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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

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

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

CHER No. 3519

Authors: Lisa Smith BA (Fieldwork & Report) Kate Higgs BA (Research)	
NGR: TL 4605 5191	Report No: 3731
District: South Cambridgeshire	Site Code: AS1377
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: P3385
Signed:	Date: January 2011

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**OASIS SUMMARY**

Project name	49 Woollards Lane, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire		
<b>Project description</b>			
<p>In January 2011, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at 49 Woollards Lane, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4605 5191). The evaluation 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).</p> <p>Eight undated linears, five pits and a posthole were identified during the trial trench evaluation. Four linears, three in Trench 1 (F1008, F1016 &amp; 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.</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	21 <sup>st</sup> 31 <sup>st</sup> Jan 2011		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	TBC
P. number	3385	Site code	AS1377
Type of project	Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Two storey garage and shop structure		
Planned development	New residential development		
Main features (+dates)	Ditches and pits		
Significant finds (+dates)	Undated		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	South Cambs	Great Shelford
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire HER		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	c. 1,400m <sup>2</sup>		
NGR	TL 4605 5191		
Height AOD	c. 12m AOD		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice (CAPCA)		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Lisa Smith		
Funded by	Hill Partnerships Ltd		
Full title	49 Woollards Lane, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Smith, L., & Higgs, K.		
Report no.	3731		
Date (of report)	January 2011		

# 49 WOOLLARDS LANE, GREAT SHELFORD, CAMBRIDGESHIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

## SUMMARY

*In January 2011, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at 49 Woollards Lane, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4605 5191). The evaluation 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).*

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January 2011, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at 49 Woollards Lane, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4605 5191; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation 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).

1.2 The project was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, Cambridgeshire County Council (CAPCA; dated 1<sup>st</sup> December 2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2010). The project was carried out in accordance with the Institute of Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Evaluations*, the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Paper 14/ALGAO (Gurney 2003) and the IfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments*.

1.3 The evaluation 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. The evaluation also aimed to identify any areas of previous ground disturbance on the site

## *Planning context*

1.5 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 of the site is demarcated by the southern frontage of Woollards Lane. To the immediate west and east of the site lie residential properties comprising No. 7 Church Street and Nos. 37 – 47 Woollards Lane respectively. To the rear and south of the site lie further residential dwellings situated along Peacocks. The site is irregular in plan and covers an area of approximately 1,400m<sup>2</sup>. It is currently occupied by a two-storey garage and shop with areas of concrete hardstanding and former buried underground tanks. The site also incorporates an open area of shingle and grass to the rear, and numerous outbuildings, along with an open air swimming pool. It is proposed construct a new residential development on the site.

### **3 METHOD OF WORK**

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the historic building recording.

#### **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 CHER database was searched for all known entries within a 500m radius of the site. Entries within an approximate 500m radius of the site are listed (Appendix 1) and plotted below (Fig. 3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

#### **3.2 Historical and cartographic sources**

The principal source for historical and cartographic documents was the Cambridgeshire Archive (CA), based at Castle Hill in Cambridge. Relevant cartographic sources are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figs. 4 - 8.

#### **3.3 Secondary sources**

The principal source of secondary material was the Cambridgeshire Archive (CA), based at Castle Hill in Cambridge, as well as AS's own library. Relevant material is 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 (1989) and those produced by the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

### **4 THE EVIDENCE**

#### **4.1 Topography, geology and soils**

4.1.1 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 of the site (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, a recent 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).

## **4.2 Archaeological and historical background**

4.2.1 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).

4.2.2 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 12<sup>th</sup> century, although the present Grade I listed Church of St Mary was built in 1387, and lies only 120m to the west of the site (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 (see Appendix 1, below). Three of the medieval finds were made to the immediate north of the site (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.

## **4.3 The site**

4.3.1 The site has been subject to a previous building assessment (Beacon Planning Limited 2009). The site therefore has a principal potential for remains of medieval date, although little in the way of extensive archaeological investigation has taken place in the village. The medieval parish church of St Mary lies 120m to the west of the site and three of the HEFA programme medieval findspots were made to the immediate north of the site. The site is known to have been occupied by the British School, which served the non conformist population of Great Shelford (*ibid.*). British Schools were established from 1833 onwards and were funded by grants and local subscriptions. The architecture of such buildings was simple and characterised by '*narrow, many windowed structures not unlike the mill or*

*factory buildings of the period*'.

4.3.2 The aforementioned building assessment (Beacon Planning Limited 2009) reveals that the two storey garage and shop structure located at No. 49 Woollards Lane and within the site was built in 1870 as The British School. It replaced an earlier structure (c. 1845) on the opposite corner of the junction of Woollards Lane and Church Street. The *Victoria County History* records that the school closed in 1906 (Wright 1982, 219), was used as a meeting room c. 1914, and sold in 1921. The structure is judged to have been used as a motor garage by Mr Frederick Pumphrey from the 1920s onwards, when it traded as 'The Shelford Garage'. Petrol pumps were installed at the front forecourt area along Woollards Lane, whilst a freestanding shop building to the east of the standing structure was used as a fried fish shop, later a wet fish shop and most recently a cycle repair shop (Beacon Planning Limited 2009).

4.3.3 The original use and development of the site is confirmed by a number of historic photographs (Plates 1 – 4). The British School building was constructed of a buff gault brick and originally had a plain clay tile roof with a decorative ridge detail, subsequently replaced with plain modern concrete tiles. It had two tall chimneystacks to the rear and a central bell tower with a weather vane, and was enclosed by a low brick wall and metal railings. The school was also surveyed as part of the Survey of Cambridgeshire Schools undertaken in 1903 - 04 (CA Refs. CC/Architects & A/E97). The survey confirms that the extant building within the site was built in 1870 of yellow brick walls and a tiles roof, which were then in a good state of repair. The former British School building has been much modified to accommodate its garage use, with many of its original features modified or destroyed (Beacon Planning Limited 2009).

4.3.4 In addition to the former British School building at No. 49 Woollards Lane, the site also incorporates four smaller standing structures in its north-eastern corner. Very little is known about the four additional buildings, yet they are thought to be modern in date and not of any archaeological or architectural significance. Pictorial evidence dating from 1967 (Plate 4) reveals that No. 49A Woollards Lane was then in use as part of the vehicle/agricultural machinery repair garage, and was dominated by a large shuttered doorway along its street frontage. The same structure has been occupied by Tony's Fruit and Vegetable Store since 1984 (Beacon Planning Limited 2010).

4.3.5 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.

4.3.6 No title map exists for the parish of Great Shelford, so the next cartographic source to depict the site comprises the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1886 (Fig. 5) and 51 years after the enclosure map. The 1886 map 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.

4.3.7 The 3<sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1903, depicts very little change or development to the site since the previous cartographic source of 17 years earlier (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.

4.3.8 Later 20<sup>th</sup> century cartographic sources reveal that further alterations and development took place within the site. The 1951 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 post World War II period (Fig. 7). In 1951, 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 1971, 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 1971, the residential dwelling of No. 49 Woollards appeared unaltered, with two distinct outbuildings towards the site's northern frontage.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Three trenches measuring 23-30m in length and 1.60m wide were excavated in areas designated for development in order to assess the potential survival of archaeological remains (Fig.2). The trenches avoided an

area of known previous underground fuel tanks and possible contamination to the front of the former garage.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated; thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as necessary.

## 6 RESULTS

### Trench 1 Figs. 2 & 9, DPs 1

<i>Sample Section 2</i> <i>South-east end, South-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 15.96m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Concrete surface and hardcore preparation layer
0.32 – 0.48m	L1001	Made Ground. Dark bluish black sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks and CBM fragments
0.48 – 0.54m	L1002	Made Ground. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate CBM fragments and chalk flecks
0.54 – 0.94m	L1003	Rubble layer. White chalk rubble and mid brownish yellow flint gravel in a sandy matrix.
0.94 – 1.40m	L1004	Buried soil. Mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks and angular gravel
1.40m+	L1005	Silty sand natural. Mid reddish yellow silty sand with patches of white sand throughout and frequent angular gravel.

<i>Sample Section 1</i> <i>North-west end, South-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 15.47m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Concrete surface. As above.
0.36 – 0.73m	L1020	Rubble layer. Rubble in a white/brownish yellow sandy matrix with frequent fragments of chalk and CBM
0.73 – 1.26m	L1004	Buried soil. As above.
1.26m+	L1005	Silty sand natural. As above.

*Description: Ten features and a modern wall footing were identified in Trench 1, three of which were excavated. Three ditches (F1008, F1016 & F1018) were present at the south-eastern end of the trench. Due to the high water table the remaining features were recorded in plan.*

Ditch F1008 (>1.62m x 0.90m x 0.22m) was aligned NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1009) was a mid brownish grey silt sand with frequent angular flint gravel. No finds were present.

Ditch F1016 (>1.60m x 0.91m x 0.16m) was aligned E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1017) was a dark bluish black silty sand with moderate angular flint gravel and occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were present. It cuts Ditch F1018.

Ditch F1018 (>4.20m x 0.68m x 0.23m) was aligned N/S. It had steep sides and a flattish base (DP 3). Its fill (L1019) was a mid grey sandy silt with occasional angular flint gravel. No finds were present. It was cut by Ditch F1016.

## Trench 2 Figs. 2 & 9, DPs 4

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>North-east end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 15.79m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Concrete surface. As above Tr.1
0.37 – 0.58m	L1001	Made-ground. As above Tr. 1
0.58 – 1.10m	L1004	Buried soil. As above Tr. 1
1.10m+	L1005	Silty sand natural. As above Tr. 1

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>South-west end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 15.94m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Concrete surface. As above Tr.1
0.25 – 0.45m+	L1001	Made-ground. As above Tr. 1

*Description: A modern building footing and a pit were identified in Trench 2. Due to a high water table and evidence of contamination these features were planned only.*

## Trench 3 Figs. 3 & 9, DPs 6

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>West end, North facing</i> <i>0.00m = 15.77m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1006	Topsoil. Dark greyish black sandy silt with occasional small angular gravel and chalk flecks
0.26 – 0.84m	L1007	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate small angular gravel and occasional chalk flecks
0.84m +	L1005	Silty sand natural. As above Tr. 1

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>East end, North facing</i> <i>0.00m = 15.91m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.42m	L1006	Topsoil. As above.
0.42 – 0.89m	L1007	Subsoil. As above.
0.89m+	L1005	Silty sand natural. As above Tr. 1

*Description: A gully (F1010), a posthole (F1012) and a shallow pit (F1014) were present in Trench 3.*

Gully F1010 (>12m x 0.30m – 0.47m x 0.26m – 0.36m) was aligned E/W. It had steep sides and a flattish base and terminated at its eastern end. No finds were present. It was cut by Pit F1012. Four segments were excavated and are tabulated below:

<b>Excavated Segment</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Profile</b>	<b>Fill</b>
A	1.0m x 0.47m x 0.29m	Steep sides, flattish base	Mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent stones and pebbles.
B	0.5m x 0.38m x 0.37m	Ditto	ditto
C	1.1m x 0.35m x 0.26m	Steep sides, concave base	ditto
D	1.0m x 0.30m x 0.20m	Steep sides, flattish base	ditto

*Excavated segments of Gully F1010*

Posthole F1012 (0.37m x 0.30m x 0.15m) was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1013) was a light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small stones. No finds were present. It cut Ditch F1010.

Pit F1014 (0.90m x >0.48m x 0.12m) was oval in plan with shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1015) was a mid greyish black sandy silt with occasional small stones. No finds were present

## **7 CONFIDENCE RATING**

7.1 The archaeological remains present in Trenches 2 and 3 were below the water table and in some areas diesel contamination was present. These factors limited the possibility of excavation. All features were planned.

7.2 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds in Trench 3.

## **8 DEPOSIT MODEL**

8.1 Trenches 1 and 2 were located in an area recently used as a car park comprising a concrete slab and associated hardcore preparation layer (L1000; max. depth 0.37m). A series of made ground layers (L1001 & L1002) may also be associated with modern activity. L1001 was a dark bluish black sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks and fragments of CBM (0.21m thick). Below, L1002 was a mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate CBM fragments and chalk flecks. It was seen up to 0.54m below the ground surface at the south-eastern end of Trench 1.

8.2 A thin rubble layer (L1003) comprised white chalk rubble and mid brownish yellow flint gravel in a sandy matrix was identified as a consistent layer in Trench 1. It measured 0.40m thick at a depth of 0.54m below the ground surface. This layer may represent an old yard surface associated with the modern building footings encountered in Trenches 1 and 2. A rubble layer (L1020) identified at the north-western end of Trench 1 may represent the remains of building demolition.

8.3 A buried soil (L1004) consisting of a mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks and angular gravel was identified sealing the archaeological features in both Trenches 1 and 2. Post-medieval (17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century) pottery (127g) was recovered from this layer in Trench 2. It was between 0.46m and 0.53m thick directly over the natural.

8.4 Trench 3 was located in an area of garden topsoil (L1006) which was seen as a consistent layer comprising a dark greyish black sandy silt with occasional small angular gravel and chalk flecks. It was up to 0.42m in depth overlying subsoil layer L1007. L1007 was a mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate small angular gravel and occasional chalk flecks. It was seen between 0.84m and 0.89m below the ground surface directly above the natural.

8.5 The natural (L1005) was identified in the base of all three trenches as a mid reddish yellow silty sand with patches of white sand throughout and frequent angular gravel. It was encountered at a depth 0.89m in eastern areas of the site falling to a depth of 1.40m in western areas.

## 9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The following features were revealed during the evaluation:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
1	1008	Ditch	Undated
	1016	Ditch	Undated
	1018	Ditch	Undated
		4 Linears unexcavated	?
	-	3 Pits unexcavated	?
2	-	Building footprint	Modern
	-	Pit	?
3	1010	Gully	Undated
	1012	Post Hole	Undated
	1014	Pit	Undated

9.2 Eight undated linears, five pits and a posthole were identified during the trial trench evaluation. 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.

9.3 The western areas of the site (Trench 1) were most recently used as a garage with associated car parking to the rear. Modern layers overlay the footprints of two buildings, and a possible yard surface (L1003) was recorded. A substantial buried soil layer (L1004) remained intact beneath these phases of modern occupation and it may represent the original post-medieval ground level as suggested by the presence of 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century sherds of pottery. Sealed beneath L1004 the features revealed were well preserved. 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.

## **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**

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Hill Partnerships Ltd for commissioning and funding this evaluation, in particular Mr. Denis Devane, and Mr Tom Hill for assistance on site.

AS also gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Ms. Hazel White at the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment (CHER) and the staff at the Cambridgeshire Archives (CA), based in Cambridge.

AS is also grateful for the input of Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA), in particular Mr. Dan McConnell.

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(all consulted 5<sup>th</sup> January 2011)

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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). The locations of the sites are shown in Fig. 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

CHER	NGR TL	Description
<b><i>Prehistoric (to AD 43)</i></b>		
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 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> century ware
<b><i>Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)</i></b>		
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
<b><i>Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)</i></b>		
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 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> - 14 <sup>th</sup> centuries



<b>CHER</b>	<b>NGR TL</b>	<b>Description</b>
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 <sup>th</sup> - 14 <sup>th</sup> centuries
<b>Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)</b>		
04924	458 518	Saint Mary's Church is Grade I listed and incorporates 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 <sup>th</sup> - 14 <sup>th</sup> century and large amounts of 18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> century pottery
MCB18280	46007 51891	HEFA test pit 3 produced a large quantity of pottery dating from the late medieval period to the 18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> 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
<b>Post-medieval &amp; later (AD 1540 – present)</b>		
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 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries
MCB18286	46130 52317	HEFA test pit 7 on the High Street produced a small quantity of pottery dating from the 18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries
MCB18287	46410 52136	HEFA test pit 8 produced a small quantity of pottery dating from the 18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries
MCB18288	46298 51938	HEFA test pit 9 produced a small quantity of pottery dating from the late medieval period to the 18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries

<b>CHER</b>	<b>NGR TL</b>	<b>Description</b>
MCB18294	4573 5165	HEFA test pit 1 produced a relatively large quantity of pottery from the upper layers dating to the 18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries
MCB18297	4569 5181	HEFA test pit 4 produced a large quantity of pottery dating from the 16 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries along with a single sherd of medieval sandy ware
MCB18301	4600 5215	HEFA test pit 8 produced a small quantity of pottery from the post-medieval period and three sherds of medieval sandy ware
MCB18403	45712 51762	HEFA test pit 8 produced a single sherd of medieval Hedingham ware and a large quantity of pottery dating to the post-medieval period, all from disturbed deposits

## APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Map	Scale	Fig. No.	Location
1835	Parish of Great Shelford enclosure map	-	4	CA
1885	Cambridgeshire sheet XLVII.14; 1 <sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	5	CA
1903	Cambridgeshire sheet XLVII.14; 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	6	CA
1950	Plan TL 4651 – 4842; Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	7	CA
1971	Plan TL 4651 – 4842; Ordnance Survey map	1:100	8	CA
2001	Ordnance Survey Explorer series 209; site location	1:25,000	1 & 3	AS
2011	Detailed site location plan	XX1:1,250	2	Client
2011	Proposed development plan	1:200	9	AS
2011	Proposed trench location on existing plan	1:500	10	Client

### Documents consulted at the Cambridgeshire Archives (CA);

Parish of Great Shelford enclosure map, 1835 Ref. Q/RDc50

Survey of Cambridgeshire Schools; Great Shelford plan and survey, 1903  
Ref.

CC/Architects

Great Shelford; The British School lease, 1903 Ref. A/E97

### APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

**AS 1377: 49 Woollards Lane, Great Shelford, Cambs**  
Concordance of finds by  
feature

Feature	Description	Spot Date	Pottery
1004	Made ground	17th - 18th c	(4) 127g

### APPENDIX 4

*The Pottery*  
by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered four sherds weighing 121g of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century glazed post-medieval red earthenware including the rim to a deep bowl.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1  
*Trench 1. Looking North-West*



2  
*Ditch F1008. Looking South-West*



3  
*Ditches F1016 & F1018. Looking West*



4  
*Trial Trench 2. Looking North-East.*

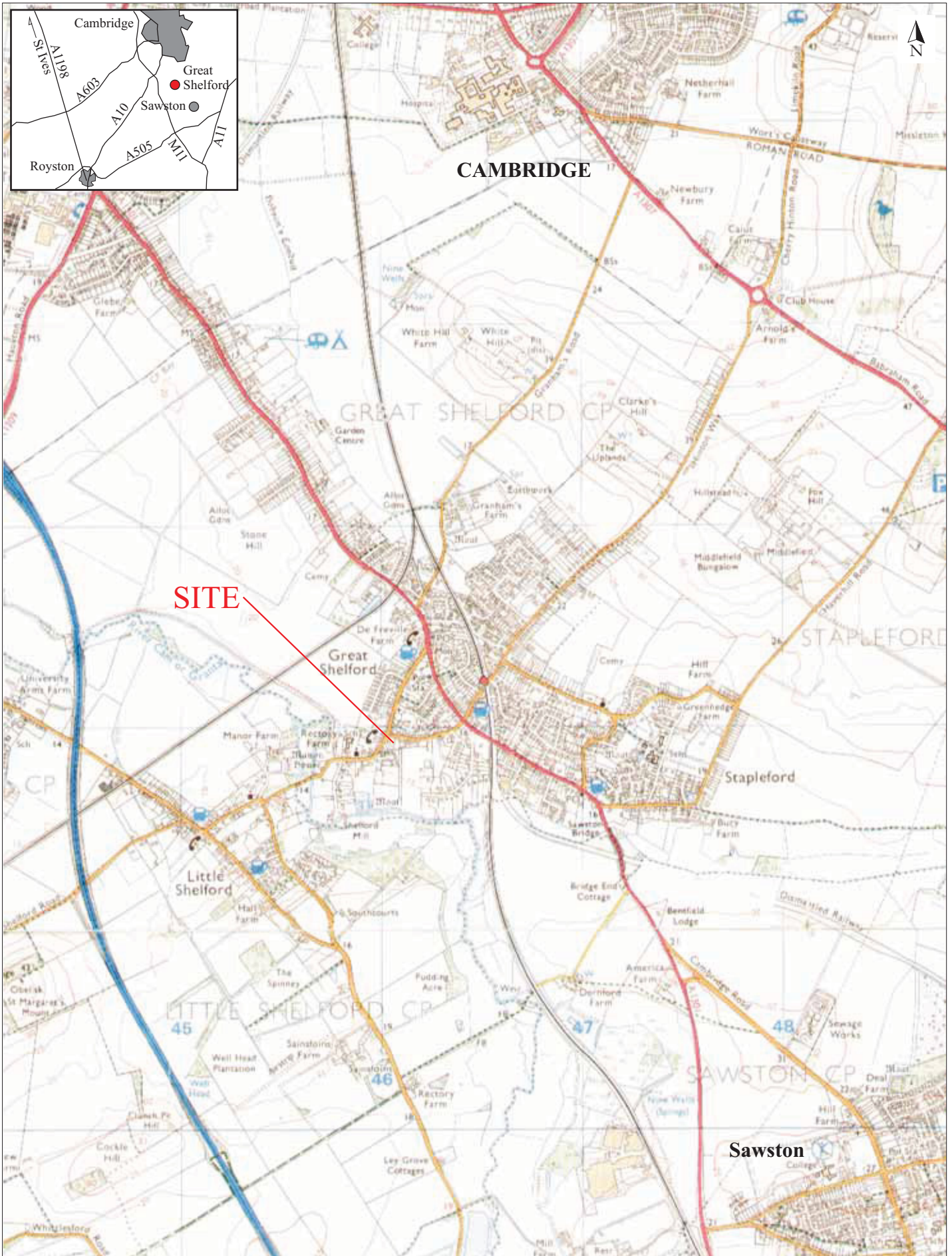


5  
*Trial Trench 2. Sample Section. Looking North-West.*



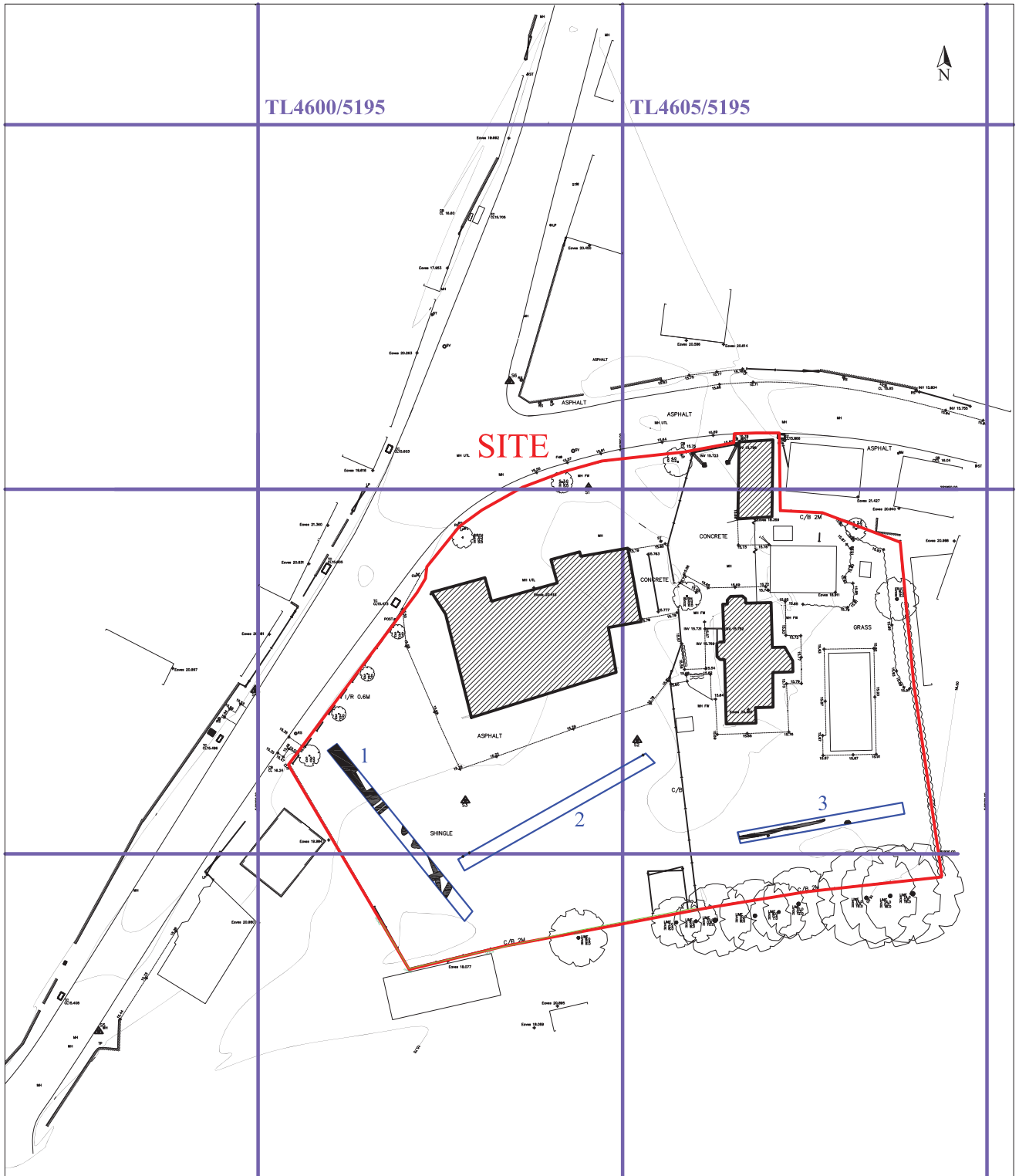
6  
*Trial Trench 3. Looking East.*





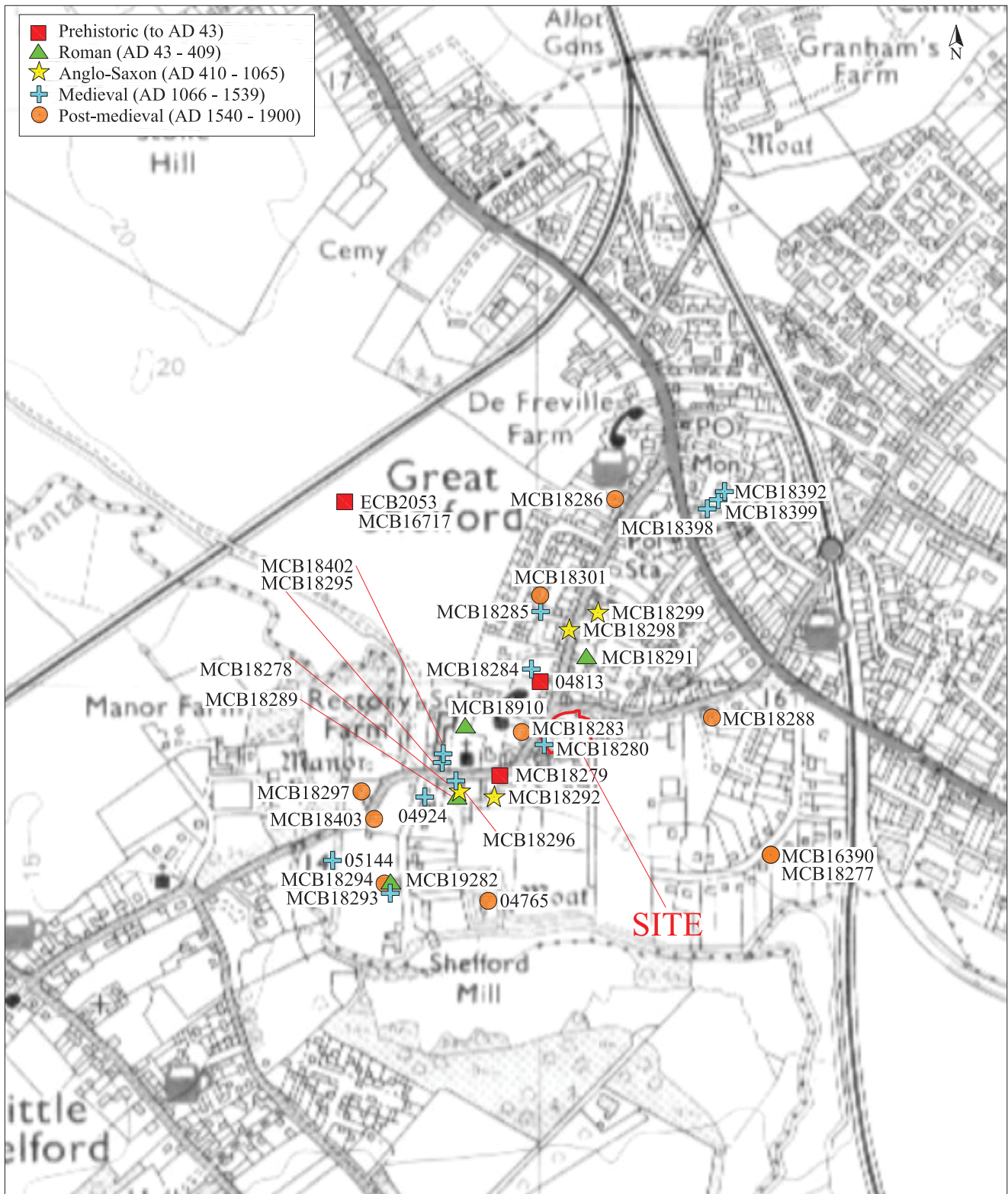
Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

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



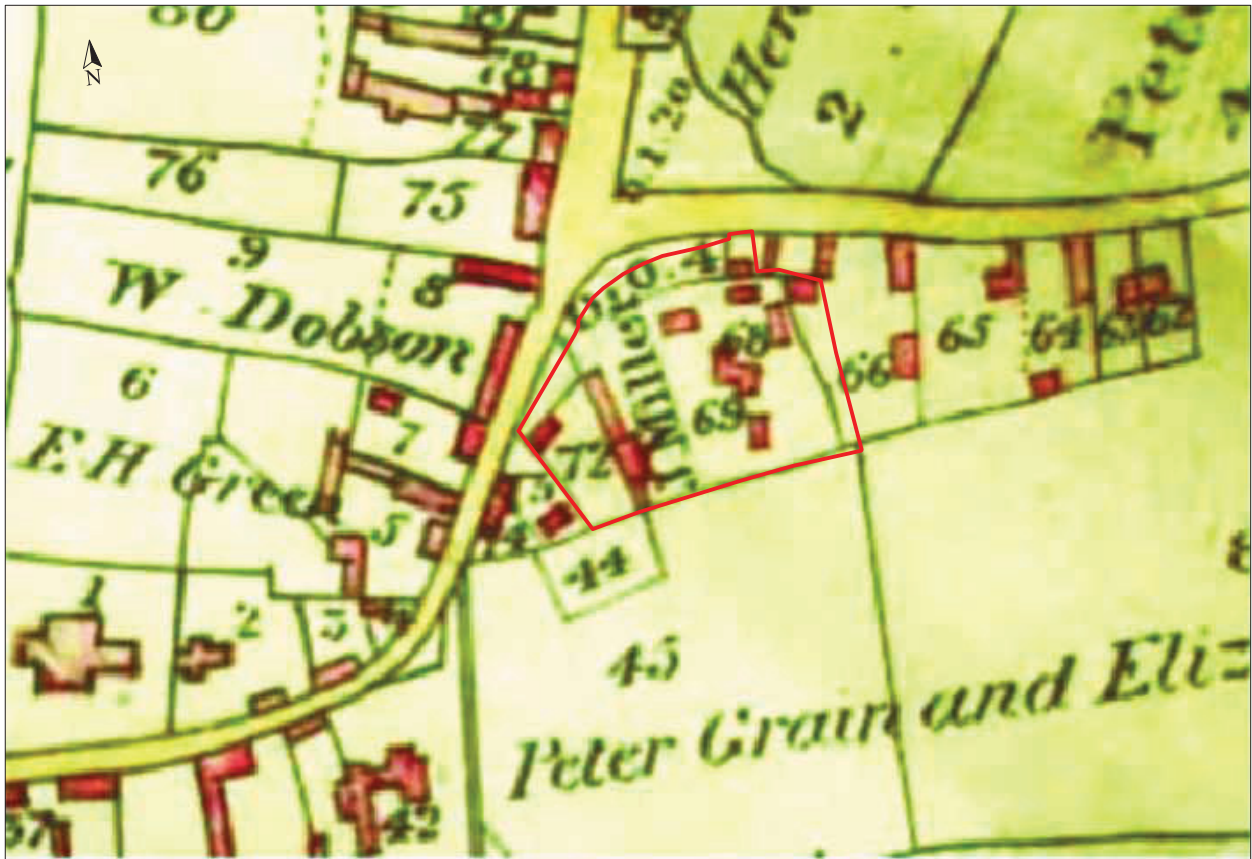
Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:800 at A4



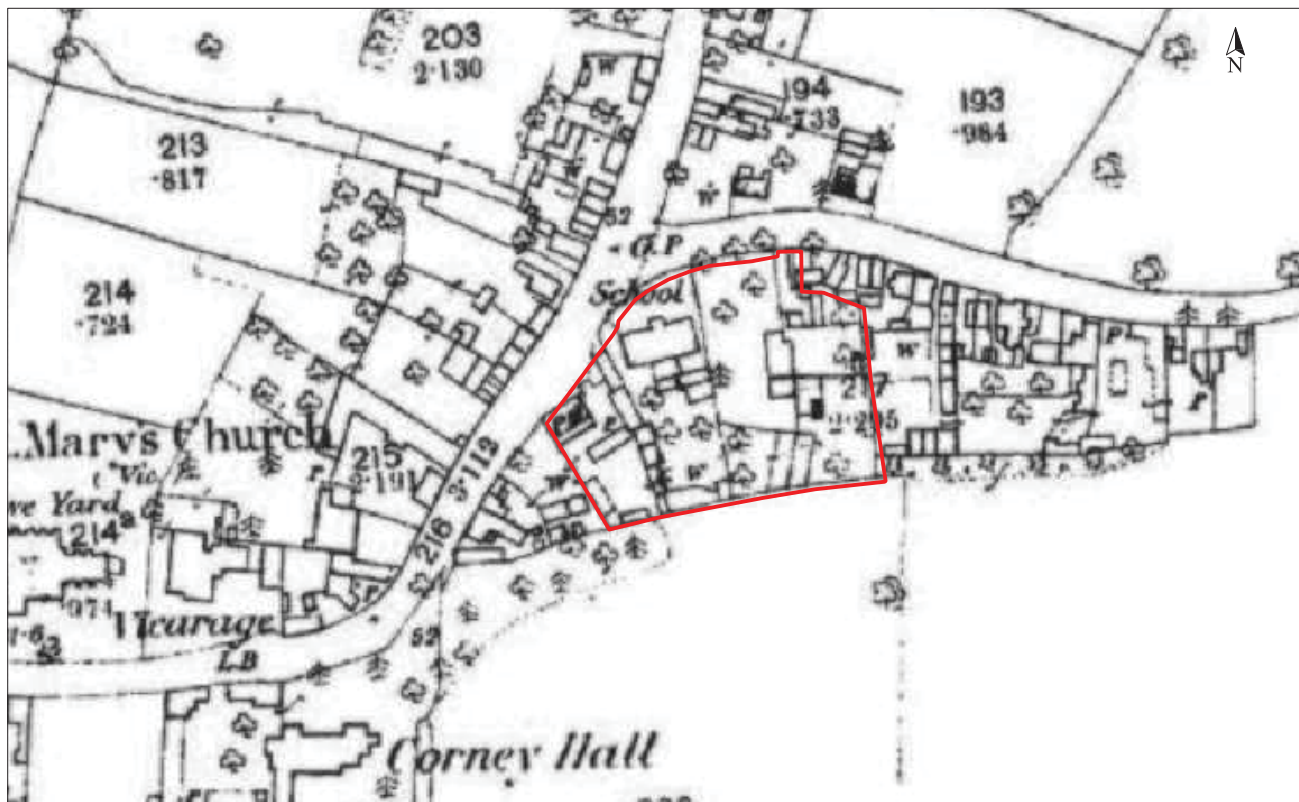


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**Fig. 3 HER data**  
 Scale 1:10,500 at A4

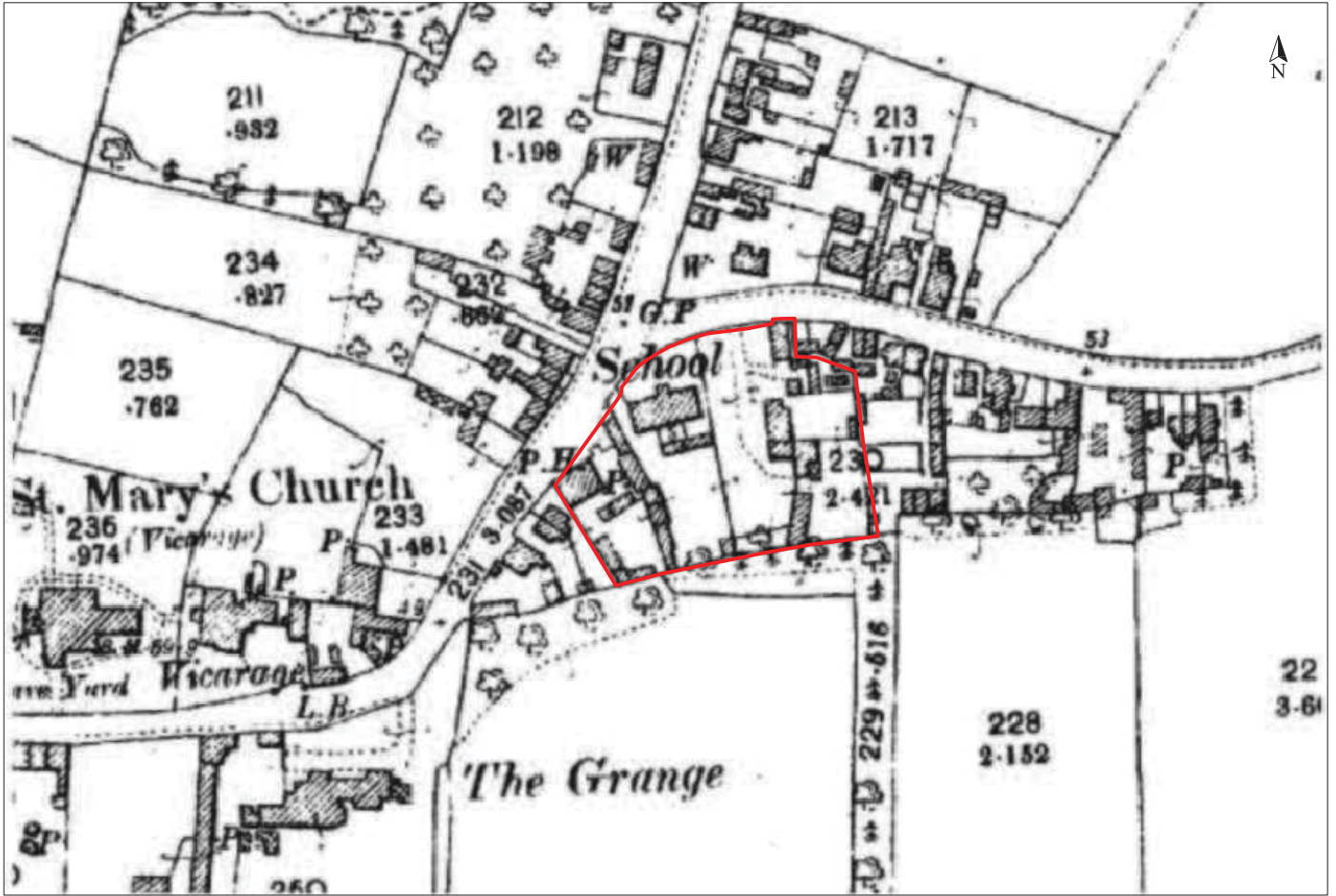


*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 4 Enclosure map, 1835**  
Scale approx 1:2000 at A4



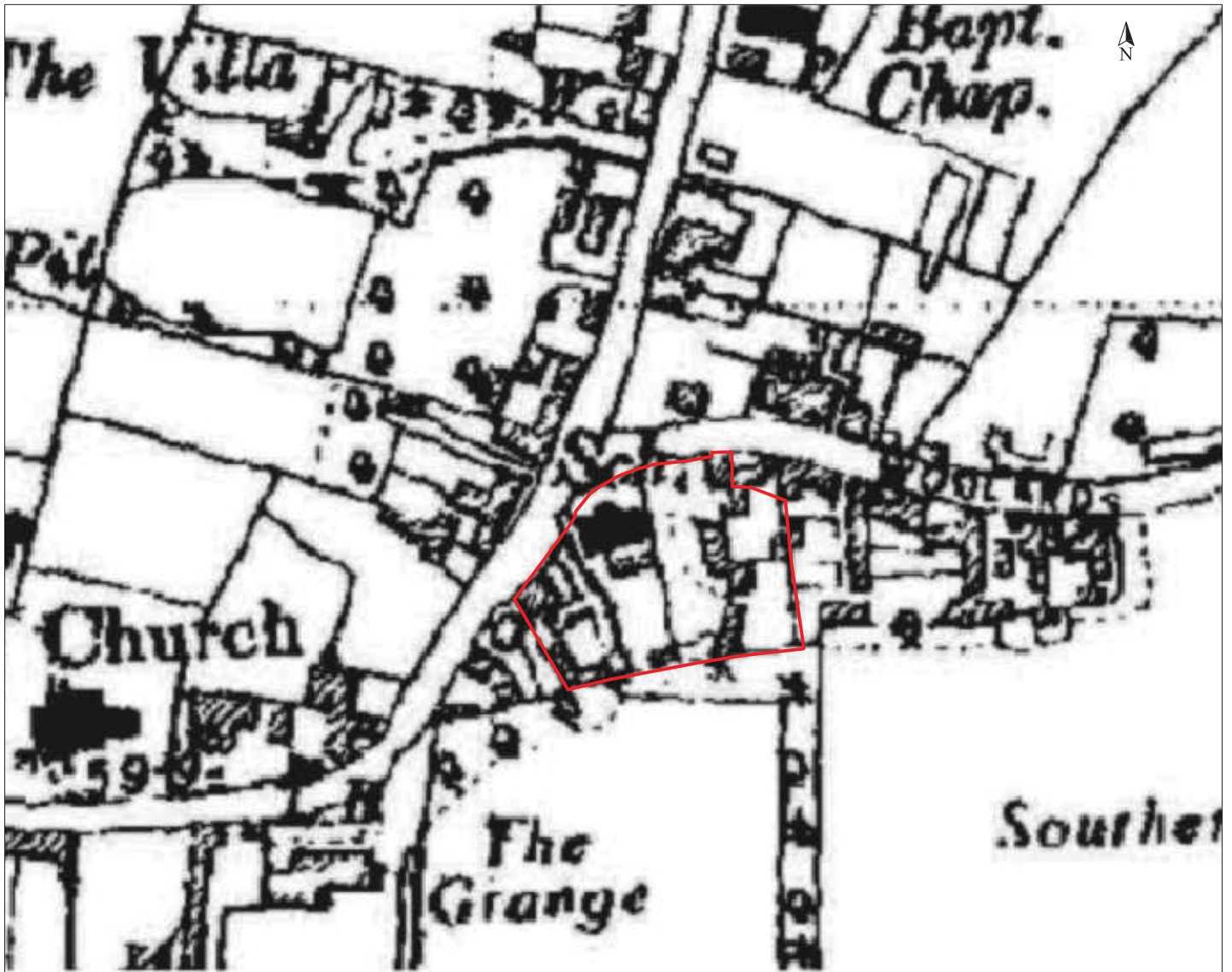
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**Fig. 5 OS map, 1886**  
Scale 1:2000 at A4



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



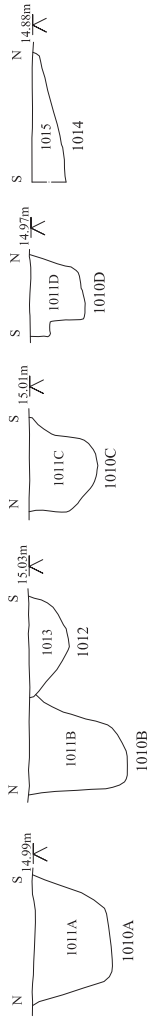
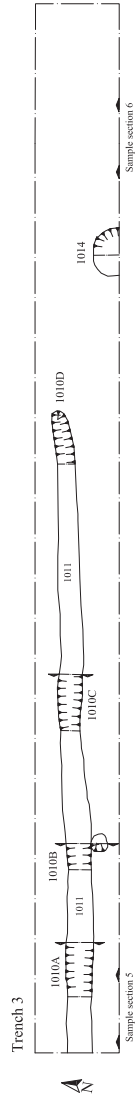
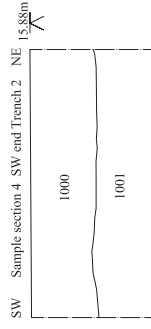
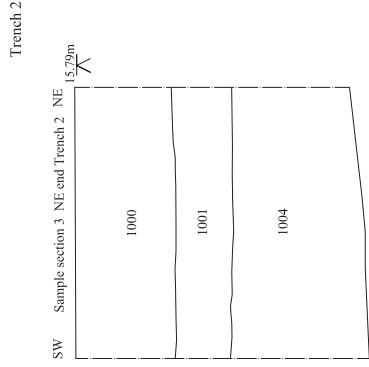
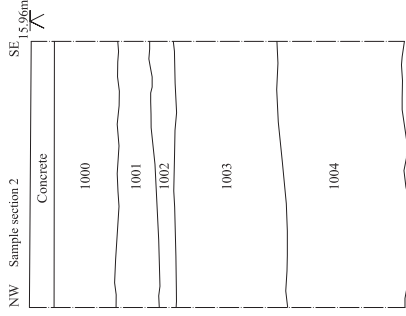
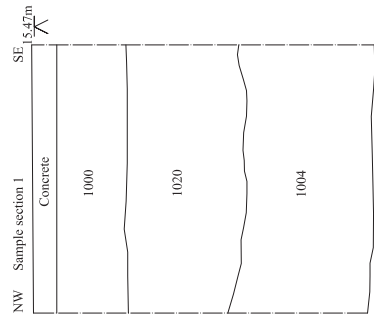
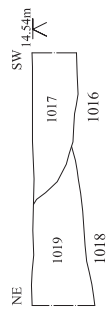
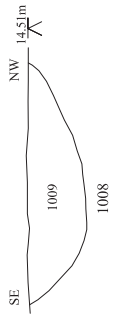
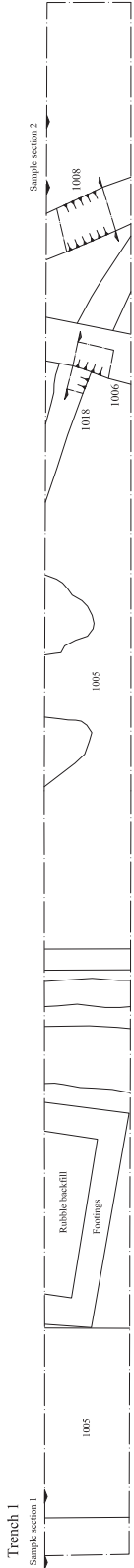
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<b>Fig. 7 OS map, 1938</b>
Scale 1:2000 at A4



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



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**Fig. 9 Trench plans and sections**  
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3