



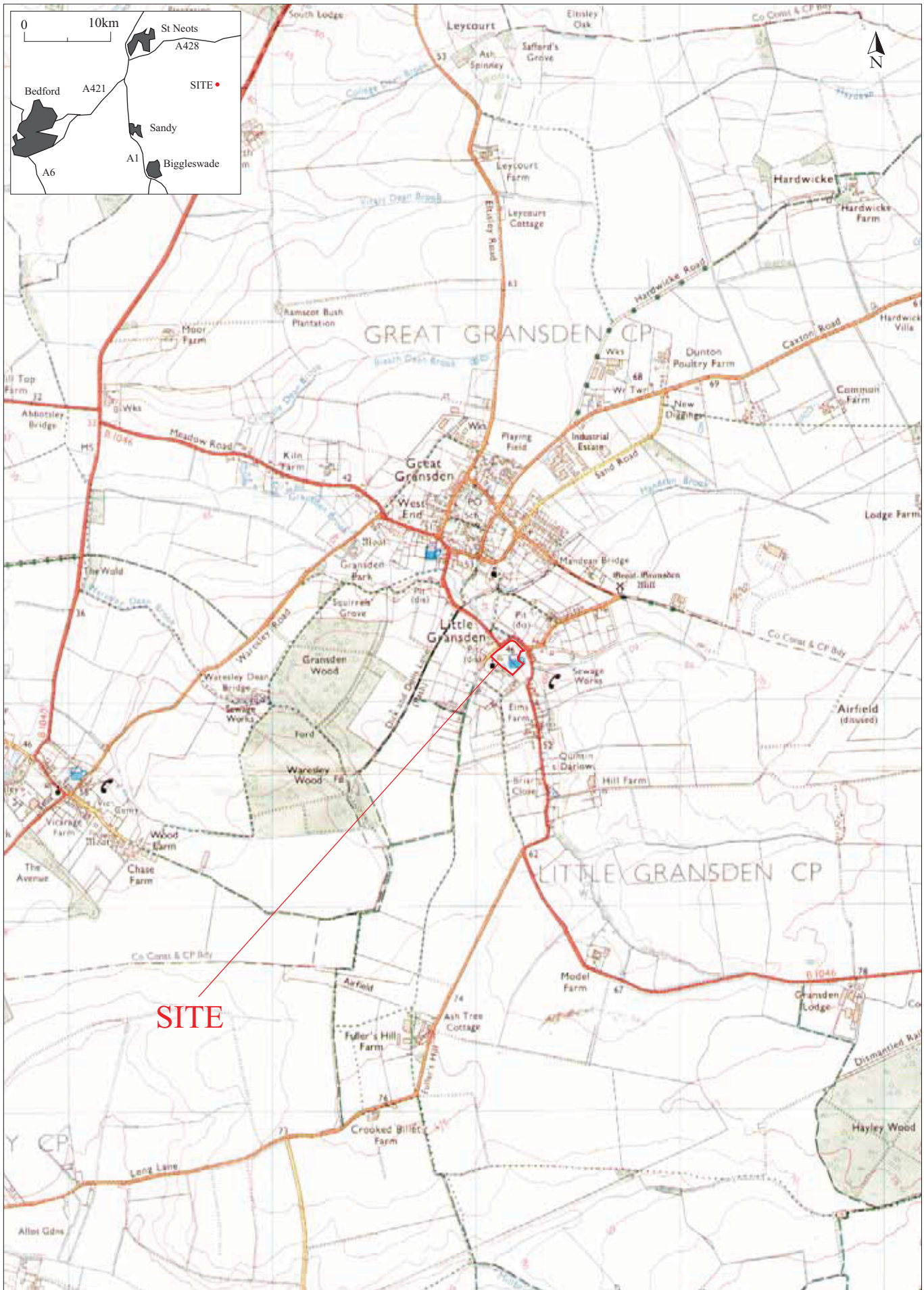
2
Sample Section 2. Looking west



3
Existing cellar to be reduced. Looking north

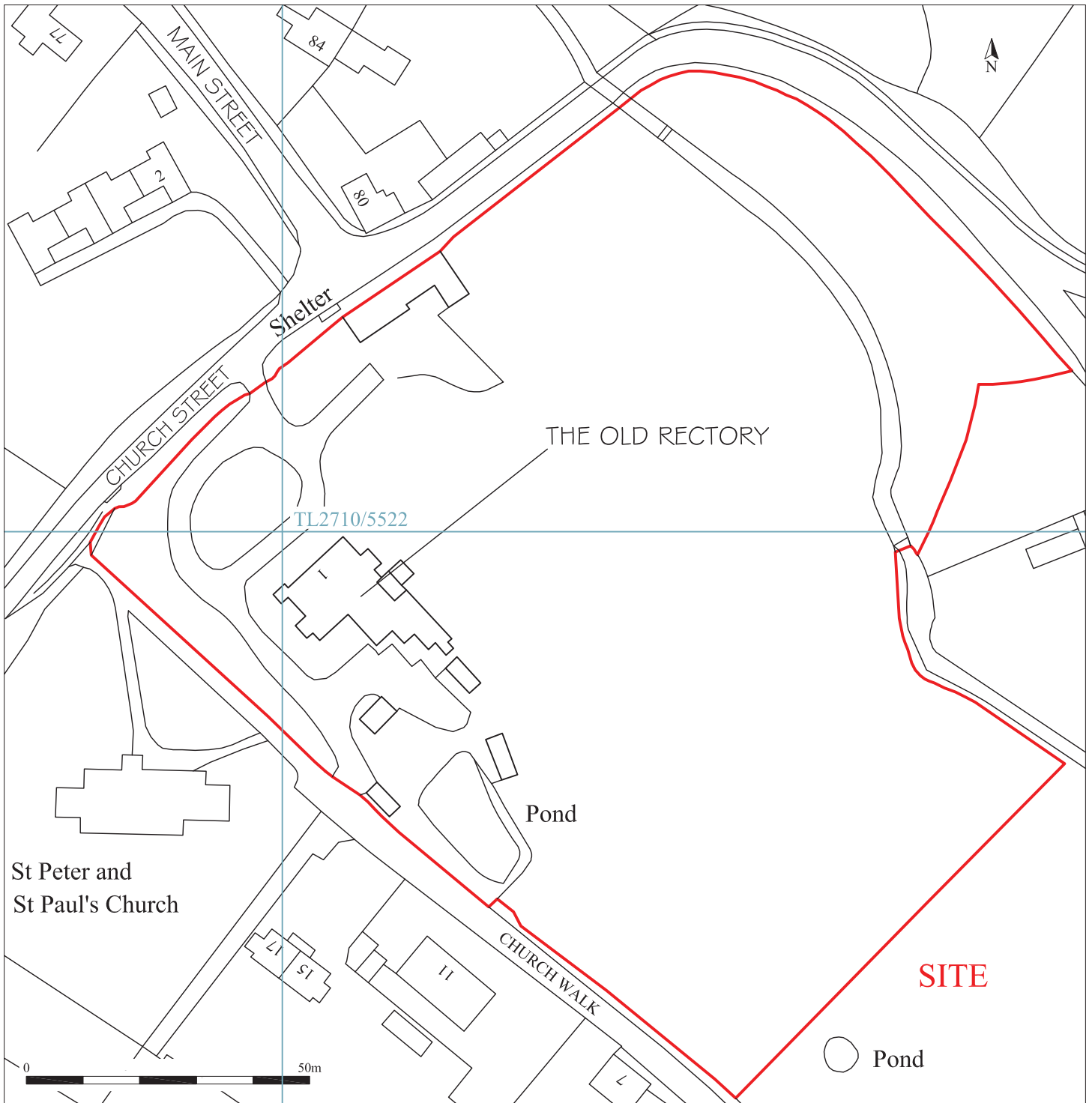


4
General view of the site. Looking north-east.



Reproduced from the 2000 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

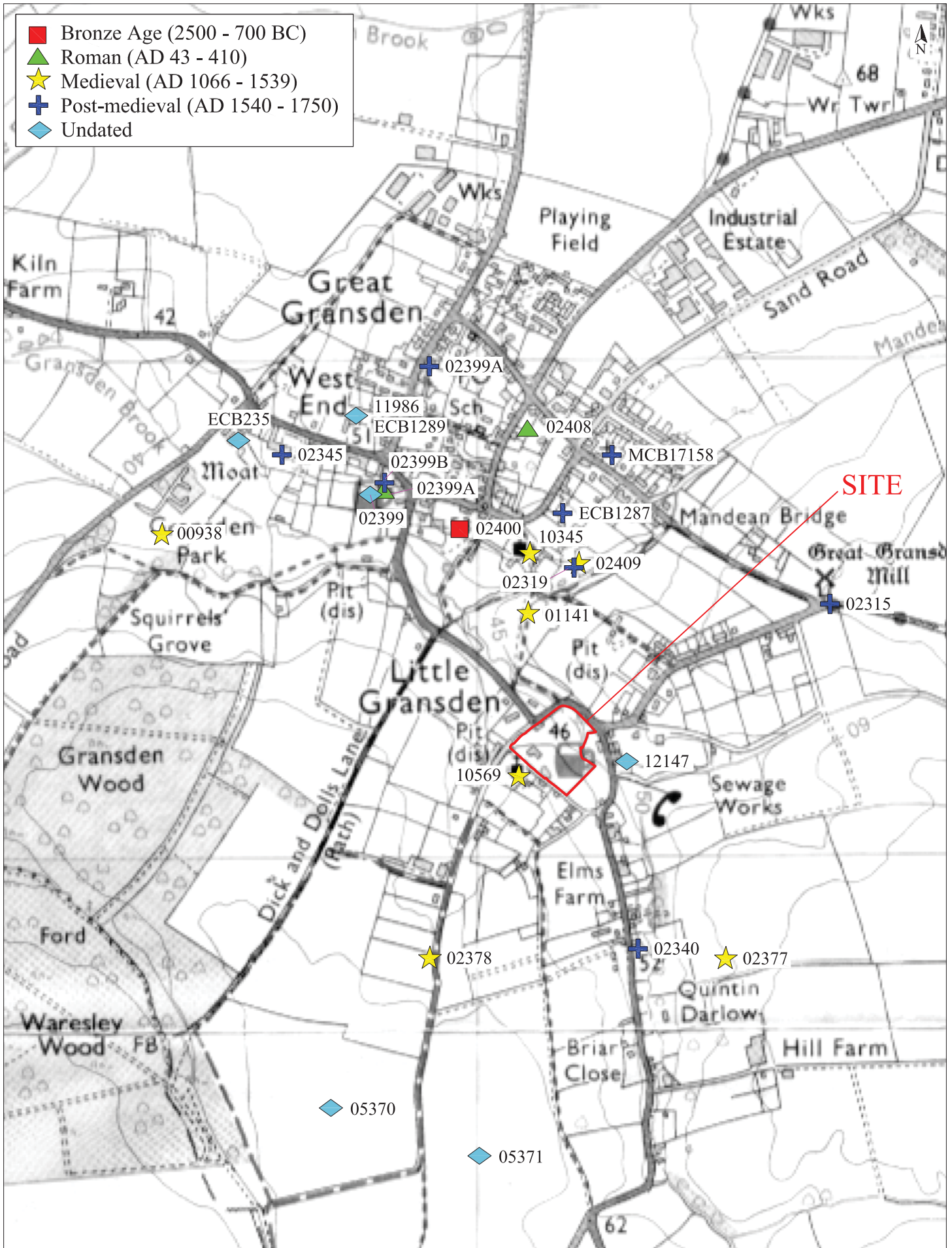
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

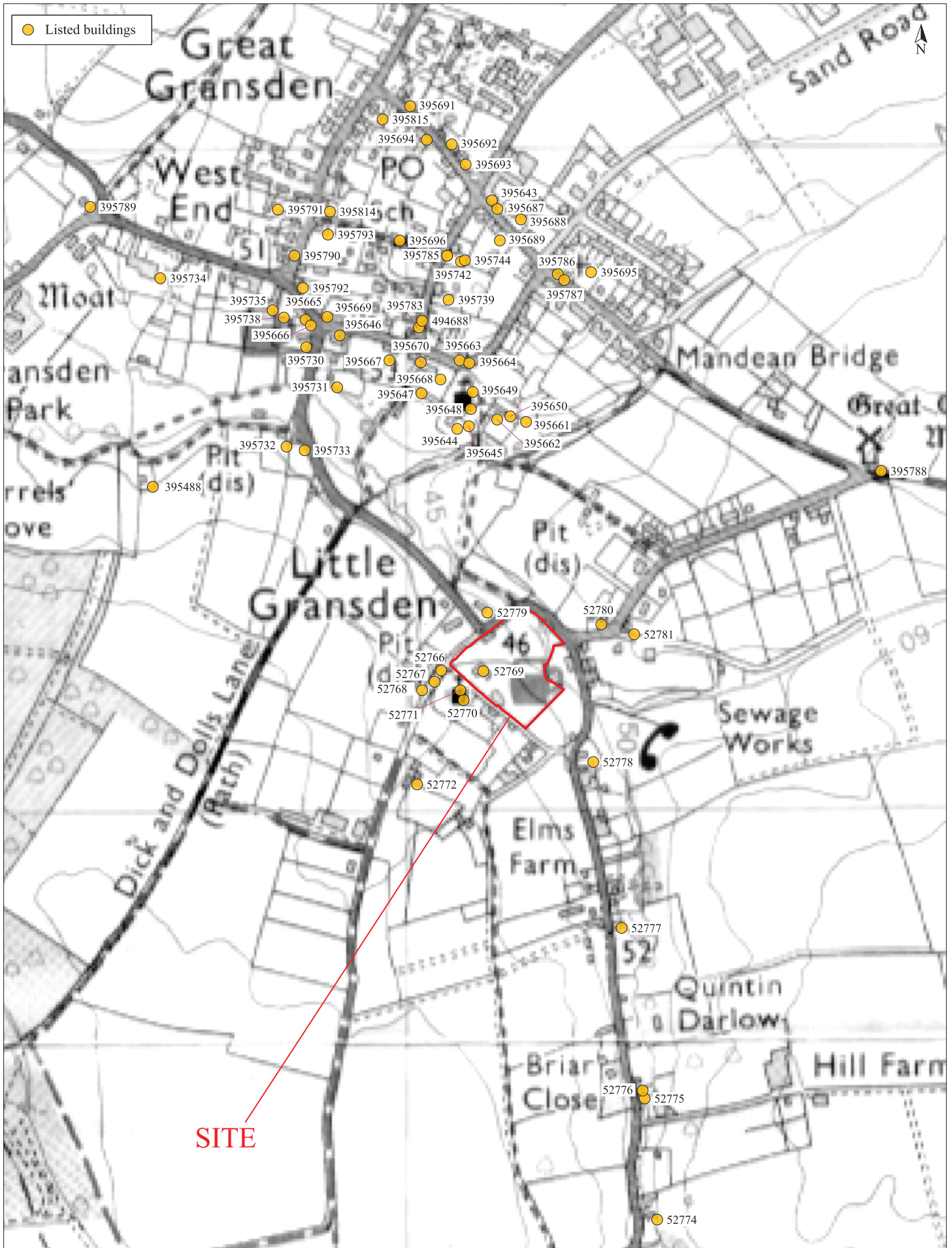
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:1000 at A4



Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd. Licence No. 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 HER Data
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4

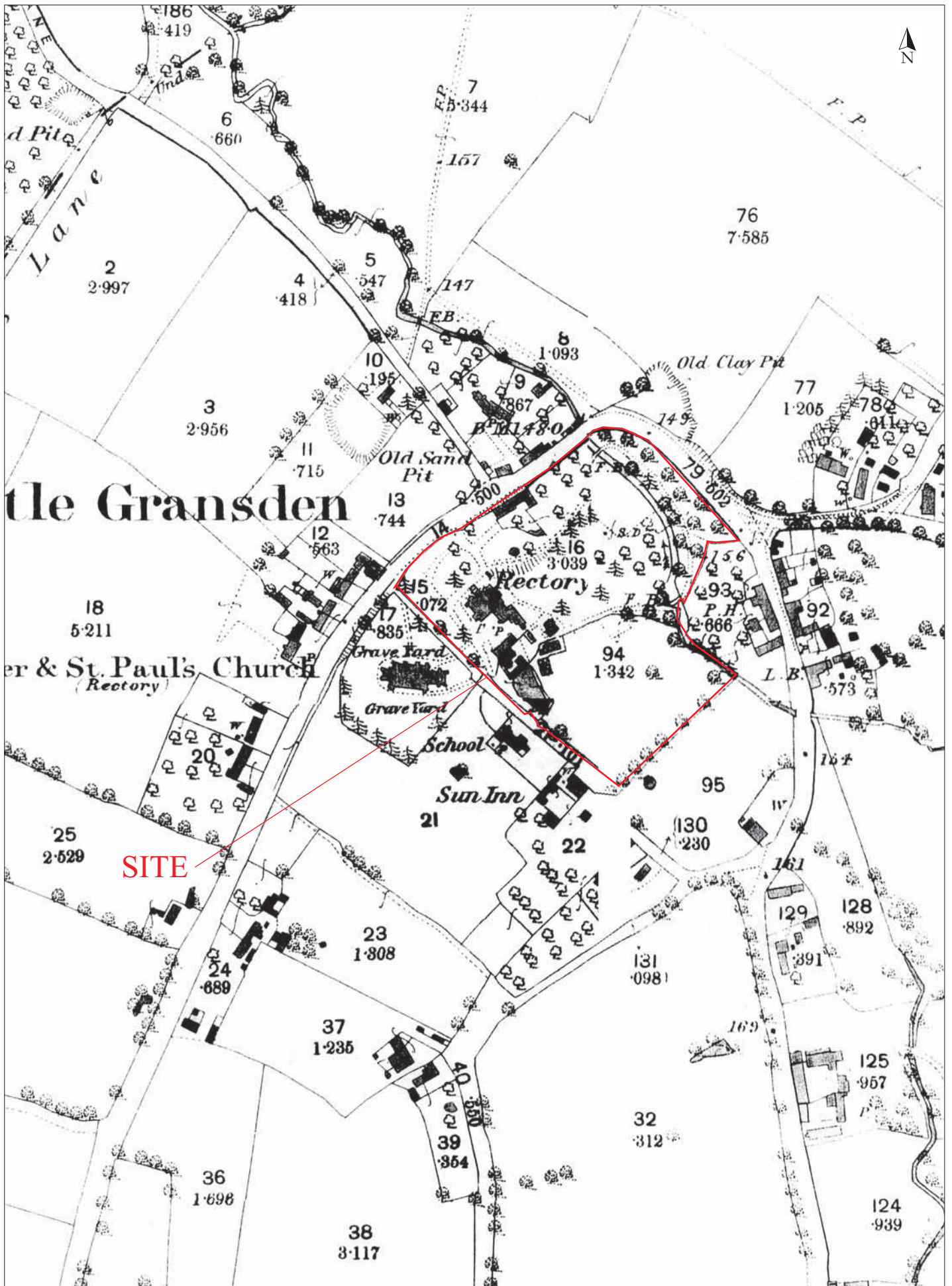


Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd. Licence No. 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4 Listed buildings
 Scale 1:7500 at A4

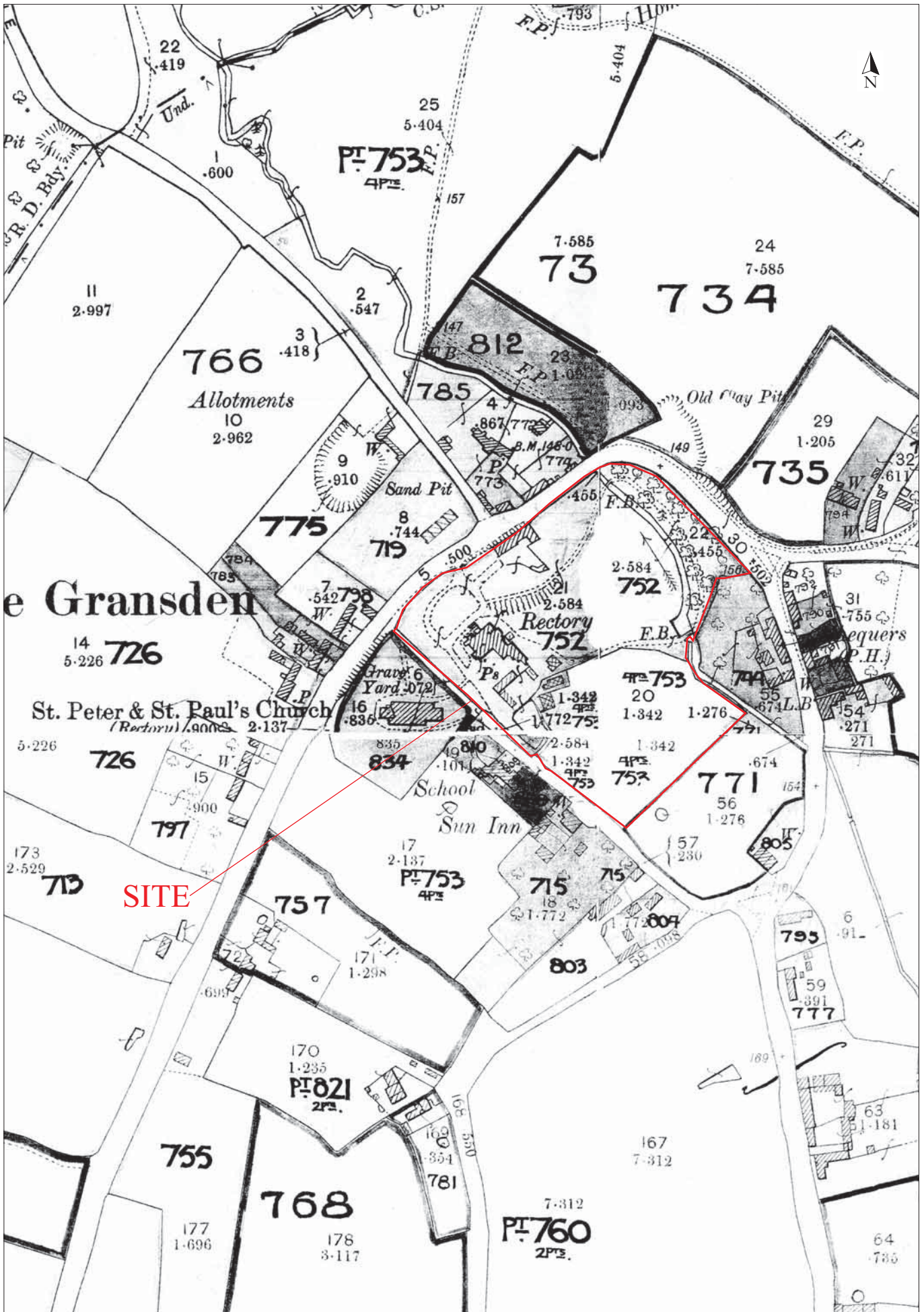


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5 Inclosure Map, 1826
Scale as shown



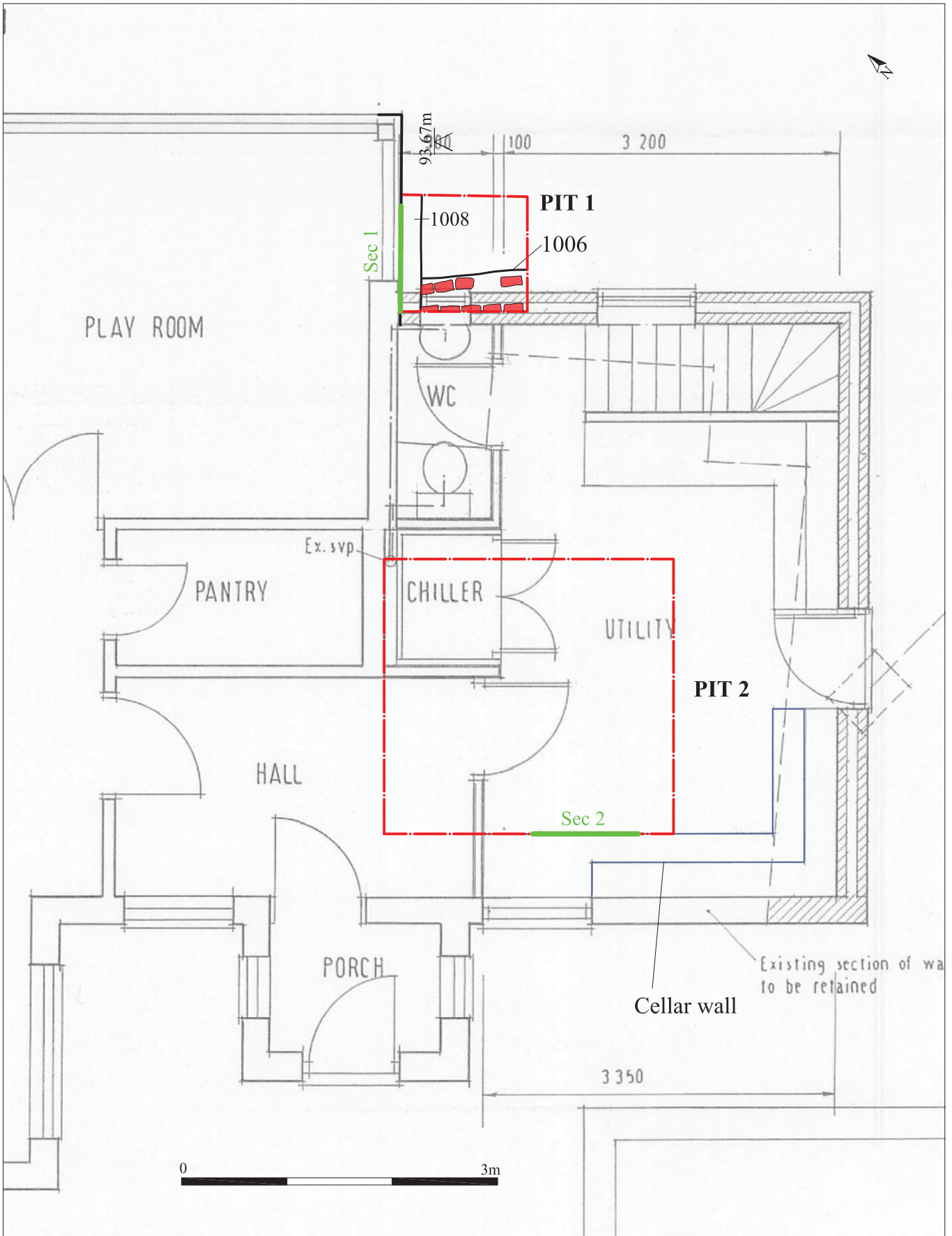
Reproduced from the 1886 Ordnance Survey 25inch to 1mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright
 Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 1st edition OS map, 1886
 Scale 25inch to 1mile at A4

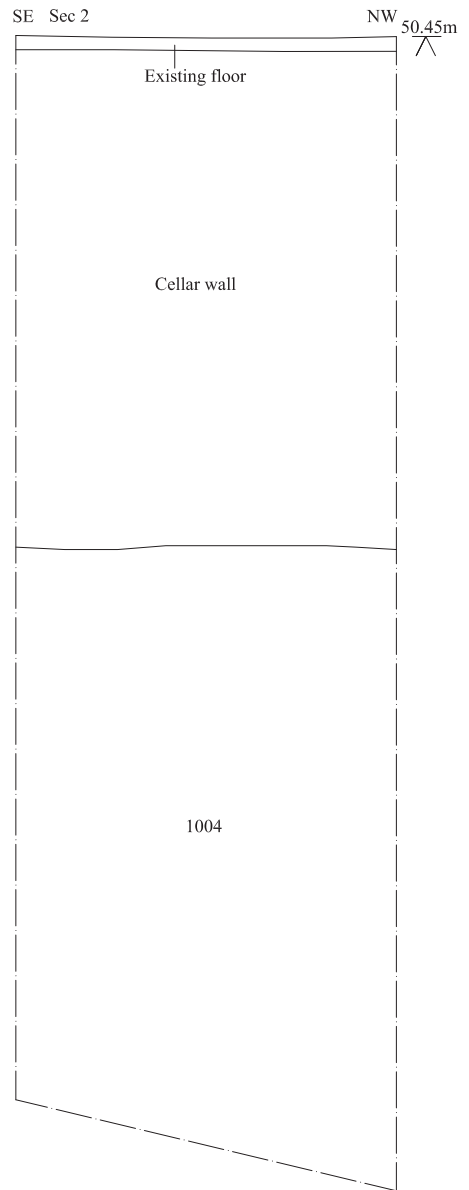
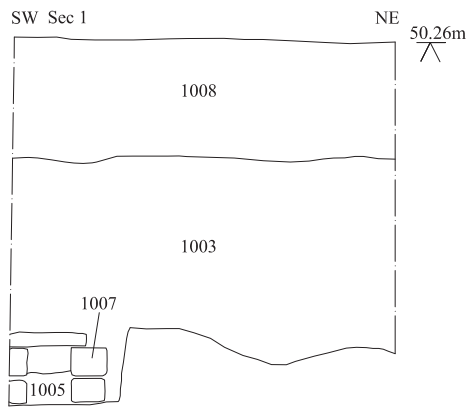


Reproduced from the 1901 Ordnance Survey 25inch to 1mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 7 2nd edition OS map, 1901
 Scale 25inch to 1mile at A4



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 8 Proposed extension
Scale 1:50 at A4



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 9 Sample sections
Scale 1:20 at A4