
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**49 WOOLLARDS LANE, GREAT SHELFORD,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

CHER No. 3519

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NGR: TL 4605 5191	Report No: 3909
District: South Cambridgeshire	Site Code: AS1377
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: P3385
Signed:	Date: September 2011

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OASIS SUMMARY

Project name	49 Woollards Lane, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire		
<i>Project description</i>			
<i>In June and September 2011, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation at 49 Woollards Lane, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4605 5191). The excavation was commissioned by Hill Residential Ltd and was undertaken as a condition attached to planning consent in advance of a new residential development of 16 houses and two flats (South Cambridgeshire Planning Ref. S/0790/10/F & S/0791/10/CAC).</i>			
<i>A previous trial trench evaluation recorded four ditches, a pit and a posthole, none of which contained finds (Smith & Higgs 2011). The majority of features were contained in Trench 1 with the potential for features to continue in Trench 2 beneath the modern building footprint.</i>			
<i>The planned excavation had to be altered due to the commencement of the development. Three small trenches were excavated to the south-west and south of the new buildings. Foundations likely related to the former public house, two modern boundary or drainage ditches, a large pit and two undated post holes were present.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	28 th - 30 th June and 13 th September 2011.		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	3385	Site code	AS1377
Type of project	Archaeological Excavation.		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Residential development.		
Planned development	-		
Main features (+dates)	Wall foundation, ditches, pit, post holes.		
Significant finds (+dates)	Pottery and CBM of post-medieval and modern date.		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	South Cambs	Great Shelford
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire HER.		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	c.1,400m ² .		
NGR	TL 4605 5191.		
Height AOD	15m AOD.		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice (CAPCA).		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Tim Schofield HND BSc PIFA.		
Funded by	Hill Partnerships Ltd.		
Full title	49 Woollards Lane, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Excavation.		
Authors	Schofield, T. and Higgs, K.		
Report no.	3909		
Date (of report)	September 2011		

49 WOOLLARDS LANE, GREAT SHELFORD, CAMBRIDGESHIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

SUMMARY

In June and September 2011, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation at 49 Woollards Lane, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4605 5191). The excavation was commissioned by Hill Residential Ltd and was undertaken as a condition attached to planning consent in advance of a new residential development of 16 houses and two flats (South Cambridgeshire Planning Ref. S/0790/10/F & S/0791/10/CAC)

A previous trial trench evaluation recorded four ditches, a pit and a posthole, none of which contained finds (Smith & Higgs 2011). The majority of features were contained in Trench 1 with the potential for features to continue in Trench 2 beneath the modern building footprint

The planned excavation had to be altered due to the commencement of the development. Three small trenches were excavated to the south-west and south of the new buildings. Foundations likely related to the former public house, two modern boundary or drainage ditches, a large pit and two undated post holes were present.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June and September 2011, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation at 49 Woollards Lane, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4605 5191; Figs. 1 & 2). The excavation was commissioned by Hill Partnerships Ltd and was undertaken as a condition attached to planning consent in advance of a new residential development of 16 houses and two flats (South Cambridgeshire Planning Ref. S/0790/10/F & S/0791/10/CAC).

1.2 The project was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HET; dated 11th May 2011), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 23rd May 2011) and approved by CCC. It was carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Excavations*, the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Paper 14/ALGAO (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The excavation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

Planning context

1.4 PPS5 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

2.1 49 Woollards Lane is situated within the village of Great Shelford, which lies within the district of South Cambridgeshire and towards the southern extent of the county of Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1). Great Shelford is located c. 6km south-west of the university city of Cambridge and 3km to the south-east of Trumpington, which is a small village on the outskirts of Cambridge. The small town of Sawston is located 3.3km to the south-east of Great Shelford, whilst the smaller village of Little Shelford lies 1km to the site's south-west. Junction 11 on the M11 motorway is situated 2.5km to the west-north-west of the site, with the course of the motorway running within 1.5km to the west of the site. The A1301 Cambridge Road runs on a north-west to south-eastern alignment from Trumpington, through Great Shelford and within 350m to the east of the site.

2.2 The site is located towards the western extent of the village of Great Shelford and along the course of Woollards Lane, which runs roughly north-east to south-westwards between Great Shelford and Little Shelford (Fig. 1). It also lies within Great Shelford's Conservation Area (CA). The northern boundary is demarcated by the southern frontage of Woollards Lane. To the immediate west and east lie residential properties comprising No. 7 Church Street and Nos. 37 – 47 Woollards Lane respectively. To the rear and south lie further residential dwellings situated along Peacocks. The site is irregular in plan and covers an area of approximately 1,400m². The residential development was currently being built.

3 THE EVIDENCE

3.1 Topography, geology and soils

3.1.1 The village of Great Shelford is situated on a flat terrace within the valley of the River Cam or Granta, which flows north-westwards 400m to the

west and 350m to the south (Fig. 1). The site lies on flat ground at a height of c.12m AOD. The solid geology of Great Shelford comprises Upper Cretaceous lower chalks (including Totternhoe stone) overlain by river terrace and chalky drift of the river (BGS 1991). The soils of the area are of the Milton association, which are described as deep permeable calcareous fine loamy soils, often affected by groundwater (SSEW 1983). However, an archaeological evaluation undertaken by AS at 66 Cambridge Road and 1.2km to the north revealed a mid brownish yellow silty natural clay at a depth of 0.19m - 0.46m (Smith, Unger, Davies & Newton 2008).

3.2 Archaeological and historical background

3.2.1 Great Shelford, with its chalk soils and proximity to the River Cam or Granta, was likely to have been conducive to prehistoric settlement. Evidence of prehistoric occupation in the area is substantial, due much to the small-scale archaeological test-pitting known to have taken place throughout Great Shelford by the Cambridge University Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA; Blinkhorn 2008). Prehistoric remains found within proximity of the site date exclusively to the late Iron Age, comprising a single pottery sherd, two flint axes, bronze coins and a brooch (CHERs MCB18279, 04813, ECB2053 & MCB16717). Roman occupation of the area surrounding Great Shelford was on a considerable scale, although archaeological investigations in Great Shelford have indicated that the area may have been used primarily for agriculture with a possible unconfirmed settlement or villa estate close by. The aforementioned HEFA programme has recovered four findspots of Roman pottery from the area surrounding the site (CHERs MCB18289, MCB18291, MCB18910 & MCB19282).

3.2.2 It is likely that both the Shelfords were in existence in the Anglo-Saxon period. The only Anglo-Saxon remains recorded in Great Shelford were focused to south of the village and four findspots of Saxon pottery are recorded from the area surrounding the site (CHERs MCB1829, MCB18296, MCB18298 & MCB18299). A parish church is likely to have existed in the village from at least the 12th century, although the present Grade I listed Church of St Mary was built in 1387, and lies only 120m to the west (Kelly 1904; CHER 04924). Archaeological investigations in Great Shelford have revealed medieval agricultural activity, as well as ten findspots of medieval pottery recovered during the HEFA programme (Appendix 1 below). Three of the medieval finds were made to the immediate north (CHER MCB18298, MCB18291 & MCB18284). The area surrounding the site incorporates a number of Grade II listed buildings dating from the post-medieval period or later, predominantly located along the High Street and Church Street, or comprising outlying farmhouses.

3.3 Cartographic Sources

3.3.1 The earliest cartographic source to depict the site in any significant detail comprises the parish of Great Shelford enclosure map, which dates to 1835 (Fig. 4; Ref. Q/RDc50). The tithe map clearly confirms that the site lay in a relatively prominent location at the corner of Woollards Lane and Church

Street and confirms that the extant garage structure within the site was yet to be constructed in 1835. However, the eastern section of the site was occupied by a single residential dwelling and a series of smaller, free-standing structures, as well as a long range of buildings running north to southwards along the western edge of the boundary. The 1835 enclosure map also suggests that the site was owned by J. Miller, who presumably resided at the house within the site's eastern section.

3.3.2 No tithe map exists for the parish of Great Shelford, so the next cartographic source to depict the site comprises the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1886 (Fig. 5). The latter is the earliest cartographic source to depict the presence of the British School, which is known to have been constructed in 1870, in the western section of the site. In 1886, the British School had a rectangular footprint with a central porch extension to the north and a range of detached outbuildings to the rear. The site was also occupied the aforementioned house in its eastern section, as well as a series of stables and outbuildings in its north-eastern corner. The 1886 map also suggests that much of the site consisted of extensive gardens containing established evergreen and deciduous trees.

3.3.3 The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1903, depicts very little change or development to the site since the previous cartographic source (Fig. 6). In 1903, the house in the eastern section of the site appeared unaltered, although the driveways and paths were shown and trees limited to an area at the extreme southern end of the plot. In 1911, the Inland Revenue produced a partially revised version of the 1903 OS for its own rating purposes. The accompanying survey notes show that Richard Pratt was the owner/occupier of No. 49 Woollards Lane and the property is described as '*House, Garden and Buildings*'. The 1903 map also reveals that the western section of the site was still occupied by the British School, with its range of detached outbuildings to the rear. The 1911 Inland Revenue ratings map indicates that the school was in the ownership of the School Council and was listed as No.2 High Street.

3.3.4 Later 20th century cartographic sources reveal that further alterations and development took place within the site. The 1938 Ordnance Survey map reveals that although it is known that the British School closed in 1906, it was still labelled as a '*school*' in the immediate pre World War II period (Fig. 7). In 1938 the site appeared unaltered in comparison to the previous cartographic source, with the former school building occupying the western section of the site, and the aforementioned residential dwelling, its outbuildings and surrounding garden in its eastern section. The Ordnance Survey map of 1970, in contrast, is the earliest cartographic source to depict the redevelopment of the former school building into a '*garage*' albeit with a significantly enlarged footprint with extensions to the north-western and southern elevations (Fig. 8). In 1970, the residential dwelling of No. 49 Woollards appeared unaltered, with two distinct outbuildings towards the site's northern frontage.

3.4 Previous site investigations

Historic Building Recording

3.4.1 In January and February 2011, Archaeological Solutions Limited conducted historic building recording (Collins & Higgs 2011). The three buildings on site comprised a former school building, constructed in 1870, a probable domestic residence of fairly humble status, of early to mid-19th century date and a modest, modern commercial premises. The school building had a limited life, and was later converted to a motor garage, leaving its outline intact despite remodelling. The smaller, former cottage was sterilised of earlier features during modernisation in the 1960s, but preserved its 19th century timber core and is a fairly unusual and late example of timber construction. The small commercial building was not fully available for examination.

Archaeological Evaluation

3.4.2 Eight undated linears, five pits and a posthole were identified during the trial trench evaluation (Smith & Higgs 2011). Four linears, three in Trench 1 (F1008, F1016 & F1018) and one in Trench 3 (F1010) were excavated along with a post hole (F1012) and a pit (1014). None of the features contained finds. The remaining features, which were not excavated due to a high water table and contamination, were planned. The majority of features were concentrated in Trench 1 with the potential for activity to continue in Trench 2 beneath the modern building footprint. Six archaeological features were excavated, and none contained finds.

5 METHODOLOGY (EXCAVATION)

5.1 The brief required a programme of archaeological investigation comprising a full open area excavation. As discussed with CCC HET, the development had already commenced, with the construction of the access roads and new house foundations, and it was agreed that excavation of the garden areas of the proposed new dwellings should be undertaken. The excavation comprised opening three trenches in the gardens of the newly built domestic dwellings (labelled Trenches 4-6), measuring 6m, 11m and 15m in length and 1.60 - 2.00m wide. A three ton 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth-blade ditching bucket removed undifferentiated overburden; thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand.

5.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned and examined for archaeological features and finds. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro forma* record sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. A C-Scope 1220R metal detector was employed to scan the archaeological features and spoil heaps.

6 RESULTS

Trench 4 Figs. 2 & 9, DP 1

Sample Section. South-west side, North-east facing. 0.00m = 15.38m AOD		
0.00 – 0.36m	L2000	Topsoil. Mid grey brown, loose, sandy silt and clay with occasional roots.
0.36 – 0.78m	L2001	Demolition Layer. Mixed, compact, light grey brown silty clay/loose hardcore and topsoil.
0.78 – 1.00m	L2002	Made Ground. Mid yellow brown, compact, silty clay.
1.00 – 1.26m	L2003	Buried Topsoil. Dark yellow brown, compact, silty clay.
1.26m+	L2004	Natural Drift Geology. Mid yellow orange, friable, sandy gravel.

Description: A wall foundation (M2012), ditch (F2014), pit (F2016) and tree hollow were recorded in Trench 4.

Wall Foundation Cut F2011 was linear in plan (1.55+ x 0.70 x 0.79m) orientated north-east/south-west. It had vertical sides and a flat base. Backfill L2012 comprised a light grey brown, friable, sandy silt. No finds were present. Masonry Wall Foundation M2013 was constructed of roughly finished and irregularly coursed un-frogged yellow and red bricks (9" x 4" x 2"), bonded with a light white yellow lime mortar. Some of the bricks appear to have been re-used and are of the floor brick (pamment) type. Foundation Cut F2011 truncated Layers L2001, L2002 and L2003. It also cut Pit F2017.

Ditch F2014 was linear in plan (1.55m+ x 0.70 x 0.14m) orientated north-east / south-west. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2015, was a mid grey brown, friable, sandy silt with occasional angular and rounded gravel stones. It contained animal bone (75g).

Pit F2016 was oval in plan (2.80 x 2.00+ x 1.45m). It had vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill, L2017, was mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional angular and rounded gravel. It contained post-medieval CBM (815g).

Trench 5 Figs. 2 and 9 DP 2

Sample Section. North-east end, South-west facing. 0.00m = 15.55m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L2000	Topsoil. As above.
0.28 – 0.52m	L2001	Demolition Layer. As above.
0.52 – 0.77m	L2002	Made Ground Layer. As above.
0.77 – 1.08m	L2003	Buried Topsoil Layer. As above.
1.08m+	L2004	Natural Drift Geology. As above.

Description: Two undated post holes (F2005 and F2007), a modern ditch (F2009), a tree hollow and a modern rubbish pit were present in Trench 5.

Post Hole F2005 was sub-rectangular in plan (0.32 x 0.32 x 0.24m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L2006, was a mid yellow brown, friable, sandy silt. No finds were present. Post Hole F2005 was similar in shape and character to Post Hole F2007.

Post Hole F2007 was sub-rectangular in plan (0.10+ x 0.20 x 0.40m). It had vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill, L2008, was a mid yellow brown, friable, sandy silt. No finds were present. Post Hole F2007 was cut by Ditch F2009 and was probably associated with Post Hole F2005.

Ditch F2009 was linear in plan (11.00+ x 0.50 x 0.37m) orientated north-west / south-east. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L2010, was a dark yellow brown, friable sandy silt. It contained 19th century CBM. Ditch F2009 cut Post Hole F2007.

Trench 6 Figs. 2 and 10 DP 3

North-east side, north-west facing. 0.00m = 15.58m AOD		
0.00 – 0.17m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.4.
0.17 – 0.43m	L2001	Demolition Layer. As above, Tr.4.
0.43 – 0.51m	L2002	Made Ground Layer. As above, Tr.4.
0.51 – 0.72m	L2003	Buried Topsoil Layer. As above, Tr.4.
0.72m+	L2004	Natural Drift Geology. As above, Tr.4.

South-west side, north-west facing. 0.00m = 15.56m AOD		
0.00 – 0.25m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.4.
0.25 – 0.50m	L2001	Demolition Layer. As above, Tr.4.
0.50 – 0.73m	L2002	Made Ground Layer. As above, Tr.4.
0.73 – 1.04m	L2003	Buried Topsoil Layer. As above, Tr.4.
1.04m+	L2004	Natural Drift Geology. As above, Tr.4.

Description: A tree hollow was present in the south-western sector of the trench and a modern test pit trench was evident in the centre of Trench 6. A modern pit was also recorded in plan.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site sloped from Trench 6 in the north-east to Trench 4 in the south-west.

8.2 Uppermost Topsoil L2000 was a mid grey brown, loose sand, silt and clay with occasional roots (up to 0.36m thick). Below Topsoil L2000 was Demolition Layer L2001, a mixed compact light grey brown silty clay/loose hardcore and topsoil. Made Ground L2002 was present below L2001 and comprised a mid yellow brown, compact silty clay. It contained post-medieval debris (glass, CBM etc), and ranged in thickness from 0.07m (Tr. 6) - 0.25m (Tr.5). Below L2002 was Buried Topsoil L2003, a dark yellow brown, compact, silty clay (0.21m (Tr.6) - 0.41m (Tr.5)). At the base of the sequence was the Natural Drift Geology, L2004, a mid yellow orange, silty sand and gravel (0.72 - 1.26m below the current ground level).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 All of the features which contained diagnostic finds were post-medieval or modern: Ditch F2009 (Trench 5), Wall foundation M2012 and Pit F2016 (Trench 4). Some features were undated: Ditch F2014 (Tr.4) and Post Holes F2005 and F2007 (Tr. 5). A modern pit was present in Trench 6.

9.2 Wall Foundation M2012 was constructed of early modern brick. A building labelled Public House on the 1886 and 1903 ordnance survey maps (Figs. 5 - 6) is recorded in the same location and on a similar alignment as M2012. Post Hole F2005 and F2007 (Tr. 5) may also relate to one of the buildings recorded on the 19th and 20th maps.

9.3 Ditches F2009 (Tr. 5) and F2014 (Tr. 4) may have been drainage or former boundary ditches, nineteenth century pottery was present in Ditch F2009. The ditches are similar and may be broadly contemporary. Pit F2016 was undated.

9.4 The previous trial trench evaluation recorded four ditches, a pit and a posthole, none of which contained finds (Smith & Higgs 2011). The majority of features were contained in Trench 1 with the potential for features to continue in Trench 2 beneath the modern building footprint. The site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval remains. In the event the excavation recorded foundations likely related to the former public house, two modern boundary or drainage ditches, a large pit and two undated post holes.

ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site at the Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store (CCAS). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Websites

Heritage Gateway website

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

Images of England (IoE) website

<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk>

The National Archives website

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (CHER)

The following sites are those that lie within the assessment area (c. 500m radius of the site). The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER).

CHER	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric (to AD 43)		
ECB2053	45661 52312	A metal detecting survey at Rectory Farm revealed a range of artefacts dating from the Roman to post-medieval periods as well as two Late Saxon strap ends, two late Iron Age bronze coins, and one late Iron Age brooch
04813	460 520	Two axes of yellow flint, chipped and ground were found on Shelford allotments
MCB16717	45661 52312	A metal detecting survey at Rectory Farm revealed a range of artefacts dating from the Roman to post-medieval periods as well as two Late Saxon strap ends, two late Iron Age bronze coins, and one late Iron Age brooch
MCB18279	45930 51837	HEFA test pit 2 produced a fairly small quantity of pottery ranging in date from a single sherd of late Iron Age grog-tempered ware right up to 18 th - 19 th century ware
Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)		
MCB18289	45855 51797	HEFA test pit 10 produced a large quantity of pottery ranging in date from the Roman to modern period
MCB18291	4608 5204	HEFA test pit 13 produced a large quantity of pottery ranging in date from the Roman to modern period including one sherd of Roman grey ware recovered came from one of the lowest layers of the test pit
MCB18910	4587 5192	Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from a test pit excavated as part of the HEFA project
MCB19282	4574 5165	Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from a test pit excavated as part of the HEFA project in 2010
Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)		
MCB18292	4592 5180	HEFA test pit 14 produced a large quantity of pottery ranging in date from the late Saxon period to the modern period
MCB18296	4586 5181	HEFA test pit 3 produced a large quantity of pottery dating from the 18 th - 19 th centuries along with a very small quantity of highly abraded medieval sherds and a single sherd of Stamford ware
MCB18298	4605 5209	HEFA test pit 5 produced three sherds of Thetford ware along with a relatively large quantity of pottery dating from the 12 th - 14 th centuries
MCB18299	4610 5212	HEFA test pit 6 produced three sherds of St Neots ware along with a relatively large quantity of pottery dating from the 12 th - 14 th centuries
Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)		
04924	458 518	Saint Mary's Church is Grade I listed and incorporates

CHER	NGR TL	Description
		many medieval graves and medieval stained glass
05144	4564 5169	There was formerly a hermitage at the bridge between Great and Little Shelford, of which John Lucas was hermit in 1398
MCB18278	45854 51828	HEFA test pit 1 produced a small quantity of pottery ranging in date from the 11 th - 14 th century and large amounts of 18 th - 19 th century pottery
MCB18280	46007 51891	HEFA test pit 3 produced a large quantity of pottery dating from the late medieval period to the 18 th - 19 th centuries
MCB18284	45985 52022	HEFA test pit 5 at Selwyn Close produced a small quantity of pottery dating from the late medieval period to the 18 th - 19 th centuries and one small sherd of medieval sandy ware
MCB18285	46001 52122	HEFA test pit 6 at Buristead Road produced a large quantity of pottery dating from the 18 th - 19 th and two small sherds of medieval sandy ware
MCB18293	4574 5165	HEFA test pit 15 produced a very small quantity of pottery ranging in date from the medieval to modern period
MCB18295	4583 5186	HEFA test pit 2 produced a large quantity of pottery dating from the 18 th -19 th centuries along with a small quantity of highly abraded medieval sherds
MCB18392	4632 5233	HEFA test pit 1 produced small quantities of pottery from the medieval and post-medieval periods
MCB18398	4629 5230	HEFA test pit 3 produced small quantities of pottery from the medieval and post-medieval periods from disturbed deposits
MCB18399	46309 52316	HEFA test pit 4 produced small quantities of pottery from the medieval and post-medieval periods
MCB18402	45832 51875	HEFA test pit 7 produced a small quantity of pottery dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods from disturbed deposits
Post-medieval & later (AD 1540 – present)		
04765	4591 5162	Post-medieval fishpond at Shelford Mill
MCB16390	464 517	WWII hexagonal pillbox, now destroyed
MCB18277	464 516	WWII extant pillbox on the banks of the River Granta overlooking the railway towards Dernford Crossing
MCB18283	45968 51913	HEFA test pit 4 produced a large quantity of pottery dating from the late medieval period to the 18 th - 19 th centuries
MCB18286	46130 52317	HEFA test pit 7 on the High Street produced a small quantity of pottery dating from the 18 th - 19 th centuries
MCB18287	46410 52136	HEFA test pit 8 produced a small quantity of pottery dating from the 18 th - 19 th centuries
MCB18288	46298 51938	HEFA test pit 9 produced a small quantity of pottery dating from the late medieval period to the 18 th - 19 th centuries
MCB18294	4573 5165	HEFA test pit 1 produced a relatively large quantity of pottery from the upper layers dating to the 18 th - 19 th centuries
MCB18297	4569 5181	HEFA test pit 4 produced a large quantity of pottery dating from the 16 th - 19 th centuries along with a single

AS 1377: Woolards Lane, Gt Sheldon, Cambs

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
2009	2010	5	Ditch	Post-medieval	1144	45	Glass 1g
2014	2015	4	Ditch			75	
2016	2017	4	Pit	Post-medieval	815		

APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORT

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The excavation recovered a total of 7 fragments (1959g) of highly abraded, post-medieval CBM. Ditch F2009 (L2010) and Pit F2016 (L2017) both contained fragments of red 'stock' bricks with partial dimensions of ?x60x110mm and a flat base that could have been produced from the late 16th to 19th centuries. Ditch F2009 (L2010) also contained small fragments of peg tile in an off-white, calcareous fabric.

DP1



Trench 4, Ditch F2014 and Pit F2016 in foreground. Looking north-west.

DP2



Trench 5, looking south-east.

DP3



Trench 6, looking south-east.

DP4

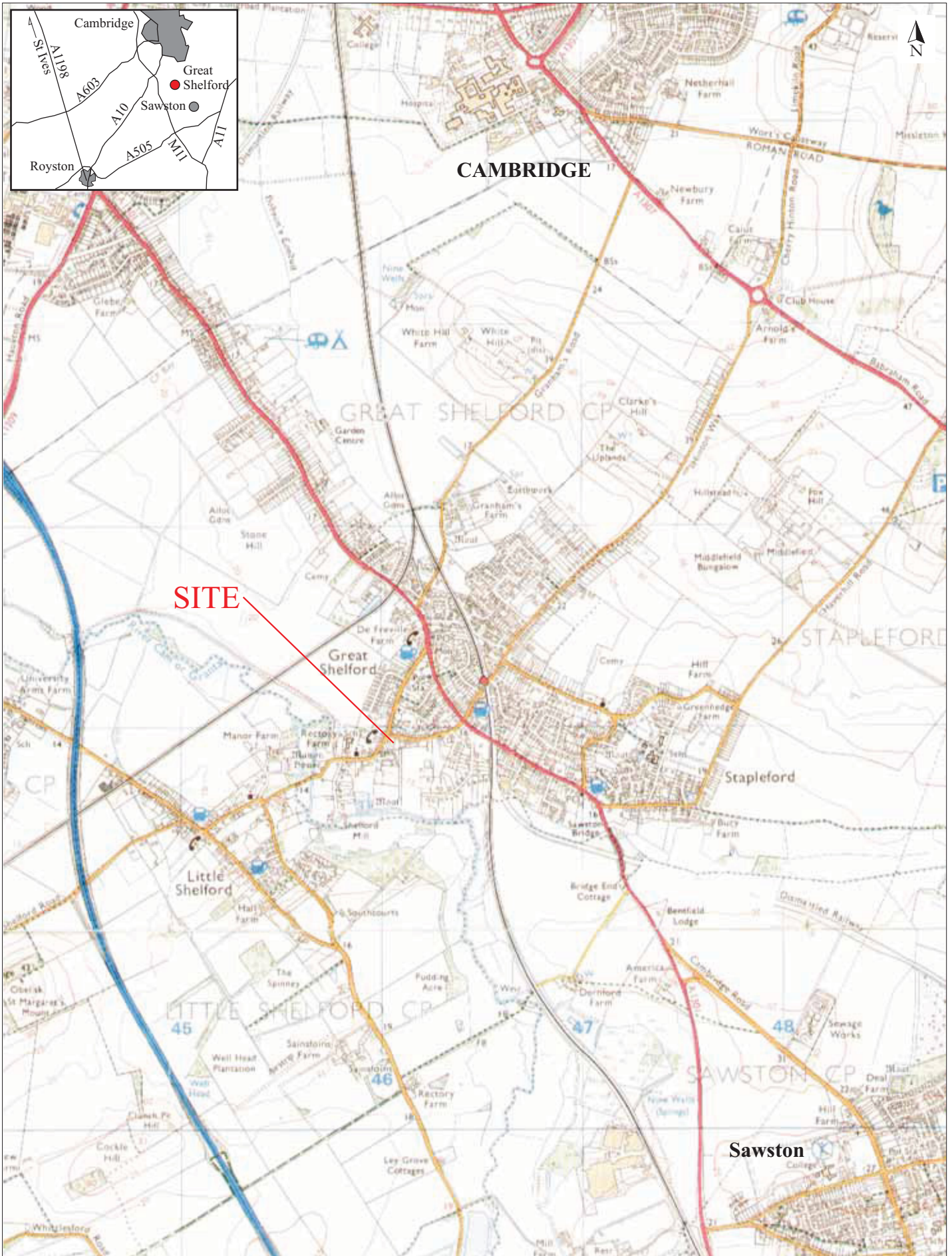


Trench 5. PHs F2005 & F2007 and Ditch F2009, looking south-east.

DP5

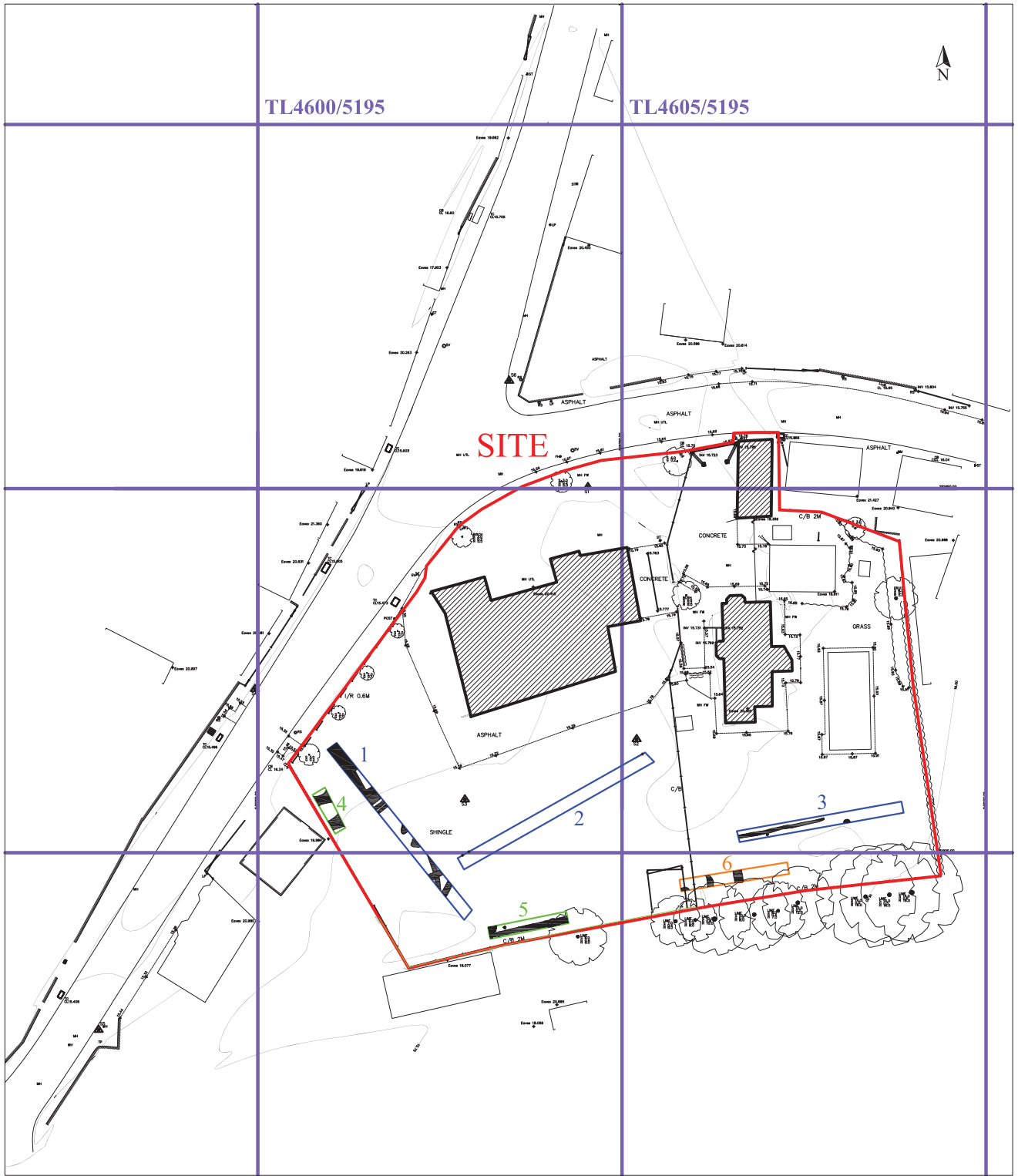


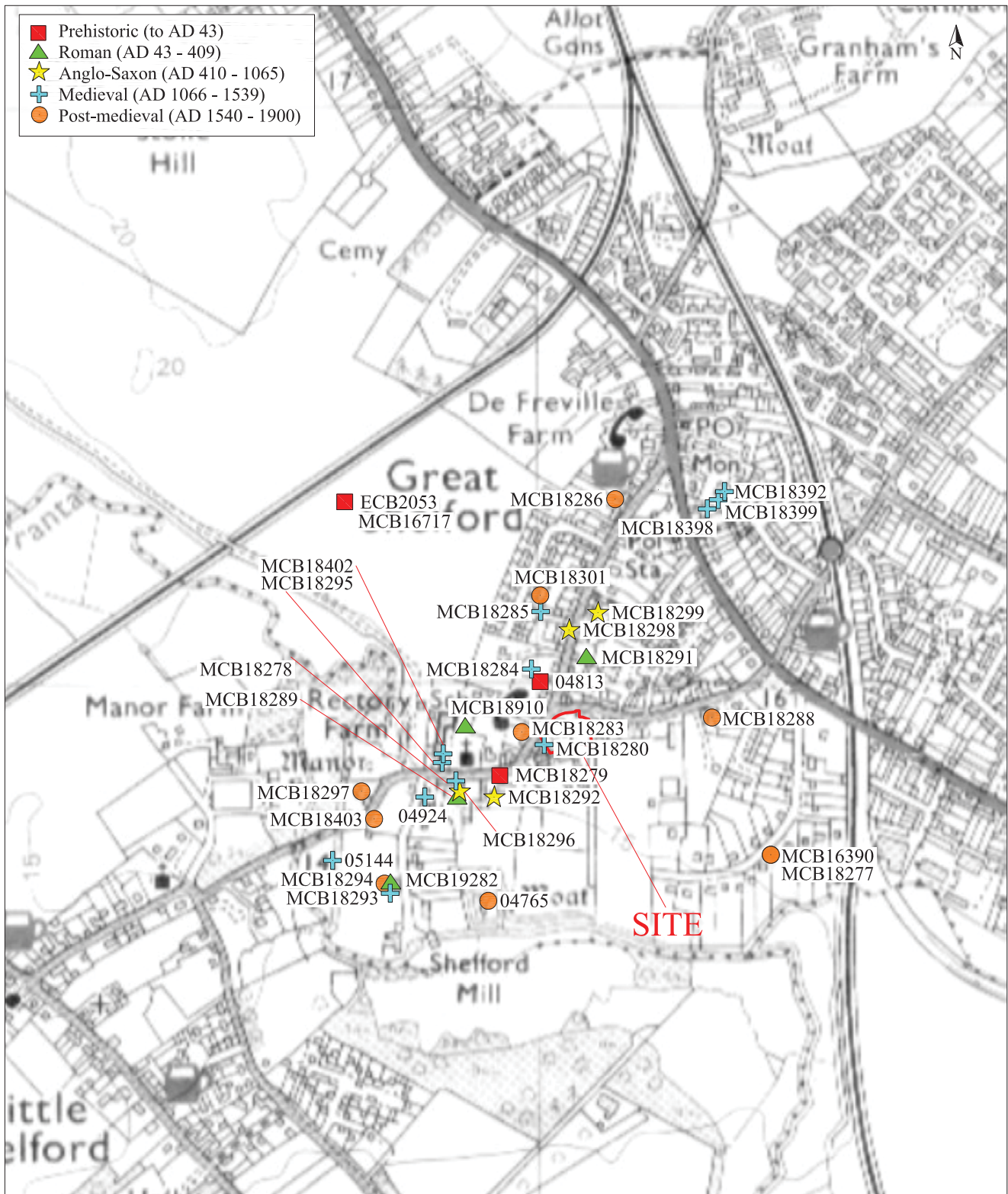
Trench 4. Wall Foundation M1002, Ditch F2014 and Pit F2016, looking south.



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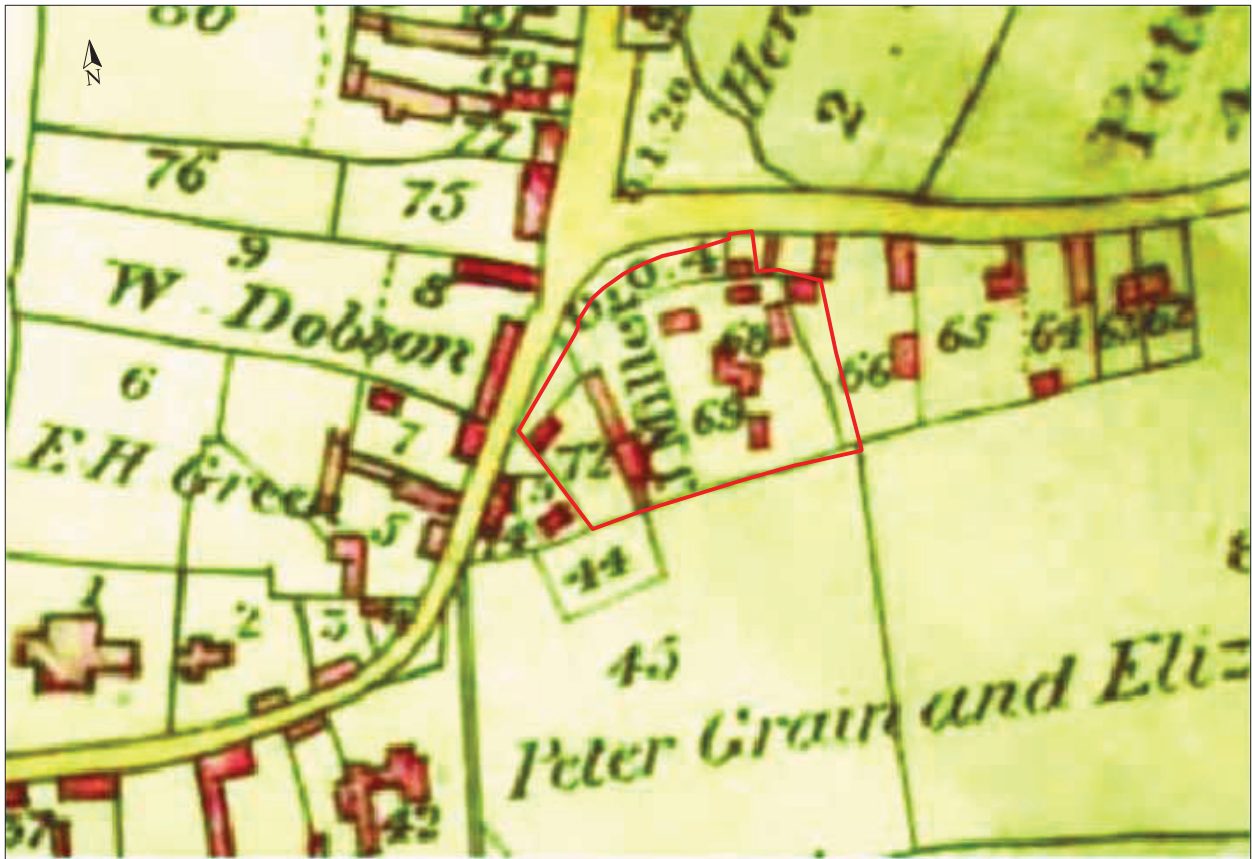
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



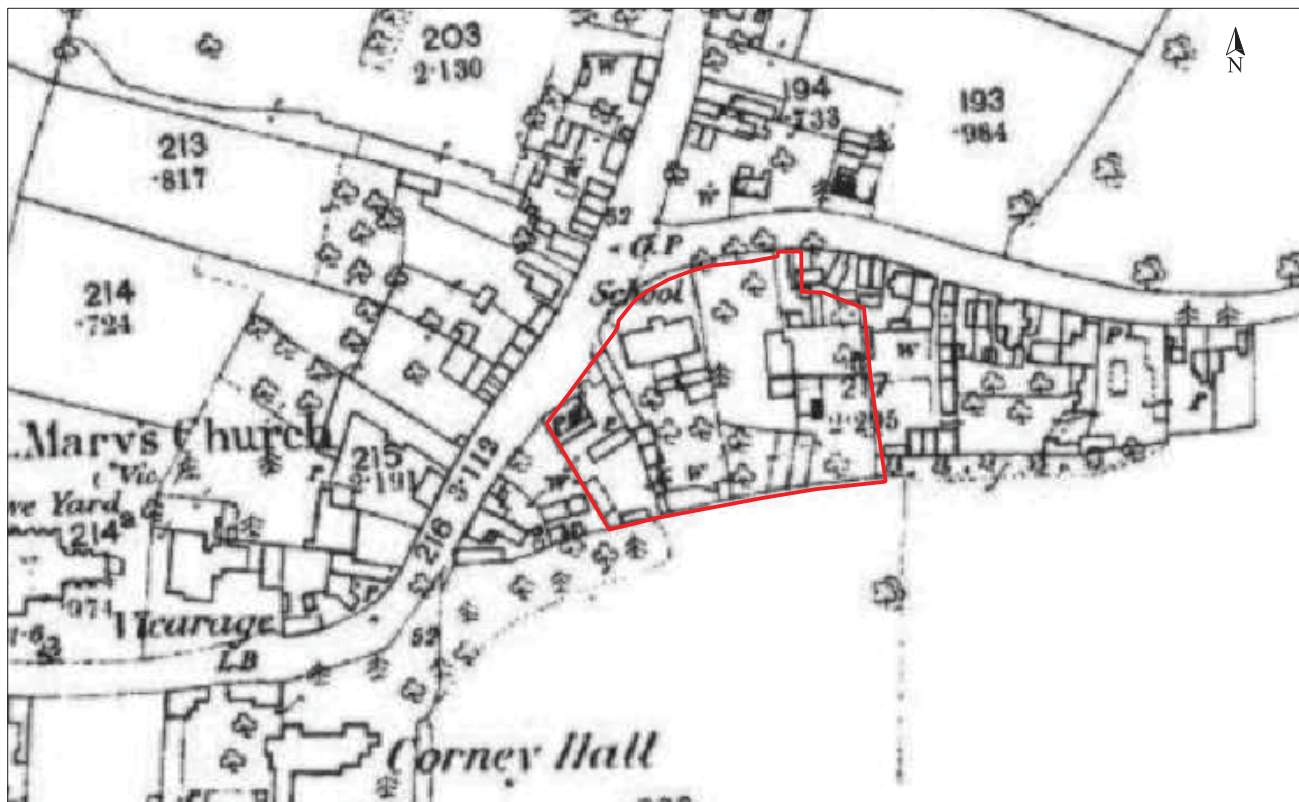


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Fig. 3 HER data
 Scale 1:10,500 at A4

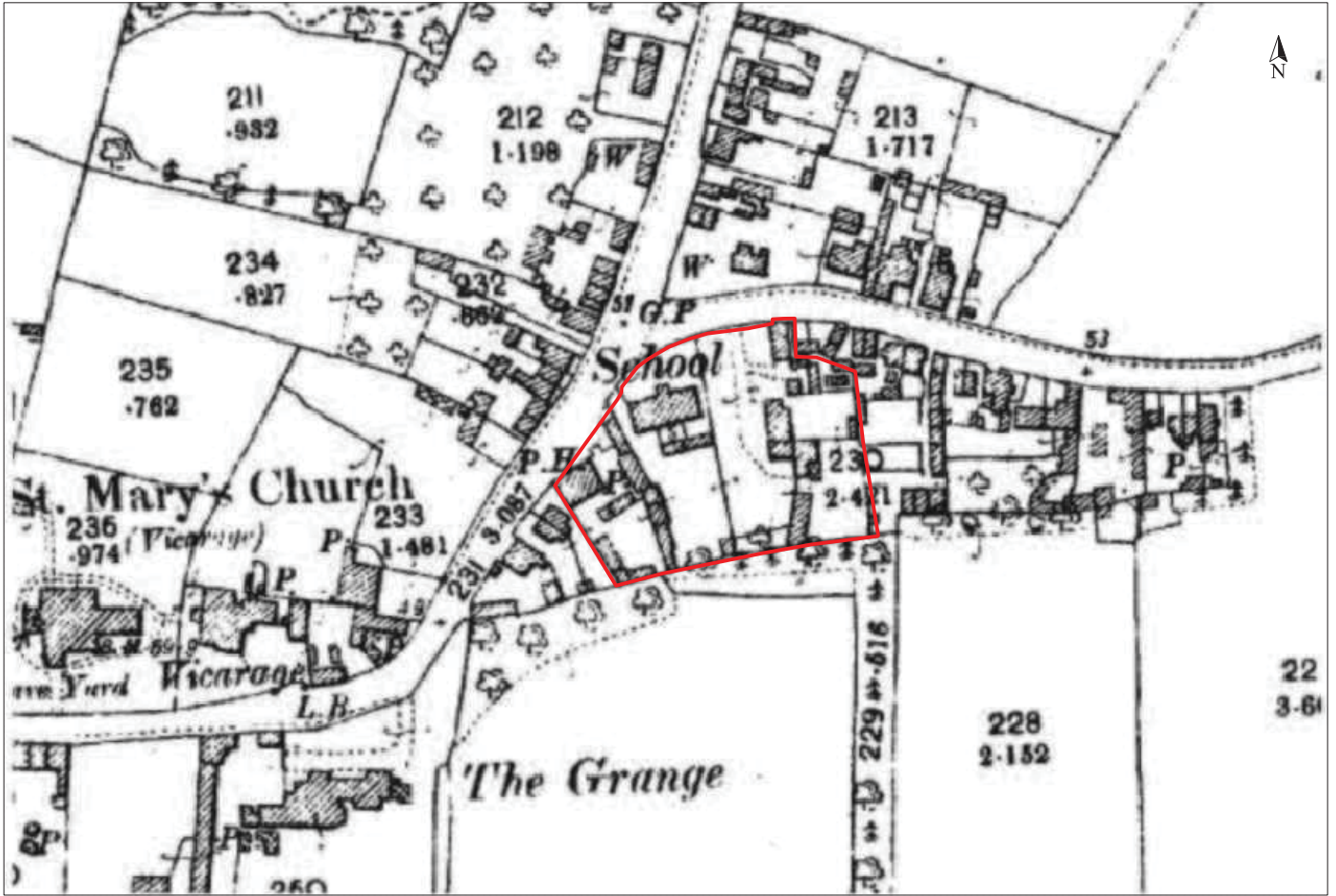


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Fig. 4 Enclosure map, 1835
Scale approx 1:2000 at A4



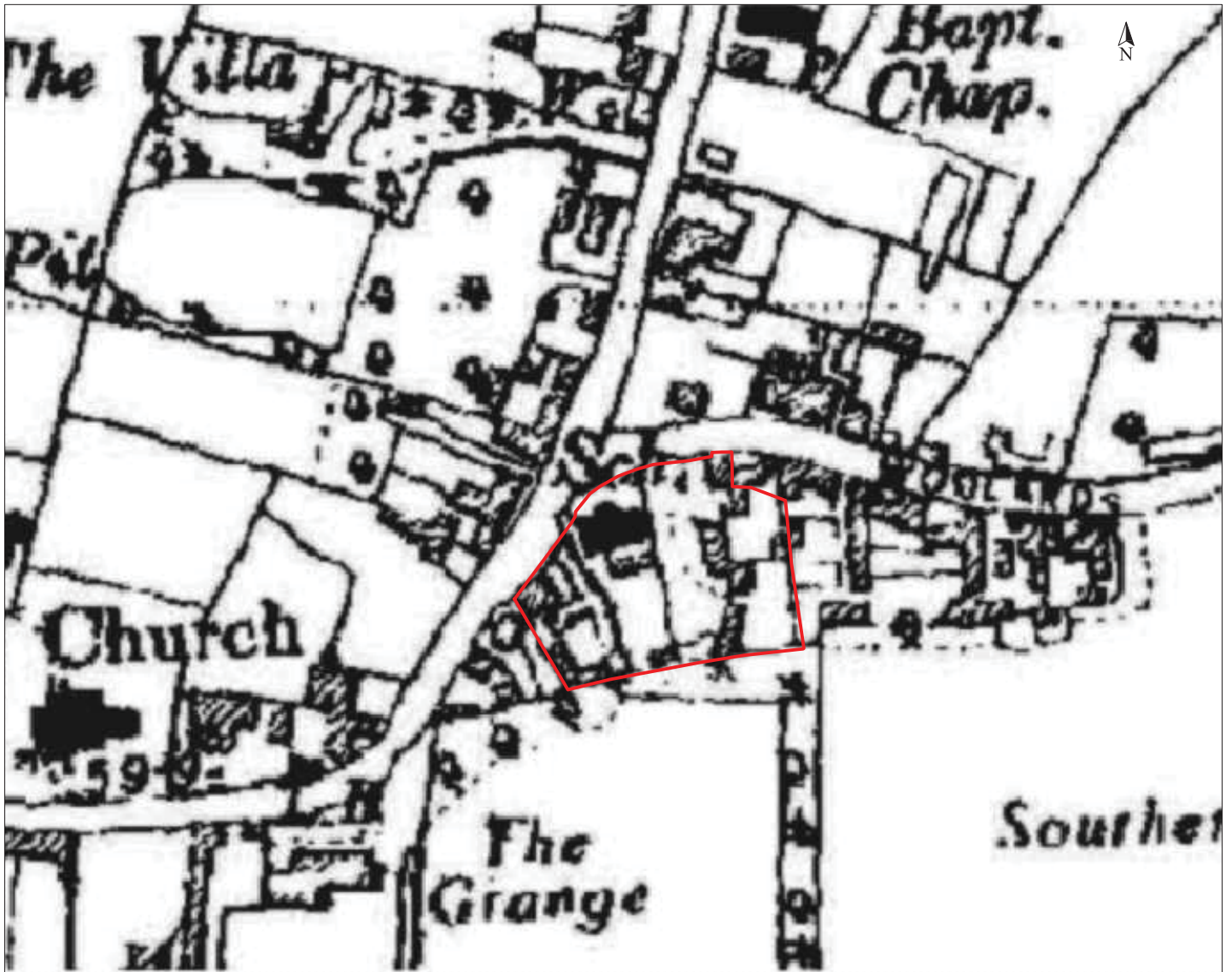
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Fig. 5 OS map, 1886
Scale 1:2000 at A4



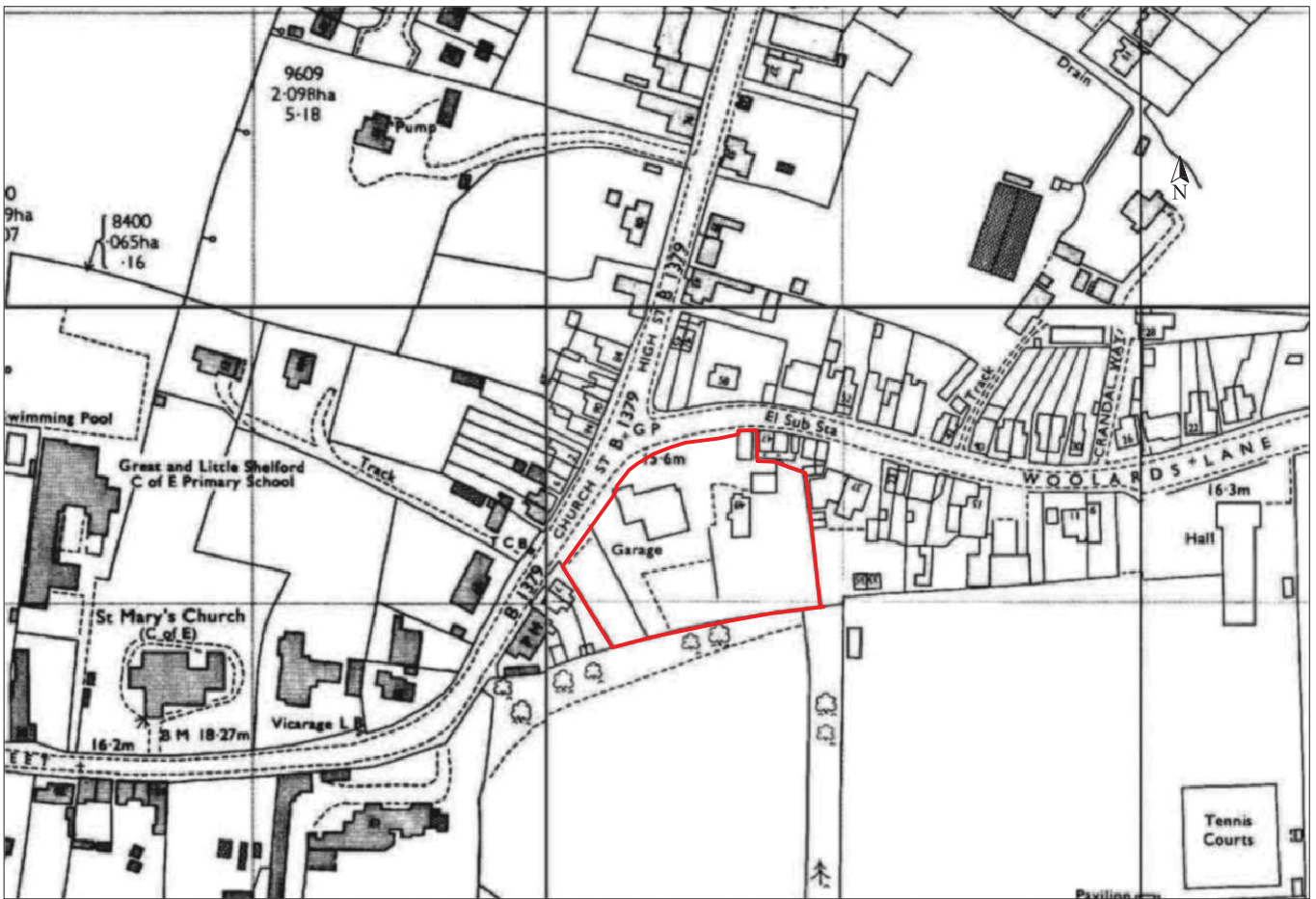
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Fig. 6 OS map, 1903
Scale 1:2000 at A4



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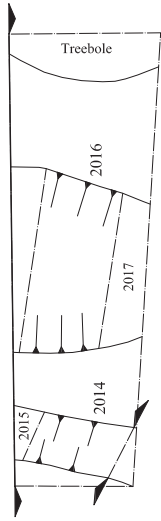
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 7 OS map, 1938
Scale 1:2000 at A4



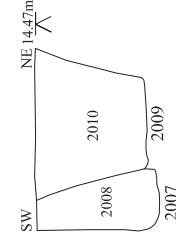
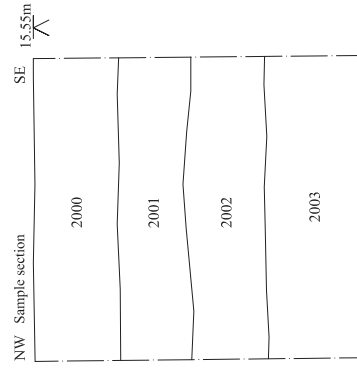
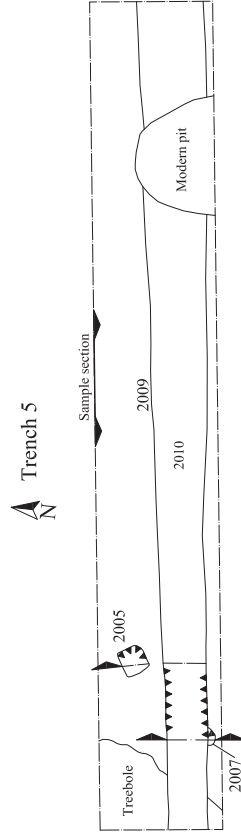
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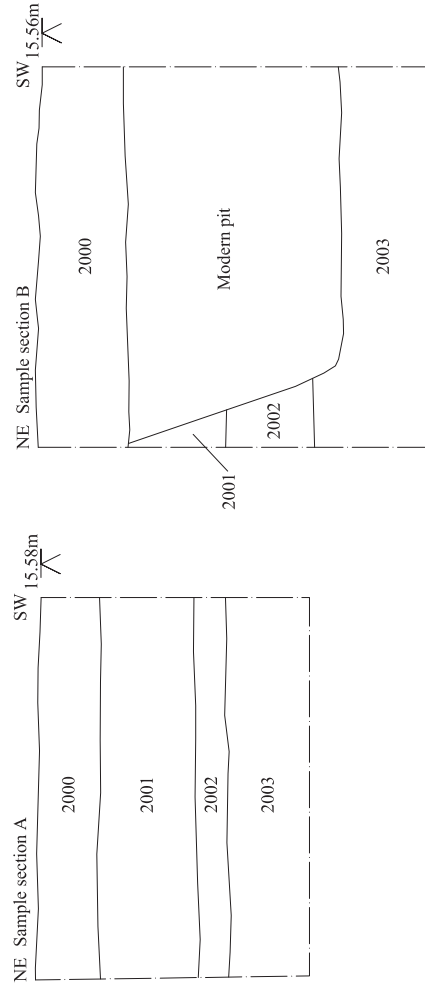
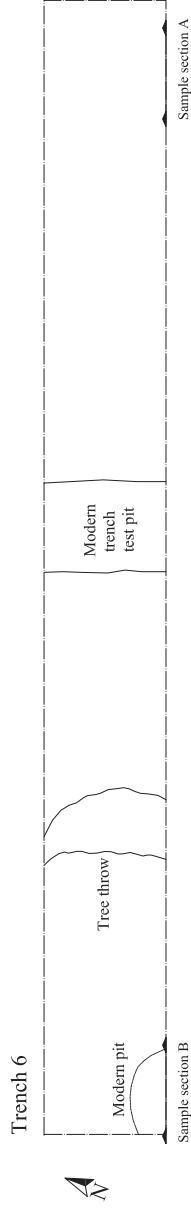
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Fig. 8 OS map, 1970
 Scale 1:2500 at A4

Trench 4



Trench 5





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Fig. 10 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4