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DERNFORD FARM, SAWSTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION (FIELDWALKING & GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY)

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DERNFORD FARM, SAWSTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY

During October 2003 AS updated an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Dernford Farm, Sawston, Cambridgeshire (Pearson 2000). To the south of the assessment area is the site of a late Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement, centred on the manor of Dernford (now the site of Dernford Farm). Roman pottery has also been found in the same area, suggesting earlier occupation. A rectangular cropmark on the western edge of the site is perhaps also suggestive of an enclosure of Roman date.

Following the desk-based assessment, Cambridgeshire County Council County Archaeology Office required further archaeological investigation of the site to be undertaken. This comprised a programme of fieldwalking and also a geophysical survey of the area of proposed mineral extraction.

During December 2003 AS conducted the fieldwalking evaluation. The latter revealed a general scatter of struck flint across the site, with no apparent concentrations. The flints comprise notched flakes, blades and scrapers, and include a pyramid micro blade core of Mesolithic/early Neolithic date and a partially polished, flaked chert axe of Neolithic date.

Later prehistoric (Iron Age) pottery sherds were recovered in the northern half of the site, in addition to a single Romano-British sherd. The former may regarded as a potentially significant scatter when coupled with the reference to cropmarks of possible enclosures recorded on the SMR close by to the west.

Sparse miscellaneous finds (clay pipes, building material) were recorded, despite a systematic metal detector survey carried out in tandem with the fieldwalking survey.

The geophysical survey was undertaken in December 2003 by Stratascan. The survey consisted of magnetic susceptibility used as a reconnaissance technique with detailed magnetometry subsequently targeting two areas identified as having enhanced susceptibility. Detailed magnetometry revealed anomalies that may be of archaeological origin towards the southern corner of the site. The nature of these anomalies could be related to enclosures or settlement.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 During October 2003, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS – formerly HAT) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Dernford Farm, Sawston, Cambridgeshire (NGR: TL 4690 5110) (Fig. 1). The assessment was commissioned by D.K Symes Associates (on behalf of Sewells Reservoir Construction Ltd / Mr D Rees), as part of requirement of the local planning authority (based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council County Archaeology Office – CCC CAO). It is proposed to construct an agricultural reservoir on the site. It updates an archaeological desk-based assessment for the scheme prepared by HAT (now AS) in 2000 (Pearson 2000). An aerial photographic assessment was also carried out by Air Photo Services (2000), the results of which are presented as a separate report, but discussed below.

1.2 The assessment was conducted according to a specification compiled by HAT (now AS) (dated 01/12/00), and conforms to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Desk-based Assessment* (revised 1999). The aims of the study are:

- To provide for a comprehensive assessment of the regional context within which any archaeological evidence from the site rests, and to highlight any relevant issues within national and regional research frameworks; and
- To provide an impact assessment and a predictive model of the potential for survival of archaeological remains on the site

1.3 Following submission of the desk-based assessment, CCC CAO required further archaeological investigation of the site (by fieldwalking and geophysical survey) (CCC CAO advice letter dated 26/11/03). The fieldwalking survey was carried out by AS in December 2003. The geophysical survey was carried out in December 2003 by Stratascan, which is presented as separate report, but discussed below. This report presents the results of all phases of the project (desk-based assessment, fieldwalking survey and geophysical survey) as a combined document.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 & 7)

2.1 The site is roughly polygonal, measuring *c.*750m north-south and 625m east-west. It is bounded on its western side by an existing railway line, whilst on the northern side it is defined by the course of the disused Great Eastern line, which until 1967 ran between Great Shelford and Haverhill (SMR 6326). The river Cam flows roughly parallel to the modern railway line at a distance of 50 - 225m from the western edge of site. Along the south-eastern edge is a minor metalled road, which connects Bridge End Cottage on the A1301 and Dernford Farm.

2.2 The land lies at *c.*20m AOD, sloping downwards to the north and west, towards the Granta and its tributary, just beyond the edges of the site. The site is shown as featureless on the modern OS 1:25,000 map, and comprises a single agricultural field. No structures are upstanding within the site, though at present the central part of the site is used as a game cover. At the time of the earlier inspection (December 2000) the land appeared heavily

waterlogged, though this was not apparent during further phases of investigation in December 2003.

3 METHOD OF WORK (Desk-based Assessment)

Information was sought from a variety of available sources, and reference was made to the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments.* The following material was studied:

3.1 Archaeological Databases

The principal source consulted was the Cambridgeshire County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The SMR was visited to update this assessment in October 2003. Entries within a *c.*1500m radius of the study area are listed in Appendix I and shown as Fig. 2.

3.2 Historical Documents

The principal source was the Cambridgeshire County Records Office at Shire Hall, Cambridge (CRO).

3.3 Secondary Sources

Secondary sources were consulted so as to provide information on the general history and archaeology of the study area, and as a source of references for primary sources of information. The principal sources of secondary material were the CRO and AS's own library (see Bibliography).

3.4 Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

Cartographic and pictorial documents are commonly a productive area of research. The study area encompasses the area of proposed development and its environs. The principal source was the CRO. All relevant and available information was examined, and is listed in Appendix 2. Available maps are presented below (Figs. 3-5).

3.5 Geological/ Geotechnical Information

The topography, geology and soils of an area have an important bearing on the presence, character, and survival of archaeological sites, therefore a description of the superficial and solid geology was compiled so as to appreciate the likelihood of the presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains. The topography of the area was also considered. Geotechnical information supplied by the client is appended (CET Group 2000), (Appendix 3) (Fig. 6) and discussed where relevant.

3.6 Site Inspection

The site was originally visited on 4th December 2000 in order to examine the present topography and land-use, and to identify the potential for the survival of archaeological

remains. This was verified in October 2003. These observations are presented in the Site Description (Section 2).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Geology, Soils and Topography (Figs. 1 & 6)

4.1.1 The underlying solid geology is Chalk, but in the river valleys of the Cam and Granta it is obscured by Valley Gravels, themselves overlain by alluvium close to the rivers themselves (Marr 1938).

4.1.2 Over the majority of the site, the soils belong to the Milton association (512f; Soil Survey of England & Wales 1983). These are described as deep permeable calcareous fine loamy soils, variably affected by groundwater. Over the extreme western and northern edges of the site (those areas lowest-lying and nearest to the rivers) the soils belong to the Thames association (814a). These are associated with river alluvium, and are stoneless, mainly calcareous soils, affected by groundwater.

4.1.3 The river Cam / Granta lies between 100-200 m to the west of the site, and the site partially occupies the first gravel terrace. A tributary course of the Granta lies close to the northern boundary. The streams converge to the north west of the site.

4.1.4 It was thought likely that shallow topsoil overlies terrace gravels on much of the site, though it is possible that alluvial deposits associated with the Cam and Granta lie close to the northern and western boundaries. Borehole/test pit logs have been supplied by the client (CET Group 2000) (Appendix 3 & Fig.6). Broadly, the geotechnical investigation revealed there to be a common thickness of some 0.30m of topsoil across the site, sealing variable natural drift deposits of silt, clay, sand and gravel. Little evidence of surviving subsoils/agricultural 'B' horizons is suggested by the borehole logs. No firm evidence of alluvial deposits, or palaeochannels of the Cam/Granta is suggested by the borehole logs, though the geology and topography of the site suggest that these may be encountered.

4.2 The Archaeology and History of the Assessment Area and its Environs

4.2.1 The environs of the study area exhibit little evidence for activity from the Mesolithic period, with substantial occupation from the Iron Age onwards.

Mesolithic to Bronze Age

4.2.2 Evidence for the Mesolithic is sparse, as indeed it is in much of Cambridgeshire. Recent fieldwork between Wandlebury and Worsted Street has produced evidence for a flint-working site, whilst in Stapleford parish a single Mesolithic flint axe has been found (Taylor 1998, 80).

4.2.3 The scale and extent of Neolithic activity on the chalklands and associated areas of southern Cambridgeshire has yet to be satisfactorily established (Pollard in Kirby & Oosthuizen 2000, section 7). Settlement tended to avoid the thickly wooded heavy clay soils, the known areas of activity tending to concentrate on the lighter soils, particularly those on the river gravels (Taylor 1977). Evidence for activity during the Bronze Age in the region is considerably greater, with a major swathe of settlement and burial landscapes running southwest-northeast along the chalk hills of south Cambridgeshire (Last in Kirby & Oosthuizen 2000). Settlements are once again noticeably concentrated on the river gravels of the Cam, though recent investigations point to a wider exploitation of the landscape.

4.2.4 There is, however, relatively little evidence for either Neolithic or Bronze Age activity immediately around the study area. Two chipped and ground Neolithic flint axes were found 900m to the north-west (SMR 4813), whilst another stray find of a flint axe was made *c.*2 km to the south around Wells Farm (SMR 4087). A finds scatter of Neolithic or Bronze Age flints (SMR 4790) is suggested as possibly being derived from topsoil imported to the area during building work in the 1950s (as noted on the SMR reference). Taylor (1998, 81) depicts a series of circular features south of the Granta and immediately east of the site. These are labelled as 'Bronze Age burials', but do not appear in the accompanying text or in the SMR. Possible Bronze Age barrows depicted as cropmarks are noted in the accompanying Air Photographic Assessment, to the south and east of the site.

4.2.5 Prehistoric trackways were present in south Cambridgeshire, categorised by Fox as ridgeways, hillside ways and valley routes, with alignments determined by major river crossings (Fox 1923; Malim in Kirby & Oosthuizen 2000). The site lies *c.*5 km to the north of the main branch of Icknield Way, a major prehistoric route linking southern-central England to north Norfolk (Thomas 1916). The date of the origin of this trackway, which crosses Cambridgeshire on a south-west/north-east orientation, is somewhat uncertain, but it may date to Neolithic times (Crawford 1953; Fox 1923). Ashwell Street, another early trackway which runs parallel to Icknield Way, is also near to the site, passing 2 km to the south. Many of the local tracks that formed the Roman road network (below, 4.2.13) are likely to have had earlier origins. Taylor (1998, 82) suggests that the present track to Dernford Farm from the A1301 represents one of the former courses of the Icknield Way, becoming Haverhill Road to the north and also splitting here to run towards Cherry Hinton. The same author also suggests the presence of a number of ring ditches representing the remains of possible Bronze Age burial mounds to the east and north-east of the site.

Iron Age

4.2.6 During the Iron Age, settlement in south Cambridgeshire continued to favour the river valleys, though recent investigations have recorded expansion onto more marginal areas. The majority of the evidence relates to the Middle and Late Iron Age (*c.*300 BC – AD 43). Comparatively few sites of the early Iron Age (*c.* 800 BC – 300 BC) are known and still fewer have been excavated, and thus this period is poorly understood (Hill in Kirby & Oosthuizen 2000).

4.2.7 The site lies less than 3 km to the south west of the hillfort at Wandlebury, one of the most prominent Iron Age sites in Cambridgeshire. This major site was strategically placed to

overlook the Icknield Way and to control movement from there into the Cam valley (Taylor 1977, 38-39). An unenclosed settlement is now known to pre-date and is contemporary with the initial ring work, probably dating to the later 5th century BC (French 2003). The first phase of the fort, around 300 BC, saw the construction of a ditch and palisade enclosing an area of some 15 acres. Although much of the interior was destroyed by 18th century landscaping, excavation was sufficient to demonstrate permanent occupation: evidence was found for granaries, corn or hay drying racks and rubbish pits, as well as for human burials. After a period the defences were allowed to decay, before a second phase in the late 1st century BC when they were repaired and embellished, with the creation of a second ditch and palisade. The very extensive Iron Age occupation continued to the 2nd century AD (French 2003).

4.2.8 1.25 km south of Dernford Farm, adjacent to the river Cam at Borough Hill, is a soilmark and earthwork, the features surviving as a low bank in places (SMR 9742). This site has also been proposed as a hillfort and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM). A watching brief and limited excavation conducted at the site in 2001 revealed a number of archaeological layers. The main revelation of the work was that early to middle Iron Age settlement activity was noted at the centre of the hillfort, and extended through to the fort area (Mortimer 2001).

4.2.9 Relatively few Iron Age settlements have been excavated in the county, but one of the major projects has been at Shelford, *c.*1.5 km north-east of the site. Here a cropmark site adjacent to the Cam produced evidence for a major settlement, spreading over a mile along the riverbank towards Hauxton. Amongst the finds was a timber building within its rectangular enclosure, and associated fields and storage areas. Environmental evidence collected indicated a mixed farming economy of cattle and cereals. The site continued to be occupied throughout the Roman period (Taylor 1997, 58).

4.2.10 Other sizeable contemporary rural settlements are also known in the district, including one at Harston Mill, Harston, to the west, excavated by HAT (now AS) between June and December 2000 (McDonald 2000; AS *forthcoming*). This site revealed numerous significant Iron Age features and early/middle Saxon period.

Roman

4.2.11 There is considerable evidence for continuity of both settlement and communications from the Late Iron Age to Roman times.

4.2.12 The site lies between two important Roman urban centres, being some 8km from the town of Cambridge (*Durolipons*) to the north, and a similar distance from the small town of Great Chesterford to the south (Browne 1977; Etherington 1978). There was a considerable density of Roman roads to the east of Cambridge, and also to the south, in the region of the present study area. The site, however, lies at some distance from any of the major highways, such as Ermine Street and Akeman Street, which both passed to the west.

4.2.13 The Icknield Way continued as an important route throughout the Roman period, other roads were constructed shortly after the Roman conquest, and the infrastructure can be seen to have been largely established by the close of the 1st century AD (The Viatores 1964). Ashwell Street also continued to serve, albeit as a relatively minor road (route 230), linking the

Baldock-Godmanchester road to Ermine Street, and continuing at least as far east as Whittlesford. Beyond this point its course is uncertain, but it is likely to have crossed the river Cam *c.*2km south of the study area. Roman settlement and burial along its course attests to its continued use. Another probable east / west minor road (again likely to have been a prehistoric trackway) ran 3km to the north of the study area (route 240), although the evidence for this route is rather slight.

4.2.14 Roman activity is apparent immediately adjacent to the study area. At Dernford Farm a scatter of Roman pottery has been detected on the site of the Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement (SMR 4704a), whilst near to Sawston Bridge a shackle or padlock of Roman age has been found (SMR 4677). Several cropmarks of rectangular enclosures are recorded in the vicinity, and these may relate to Roman agricultural activity (e.g. SMR 8347; 8348; 8907). Cropmarks of linear ditches – perhaps part of an enclosure and possibly Roman – lie within the western part of the study area, close to the modern railway (SMR 8354). None of these features has yet been dated by an archaeological investigation.

4.2.15 In Stapleford parish rectangular enclosures of probable Roman date are present to the east of Haverhill Road (450m from the study area), one of which surrounds the timber posts of an aisled building. A 19th century report of a hypocaust may relate to this, or to another nearby structure (Taylor 1998, 81). Occupation of the extensive Iron Age settlement at Great Shelford continued through to the 4th century AD, whilst a comparable settlement – perhaps associated with a villa – was also present around Nine Wells in the north of the parish (TL 457539; Etherington 1978, 46). Other villas are reported in several nearby parishes, including Whittlesford and Babraham (Etherington 1978; Kirby & Oosthuizen 2000, Section 19).

Anglo-Saxon

4.2.16 The earliest Saxon settlement in Cambridgeshire can largely only be traced by the distribution of pagan cemeteries. Over a hundred early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries are known in Cambridgeshire, many dating to the 6th century AD (Taylor, in Kirby & Osthuizen 2000, 25).

4.2.17 There was once again an element of continuity, in that the population appears to have remained within the river valleys, notably that of the Cam (Taylor 1978). Rural Saxon sites often re-use or lie adjacent to remains of Roman occupation. Excavated sites have produced evidence for small-nucleated settlements, practising mixed agriculture alongside small-scale domestic industry such as spinning and weaving. One such site is at Hinxton, 6km to the south of the study area (Taylor, in Kirby & Oosthuizen 2000, 24) . Prehistoric and Roman communication routes also continued in use: Ashwell Street is suggested to have been the principal east-west route during early Saxon times (Malim in Kirby & Oosthuizen 2000, 27).

4.2.18 There is evidence for early Saxon activity in the vicinity of the present study area. In 1816 a high status burial was discovered *c.*1 km south-east of the site on the site of the modern sewage works (SMR 4537). The objects found with the skeleton included an iron sword and shield boss, and bronze vessels and jewellery. Other pagan burials were found in the 1920s on the west side of the Cam, c.750m distant near Shelford (SMR 4803). Subsequent excavations failed to relocate the burials, and the size of this cemetery remains unclear.

4.2.19 Late Anglo-Saxon settlement in the area is also known. A charter of AD 956 refers to a settlement around the site of modern day Dernford Farm (SMR 4704), although no cropmarks are evident and the site has not been investigated on the ground. Further afield can be found architectural fragments in the churches at Whittlesford and Stapleford, which are also of later Saxon date (Taylor 1997, 109; SMR 4730a).

Medieval to Present

4.2.20 By the time of the Norman Conquest all of the local parishes had been established. The site lies within the northern part of the parish of Sawston, although it is rather closer to the village of Stapleford than to Sawston itself. The settlement around Dernsford Farm (SMR 4704) is not listed in Domesday, but does appear in documents from 1170 onwards.

4.2.21 Two of the eight hides of land within the Domesday parish of Sawston had been held by an individual named Orgar prior to the Norman invasion (Victoria County History, Vol. 6). After the Conquest William I granted this land (which was later to become known as the manor of Dernford) to his half brother Robert of Mortain. Before 1086 Robert had in turn given the land to the Norman abbey of Grestain, a Benedictine house founded by his father Herluin. The abbey's estate in Sawston is recorded as having covered some 332 acres in AD 1279, and was in the 13th century administered from Grestain's cell at Wilmington, Sussex.

4.2.22 In order to pay the ransom of the abbey's patron in 1348, Dernsford Manor was granted to Tideman de Lymbergh on a 1000-year lease. It shortly afterwards passed to Michael de la Pole, later earl of Suffolk. From 1383 Dernsford descended with Pyratts (or Sawston) Manor, the main estate in Sawston. Dernford manor house, recorded in 1279, burnt down at some point prior to 1580, at which date the site was apparently vacant. Dernford Farm was built on this site before 1662: the present farmhouse represents a subsequent rebuilding during the 19th century.

4.2.23 Despite the undoubted activity around Dernsford Manor, there is little known archaeology that reflects this occupation. The only recognised medieval earthworks in the parish (for example the ridge and furrow agricultural earthworks SMR 11271) all lie at some distance from the site.

4.2.24 One of the prominent features of the area, as with much of south and west Cambridgeshire, are the number of moated homesteads. These are non-military domestic sites, and the moats may reflect concerns for drainage, or the projection of social status, rather than being for defence (e.g. SMR 1000; 1002; 1004). Dernford Manor does not appear to have been moated, but at least one such site is known in Sawston, at Deal Farm 1.6 km to the south-east. Another is present at Stapleford Bury (the bishop of Ely's manor house) 500m north of the site, whilst three in Shelford lie at a similar distance.

4.2.25 The post-medieval history of Sawston appears uneventful, the village and others nearby continuing as small agricultural settlements (Victoria County History Volumes 6 & 8). Although buildings and earthwork features of various post medieval dates are extant around Sawston, none are particularly close to, or indicate any specific activity or land use for, the site.

4.2.26 The population of Sawston remained largely static through the medieval and post-medieval periods, normally numbering only a few hundred persons. Significant expansion came in the 19th century, particularly during the 1850s, on the strength of the local paper and leather industries. By 1891 the population had grown to 1,882. The village continued at this size until the post-Second World War era, which has seen the population rise to its present figure in excess of 5,000.

4.2.27 Evidence from historic maps indicates that the site has been open (almost certainly agricultural) land at least since the 19th century (Figs. 3 - 5).

4.2.28 The earliest detailed plan of the study area is provided by the Enclosure Map of 1811 (Fig. 3). The map shows the land as a large open area, featureless apart from three small parcels of woodland close to Dernford Farm. The land formed a component of the north field of the parish, known as Howe Field. At the time of the Award it was owned by Richard Huddlestone Esq. of Dernford, who also owned other lands in the locality. The farmhouse and its associated outbuildings are also depicted. The minor road linking Dernford Farm to the Cambridge Road is named as Dernford Road.

4.2.29 Baker's map of the County of Cambridge (published 1820 – not illustrated) does not provide any further information about the study area during the early 19th century.

4.2.30 The landscape was significantly altered during the mid-19th century by the construction of two railway lines. The first of these was the London to Cambridge line, built in 1845. This route continues in use, and runs roughly north-south along an embankment just beyond the western edge of the site. The branch line between Shelford and Haverhill was built in 1865 (SMR 6326). It was closed in 1967, and the tracks had been removed by 1972: its course defines the northern edge of site, at this point following the boundary between the parishes of Sawston and Stapleford. These railway lines can be observed on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1885; Fig. 4), the 2nd edition (1901) (Fig. 5), and on the revised editions of 1946 & 1948 (which show the same detail as Fig 5 and are thus not included).

4.2.31 There are few observable changes on the OS maps from the 1st edition to those of the late 1940s. The land is shown as largely featureless, as indeed it is on maps of the present day (Fig. 1). The woodland near to Dernford Farm, evident on the Enclosure map, was no longer present by 1885. A south-west to north-east orientated field boundary, dividing the land into two approximately equal portions, is evident on the 1st, 2nd and Provisional (1946 / 1948) editions. This boundary must post-date Enclosure, and has been removed during the post-war era, restoring the land to a single unit.

5 DISCUSSION (Desk-based Assessment)

5.1 The site lies in a landscape of great antiquity, and also one of considerable continuity. The river valley was a prime choice for settlement from the Neolithic period, and this pattern is reiterated through to historic times. Routes of communication also continued use, prehistoric trackways such as Icknield Way and Ashwell Street persisting as principal arteries during the

Roman and Saxon periods, and indeed since. Taylor (1998) suggests that the minor road forming the eastern boundary of the site may have been one the early routes of the Icknield Way, and thus may have attracted features such as Bronze Age burial mounds along its course, though this is not reflected on the SMR.

5.2 In the locality of the site, the present evidence suggests significant known occupation of the general area beginning perhaps during the middle and late Iron Age, although stray Neolithic finds hint at earlier activity, as yet uncharacterised. The site, lying as it does immediately north of the historic medieval manor of Dernford, has a potential for archaeology, with a scatter of pottery sherds of Roman date in the immediate vicinity. A research priority for any future archaeological work could be to seek to establish the nature of any Roman occupation, the possibility of which is suggested by the scatter of pottery, and perhaps by the cropmark enclosure (SMR 8354) in the western part of the site. The question of continuity is one of considerable importance, particularly to establish whether or not there was any Iron Age predecessor to any identified Roman occupation. The possibility of continuity from Roman to Saxon times is also of interest:- burials in the vicinity of the site suggest a pagan Saxon presence; occupation sites of this date are often only detected during excavations of sites of other periods. Important research issues may be to establish whether occupation of the site was unbroken from Roman to medieval times, or whether settlement was re-established during the later Saxon period on a site that had been long abandoned. The importance of any potential archaeological remains at Dernford Farm is not fully understood, other than through suggestions of early settlement in documentary sources and finds of Roman pottery on the site.

5.3 Modern ploughing is likely to have damaged or removed any shallow archaeological deposits. However, given the possibility that parts of the land have been subjected to periodic flooding from both the Cam and the Granta, it is possible features may survive at greater depths on the periphery of the site. The distribution of the known archaeological finds suggests that features, if present, are perhaps most likely to be concentrated in the southern part of the site, and on the western margins around cropmark SMR 8354, though it is possible that evidence of further periods may be present in the southern part of the site associated with the site of Dernford Farm to the south.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

6.1 Following the compilation of the archaeological desk-based assessment and air photographic assessment (Air Photo Services UK, 2000), AS carried out a further phases of investigation on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council County Archaeology Office (advice letter dated 26th November 2003). These comprised a programme of fieldwalking carried out by AS and a geophysical survey carried out by Stratascan (Stratascan 2003), both undertaken in December 2003.

7 METHODOLOGY (Fieldwalking Survey) (Figs. 7 – 10)

7.1 The fieldwalking was undertaken according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (revised 1999) and

adhered to the guidelines of Medlycott (1992). It was also conducted according to the requirements of Gurney, 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, EAA Occasional Paper 14/ALGAO.

7.2 The aims of the programme of fieldwalking were to establish the extent, date and significance of archaeological artefacts within the ploughsoil. The area of proposed mineral extraction (some 13.5 ha) was subject to survey (including a proposed access road to the east).

7.3 At the time of the field survey (2nd – 5th December 2003) the field had been recently ploughed and allowed to weather. A game cover (consisting of a belt of grassland and scrub containing game bird coops), was present in the central part of the site (Fig.8). It was not entered during the field survey.

7.4 The area of the proposed development was subject to an archaeological fieldwalking survey. The field walking was based on a line walking system with transects at 20-m intervals. It was adopted for fieldwalking surveys in Essex, Hertfordshire and elsewhere, to enable comparison with data from other regional surveys. The fieldwalking was conducted according to the techniques described by Medlycott (Medlycott 1992), and according to the requirements of Gurney (2003).

7.5 The site was divided into kilometre squares, hectares and 20m blocks within which 2m wide transects were scanned for finds. Each kilometre was sub-divided into hectare blocks, numbered from 1-100, beginning with 1 at the south western corner of each kilometre. Each hectare is then sub-divided into 20m blocks, each of which is assigned a letter, starting with 'A' in the north west corner. When walking each transect, a width of 2 metres was studied, thus allowing for a 10% sample of the area walked.

7.6 Plots of all the artefact types for each period are presented (Figs. 8 – 10).

7.7 A programme of systematic metal detecting was carried out in tandem with the fieldwalking survey, utilising the same survey grid.

7.8 As noted above, a narrow corridor in the central part of the site could not be fieldwalked because of the presence of game cover. No access was available at the time of the survey into this part of the site. The approximate area of the belt of game cover is indicated on Figs. 8 – 10. There was no access into this part of the site, and the survey could not be extended into this area.

7.9 The fieldwalking survey was undertaken by Project Officers Philip Weston MA, Stephen Turner BSc, Matt Sutherland BA and Site Assistant Mark Gibson BA. Weather conditions were generally wet and overcast throughout the survey, giving even light and the field had recently been ploughed and allowed to weather, allowing optimum conditions for field survey. There were sparse indications of ploughed-up sand/gravel within the topsoil at the time of the survey, suggesting that the depth of plough penetration had been moderate rather than deep.

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8 RESULTS (Fieldwalking Survey) (Figs. 8 - 10)

8.1 The survey revealed a quantity of struck flints across the site, though no discernible clusters were clearly identifiable (Fig. 8). Sparse burnt flints were also recovered from the site.

8.2 No significant pre-modern metal items were recovered from the site.

8.3 Prehistoric pottery sherds were also recovered from the ploughsoil, confined to the northern half of the site (Fig. 9). The sherds are likely of Iron Age date. A single Romano-British sherd was also recovered from the site.

8.4 Sparse miscellaneous finds were recovered, comprising clay pipe fragments and building material (Fig.10).

9 CONFIDENCE RATING (Fieldwalking Survey)

9.1 It is not felt that any factors hindered the recognition of artefacts within the ploughsoil during the project. The survey was carried out in conditions of good visibility (the ploughed field had been allowed to appropriately weather), and a moderate depth of plough penetration would have allowed artefacts to be visible at the surface of the ploughsoil.

10 CONCLUSION (Fieldwalking Survey)

10.1 A potentially significant scatter of later prehistoric pottery was recorded in the northern half of the site. A single Romano-British sherd was recovered from the centre of the site.

10.2 Struck flints were present in some quantity across the site, though significant concentrations were not readily identifiable. The flints comprise flakes and tools (the latter including notched flakes and blades and scrapers). A Neolithic, flaked and partially polished, chert axe was also recovered from the southern part of the site, and a pyramid micro blade core of Mesolithic/early Neolithic date was also found.

10.3 No pre-modern metalwork items were recovered during the survey.

10.4 As noted in the desk-based assessment, local occupation begins to be known from the middle and late Iron Age, though stray Neolithic finds are suggestive of a presently uncharacterised, earlier presence. A cropmark of linear ditches, possibly relating to an enclosure in the western part of the site (SMR 8354) may relate to later prehistoric activity, and is possibly associated with the finds scatter.

11 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

11.1 The report on the geophysical survey carried out by Stratascan revealed a number of anomalies of probable archaeological origin on part of the site (see Stratascan 2003 and

below). Geophysical survey consisted of magnetic susceptibility used as a reconnaissance technique with detailed magnetometry targeted on two areas of enhanced susceptibility. Again, the belt of game cover in the central part of the site could not be surveyed in detail. The detailed magnetometer survey revealed anomalies of probable archaeological origin towards the southern corner of the site, possibly related to enclosures or settlement (Stratascan 2003).

12 OVERALL DISCUSSION

12.1 The various phases of archaeological investigation carried out across the site revealed the potential for the presence of archaeological remains (in particular the south western corner of the site).

12.2 The site lies in a landscape of great antiquity, and also one of apparently considerable continuity of occupation. The river valley was a prime choice for settlement from the Neolithic period, and this pattern is reiterated through to historic times. Routes of communication also continued, with prehistoric trackways such as the Icknield Way and Ashwell Street persisting as principal arteries during the Roman and Saxon periods, and indeed since. Taylor (1998) suggests that the minor road forming the eastern boundary of the site may have been one the early routes of the Icknield Way, and thus may have attracted features such as Bronze Age burial mounds along its course, though this is not reflected on the SMR.

12.3 In the locality of the site, the present evidence suggests significant known occupation of the general area beginning perhaps during the middle and late Iron Age, although stray Neolithic finds hint at earlier activity, as yet uncharacterised. The site, lying as it does immediately north of the historic medieval manor of Dernford, has a potential for archaeology, with a scatter of pottery sherds of Roman date in the immediate vicinity. A research priority for any future archaeological work could be to seek to establish the nature of any Roman occupation, the possibility of which is suggested by the scatter of pottery, and perhaps by the cropmark enclosure (SMR 8354) in the western part of the site. The question of continuity is one of considerable importance, particularly to establish whether or not there was any Iron Age predecessor to any identified Roman occupation. The possibility of continuity from Roman to Saxon times is also of interest: burials in the vicinity of the site suggest a pagan Saxon presence, though occupation sites of this date are often only detected during excavations of (more visible) sites of other periods. Important research issues may be to establish whether occupation of the site was unbroken from Roman to medieval times, or whether settlement was re-established during the later Saxon period on a site that had been long abandoned.

12.4 Modern ploughing may have damaged or removed any shallow archaeological deposits. However, given the possibility that parts of the land have been subjected to periodic flooding from both the Cam and the Granta, it is possible features may survive at greater depths on the periphery of the site. The distribution of the known archaeological finds suggests that features, if present, are perhaps most likely to be concentrated in the southern part of the site, and on the western margins around cropmark SMR 8354, though it is possible that evidence of further periods may be present in the southern part of the site associated with the site of Dernford Farm to the south.

12.5 The fieldwalking/metal detector survey revealed a potentially significant scatter of later prehistoric pottery in the northern half of the site, with a single Roman-British sherd found in the central part of the site. A general scatter of struck flints was recorded across the site, including flint flakes and tools (including notched flakes, blades and scrapers). A polished Neolithic axe was also recovered from the southern part of the site. No pre-modern metalwork was encountered.

12.6 The geophysical survey targeted two areas for detailed survey (Stratscan 2003, Figs. 13 & 14). Area 1 (in the southern part of the site) revealed broad linear and curvilinear anomalies that may relate to archaeological features. Other anomalies may relate to the presence of pits. Ferrous objects in the topsoil and also the line of modern plough marks was also identified on the site. Area 2 also revealed a lesser number of anomalies that may relate to archaeological remains or an agricultural/geological origin. Evidence of modern ploughing was also encountered in this part of the site. The geophysical survey report concluded that the full extent of anomalies in Area 1 is at present unknown, and may extend beyond the confines of Area 1.

12.7 The geophysical anomalies recorded in Area 1 may relate to the localised scatter of burnt/struck flint recorded in this area, though this was not extensive. Little in the way of other archaeological finds were recorded in this area (pottery sherds of Roman and prehistoric date were recorded during the fieldwalking element of the project, though not in the southern part of the site).

12.8 The aerial photographic assessment (Air Photo Services UK 2000) recorded a very tenuous feature at TL 467509, possibly the ditched enclosure recorded close by as SMR 8354), remains of probably modern field boundaries and an area of possible former quarrying activity towards the south western corner of the site, suggesting previous ground disturbance in this area. The quarrying of the site is not believed to have been extensive.

12.9 The phases of archaeological investigation suggest that archaeological remains may likely be encountered within the area of proposed development, possibly associated with the overall pattern of extensive prehistoric and Romano-British occupation known from the Cambridgeshire river valleys and gravel terraces. The extent of this occupation is becoming much more greatly known from archaeological projects undertaken in the region in recent years (such as the widespread prehistoric and Romano-British occupation of areas such as the Great Ouse valley).

12.10 The desk-based assessment suggested that known significant occupation of the local area began perhaps during the middle and late Iron Age, though earlier activity is present. The site, lying immediately north of the medieval Dernford Manor, had a known potential for archaeological remains, with a scatter of Roman pottery sherds in the immediate area (and backed up by evidence from the current phase of fieldwalking). A cropmark enclosure (SMR 8354) is also known from the western part of the site, and, in tandem with the positive results of the geophysical survey in this area, points to a higher than average potential for archaeological remains in this part of the site. It will be particularly important to ascertain if there is any Iron Age predecessor to any Roman occupation positively identified on the site.

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APPENDIX 1 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

N.B. The list includes all known archaeological finds and or features within a 1500m radius and a few others further afield of significant importance. SMR numbers in italics are located within the assessment site

SMR	NGR (TL)	Description
Prehistoric (period unspecific)		
CB 14637	490 535 492 535	Lithic scatter
Neolithic (4000 – 2500 BC)		
4087	462 491	Stray find of a Neolithic flint axe
4790	468 519	Finds scatter: 1 flake, 1 leaf-shaped arrowhead, 1 retouched flake. These finds are almost certainly from topsoil dumped over the area by builders in the 1950s, during the construction of the St. Andrew's Estate (Neolithic / Bronze Age)
4813	460 520	Stray find of two chipped and ground flint axes
CB 15541	465 533	Evaluation revealed a series of Neolithic and Bronze Age features, including a Neolithic shaft at Granham's Farm
Bronze Age (2500 – 700 BC)		
4537a	4806 5041	Several lance heads and 'celts' were discovered
CB 15569	468 537	A middle to late Bronze Age roundhouse identified at Granham's Farm
Iron Age (700 BC – AD 42)		
4636	493 534	Wandlebury Camp – a circular plateau hillfort occupying the crest of the Gog Magog Hills, finds from within include coins, weaving combs and inhumation
9742	471 494	Soilmark and earthwork (features survive as a low bank in places). Suggested to be a multivallate hillfort
CB 15254	495 534	Early Iron Age settlement at Wandlebury – evidence for an earlier Iron Age unenclosed settlement, that predates the first ring work at Wandlebury, was recovered during training excavation and geophysical survey
CB 15540	462 533	Evidence of a mid to late Iron Age settlement found in the vicinity of Granham's Farm
Roman (AD 42 – 410)		
4636a	493 534	Surface find of Roman coarse ware, coins dug up here in 1685, evidence of some occupation during the Roman period, probably from the 2nd century AD, but no structures of this period were seen
4703	46 52	A hoard of 44 coins 'from Shelford' contains four of Claudius II, one of Gallienus, 18 of Victorinus, six of Tetricus I and one of Tetricus II, along with others not identified. The latest coins belong to the years 270-273 AD, now in the CAAM
4704a	469 507	Roman pottery present on the site of the later Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement around Durnford Farm (04704), suggesting that occupation began on this site at a much earlier date
4766	472 513	Stray find of iron shackle or padlock. Probably of Roman age, found in spoil heaps of pipe line (water main) beside road by C Leeks, 1 Priams Way, Stapleford
10354	466 499	Roman metal objects, finds made as a result of metal detecting –

SMR	NGR (TL)	Description
		tweezers from TL 4461 6988, unidentified copper object from TL 4666 4985
CB 15538	466 530	Romano-British settlement at Granham's Farm
CB 15539	462 530	Romano-British field system found at Granham's Farm
Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)		
4537	4806 5041	Burial found in 1816. Several objects found with the skeleton, including 2 bronze vessels, iron sword, umbo of an iron shield, bronze jewellery
4704	469 507	Documentary evidence of a late Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement, around the site of modern day Durnford Farm. The settlement is mentioned in a charter of AD 956, but not in Domesday. It is mentioned in other documents from AD 1170. No features are evident on aerial photographs
4730a	4710 5211	Architectural fragment of Anglo-Saxon age, present in the south aisle of St. Andrew's church, Stapleford (4730)
4803	4594 5126	Pagan Anglo-Saxon burials found during the 1920s. Associated with the burials were saucer brooches, a 'Kentish' shape buckle and beads. An excavation in 1934 failed to locate more evidence, so the extent of this cemetery is unclear
Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)		
1000	455 518	A rectangular moat surrounding the manor house and offices. It is fed from and drains into the River Cam. Bridges over the moat are shown at the centre of the W arm and on the N arm, *c.* 80ft from the NE corner. Much of the enclosed area is laid out as ornamental gardens
1002	463 529	Granhams Farm / Granhams Manor – this site consists primarily of the remains of a rectangular moated site with a wet ditch
1004	4726 5186	Earthworks: moat-like features, although no evidence for causeway or buildings
4730	4710 5211	Church of St. Andrew, Stapleford. Norman chancel arch, C13 chancel and other later features. See also 4730a under Anglo-Saxon
4924	459 519	Church of St. Mary, Shelford. Many medieval graves. The fabric of the church is now mainly C15, with some post-medieval additions and Victorian restoration
5144	4564 5169	Documentary evidence of a hermitage (of which no trace now remains) at the bridge between Great and Little Shelford. It was occupied by John the hermit in 1398
9897	475 520	Possible hollow way
11271	477 517	Earthworks of ridge and furrow. At least 4 north-south ridges. C19 enclosure map calls this area The Green
11273	472 522	Earthwork of possible hollow way
11274	475 516	Pond on former southern edge of village green
11275	474 522	Pond formerly on north side of village green, near Lordship Close, now ornamental duck pond, shown on 1812 enclosure map
11446	4550 4950	Cropmarks of probable headland banks showing as linear marks
CB 15542	464 528	Portion of well preserved medieval Great Shelford found at Granham's Farm
Post-medieval (AD 1539 - 1900)		
1000	4554 5182	C18 manor house. On the site of a medieval moated manor

SMR	NGR (TL)	Description
4730b	4710 5211	17th century monumental brass to Will Lee, 1617, vicar, ingown, rectangular plate, small
4765	4591 5162	Earthwork of moat-like feature. Interpreted as fish ponds, probably of the 18th century
4793	483 521	Documentary evidence of a smock mill / windmill
4924a	458 518	St Mary's Church, Great Shelford, 16th century diamond panes, deep damp-proof course round most of the church. Lean-to-vestry added in early 18th century. Medieval church with Victorian restoration
4946	459 518	The Grange, a C17 structure, formerly Manor House
6326	465 516 – 679 452	Branch of the Great Eastern Railway from Great Shelford to Haverhill. Opened 1865, closed 1967
10451	46 52	Dove Cottage, dated 1706, photograph *c.* 1930. Brick with square plan, plain tiled pyramidal roof with small gablet possibly with flight holes. Site not known, nor whether the dovecote was in Great or Little Shelford
10455	4721 5201	Dove Cottage, formerly part of Bury Manor Estate, possible 18th century
Undated		
1958	4722 5079	Cropmark of enclosure visible on aerial photographs. Square or circular in shape: ?possible ring ditches
8344	478 518	Bits of ? enclosure – rectilinear and curvilinear? In areas of Pingos – some possible confusion
8345	450 512	D-shaped enclosure, annexe and linear ditches
8346	453 520	Cropmark. Part of a complex field system of fields and tracks
8347	455 530	Cropmark of rectilinear enclosure
8348	482 518	Cropmark of double rectangular enclosure and annexe (perhaps superimposed)
8350	454 523	Cropmark of double? track ditches
8354	466 511	Dernford Farm. Cropmarks of linear ditches, perhaps part of an enclosure, some disturbance in field
8907	460 500	Round-cornered square enclosure, and some linear features
11255	476 518	Earthworks of pond and other amorphous features. Possibly a former village green
11272	476 523	Earthwork, north – south ridge in field by Hill Farm
12148	456 515	Shelford Hall: grounds to the south of hall, tree lines, lawns and cricket pitch
12294	455 520	Little Shelford Manor House – grounds? / earthworks? Gardens, avenues

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APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Map	Scale	Location
1811	Map of the Inclosure Award (Sawston)	1:4650	CRO
1816-20	The County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely. Surveyed by R.G. Baker	1:58725	CRO
1885	1st edition Ordnance Survey Cambs. Sheet LIV NE	1:10560	CRO
1885	1st edition Ordnance Survey Cambs. Sheet LIV NW	1:10560	CRO
1901	2nd edition Ordnance Survey Cambs. Sheet LIV NE	1:10560	CRO
1901	2nd edition Ordnance Survey Cambs. Sheet LIV NW	1:10560	CRO
1946	Ordnance Survey Cambs. Sheet LIV NW. Revision of 1901; additions of 1946	1:10560	CRO
1948	Ordnance Survey Cambs. Sheet LIV NE. Revision of 1901; partial revison 1938; additions of 1948	1:10560	CRO
1954	Soil Survey of England & Wales. Sheet 148: Saffron Walden	1:63,300	HAT
1999	Ordnance Survey. Explorer 209	1:25,000	HAT

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APPENDIX 3 Fig.6
DERNFORD FARM, SAWSTON
GEOTECHNICAL BOREHOLE LOGS
(CET Group, 2000)

Borehole	Depth/Thickness	Deposit Type
1	0.00 – 0.30m	Topsoil
	0.30 – 1.20m	Natural Drift. Mid brown/orange very silty fine to medium sand with occasional gravel and lenses of clay.
	1.20m+	Natural Drift. Light to mid brown orange mottled silty, very sandy clay with occasional gravel/chalk nodules
2	0.00 – 0.20m	Topsoil
	0.20 – 1.10m	Natural Drift. Light to mid brown/orange sandy/very silty clay with occasional flints and chalk nodules.
	1.10m+	Light to mid brown mottled orange sandy, very silty clay with fine and medium gravel and chalk nodules
3	0.00 – 0.30m	Topsoil.
	0.30 – 1.30m	Natural Drift. Mid brown/orange laminated silty clay, fine to medium sand with occasional fine gravel.
	1.30m+	Natural Drift. Mid brown/orange mottled light brown very silty fine sand with occasional lenses of clay.
4	0.00 – 0.20m	Topsoil
	0.20 – 1.40m	Natural Drift. Dark brown/orange laminated silt clay, fine to medium sand with occasional gravel and chalk nodules
	1.40m+	Natural Drift. Mid brown/orange laminated silty clay, fine to medium sand with occasional gravel and chalk nodules.
5	0.00 – 0.20m	Topsoil.
	0.20 – 1.20m	Natural Drift. Mid brown/orange mottled light brown laminated silty clay, fine and medium sand with occasional gravel.
	1.20m+	Natural Drift. Mid brown, mottled light brown, gravelly very silty fine to medium sand with occasional chalk nodules.
6	0.00 – 0.30m	Topsoil.
	0.30 – 1.10m	Natural Drift. Light to mid brown/orange gravelly silty, fine and medium sand.
	1.10m+	Natural Drift. Moist, mid brown/orange gravelly very fine – medium and coarse sand.
7	0.00 – 0.30m	Topsoil.
	0.30 – 0.80m	Natural Drift. Mid brown/orange slightly sandy silty clay.
	0.80m+	Natural Drift. Mid brown/orange, laminated silt, clay and fine sand, with occasional gravel.
8	0.00 – 0.20m	Topsoil.
	0.20 – 1.6m+	Natural Drift. Dark brown/orange laminated silt, clay, with fine to medium sand with occasional gravel.
9	0.00 – 0.20m	Topsoil.
	0.20 – 2.7m+	Natural Drift. Mid brown/orange gravelly silty, fine medium and coarse sand.
10	0.00 – 0.30m	Topsoil.
	0.30 – 1.40m	Natural Drift. Dark brown/orange silty fine and medium sand with very occasional gravel.
11	0.00 – 0.20m	Topsoil.
	0.20 – 1.5m+	Natural Drift. Mid brown/orange silty fine and medium sand with occasional gravel.

12	0.00 – 0.30m 0.30 – 0.80m	Topsoil. Natural Drift. Dark brown/orange laminated silt, clay and fine sand.
13	0.00 – 0.20m 0.20 – 1.70m	Topsoil. Natural Drift. Dark brown/orange laminated silt, clay, fine and medium sand with occasional gravel.
14	0.00 – 0.30m 0.30 – 1.20m	Topsoil. Natural Drift. Dark brown/orange slightly sandy, silty clay with occasional gravel
15	0.00 – 0.30m 0.30 – 1.30m	Topsoil. Natural Drift. Mid brown/orange gravelly silty fine and medium gravel
16	0.00 – 0.30m 0.30 – 1.30m	Topsoil. Natural Drift. Light brown/orange, very silty fine and medium sand with occasional gravel and chalk nodules.
17	0.00 – 0.40m 0.40 – 4.20m	Topsoil. Natural Drift. Mid brown/orange gravelly silty fine and medium sand.
18	0.00 – 0.40m 0.40 – 4.40m	Topsoil. Natural Drift. Mid to dark brown/orange gravelly silty fine and medium sand.
19	0.00 – 0.30m 0.30 – 0.80m 0.80m+	Topsoil. Natural Drift. Dark brown/orange laminated silt, clay and fine sand. Natural Drift. Light brown, silty fine and medium sand.
20	0.00 – 0.40m 0.40 – 1.30m 1.30m+	Topsoil. Natural Drift. Dark brown/orange laminated silt, clay and fine sand. Natural Drift. Light to mid brown, mottled orange very silty fine and medium sand.
21	0.00 – 0.40m 0.40 – 1.30m 1.30m+	Topsoil. Natural Drift. Dark brown/orange laminated silt, clay and fine sand. Natural Drift. Dark brown/orange, very silty fine to medium sand with occasional gravel.
22	0.00 – 0.30m 0.30 – 1.20m 1.20m+	Topsoil. Natural Drift. Dark brown/orange very silty fine to medium sand with occasional gravel. Natural Drift. Mid Brown, gravelly silty fine, medium and coarse sand.
23	0.00 – 0.40m 0.40 – 1.20m 1.20m+	Topsoil. Natural Drift. Dark brown/orange, slightly sandy very silty clay. Natural Drift. Mid brown, mottled light brown/orange laminated silt, clay and fine sand.
24	0.00 – 0.40m 0.40 – 1.20m 1.20m+	Topsoil. Natural Drift. Dark brown/orange sandy, very silty clay. Natural Drift. Light to mid brown/orange laminated silt, clay and fine sand with occasional gravel.
25	0.00 – 0.40m 0.40 – 2.50m	Topsoil. Natural Drift. Dark brown/orange, very silty, fine to medium sand with occasional gravel.

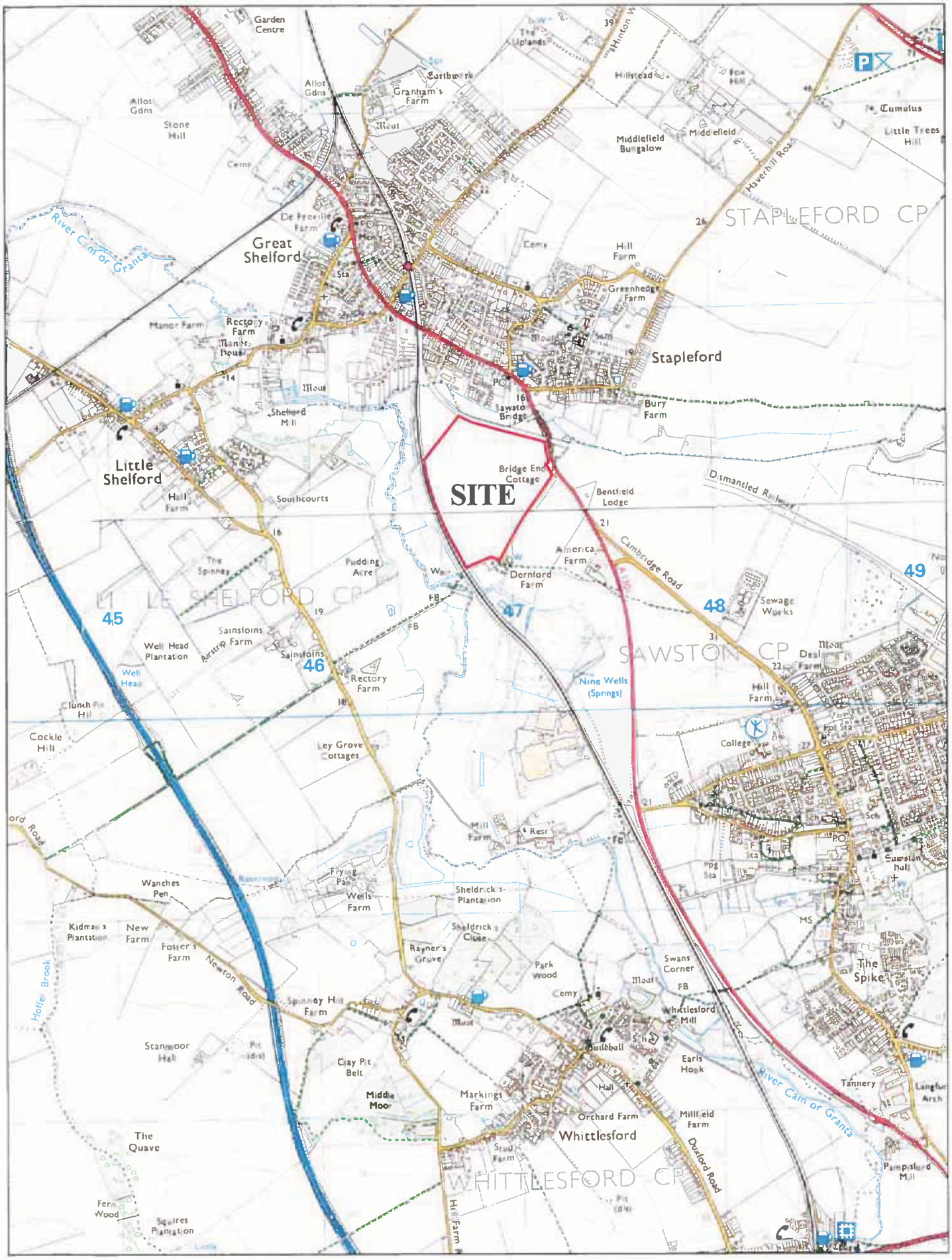

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Fig. 1 Site Location

Scale: 1:25000

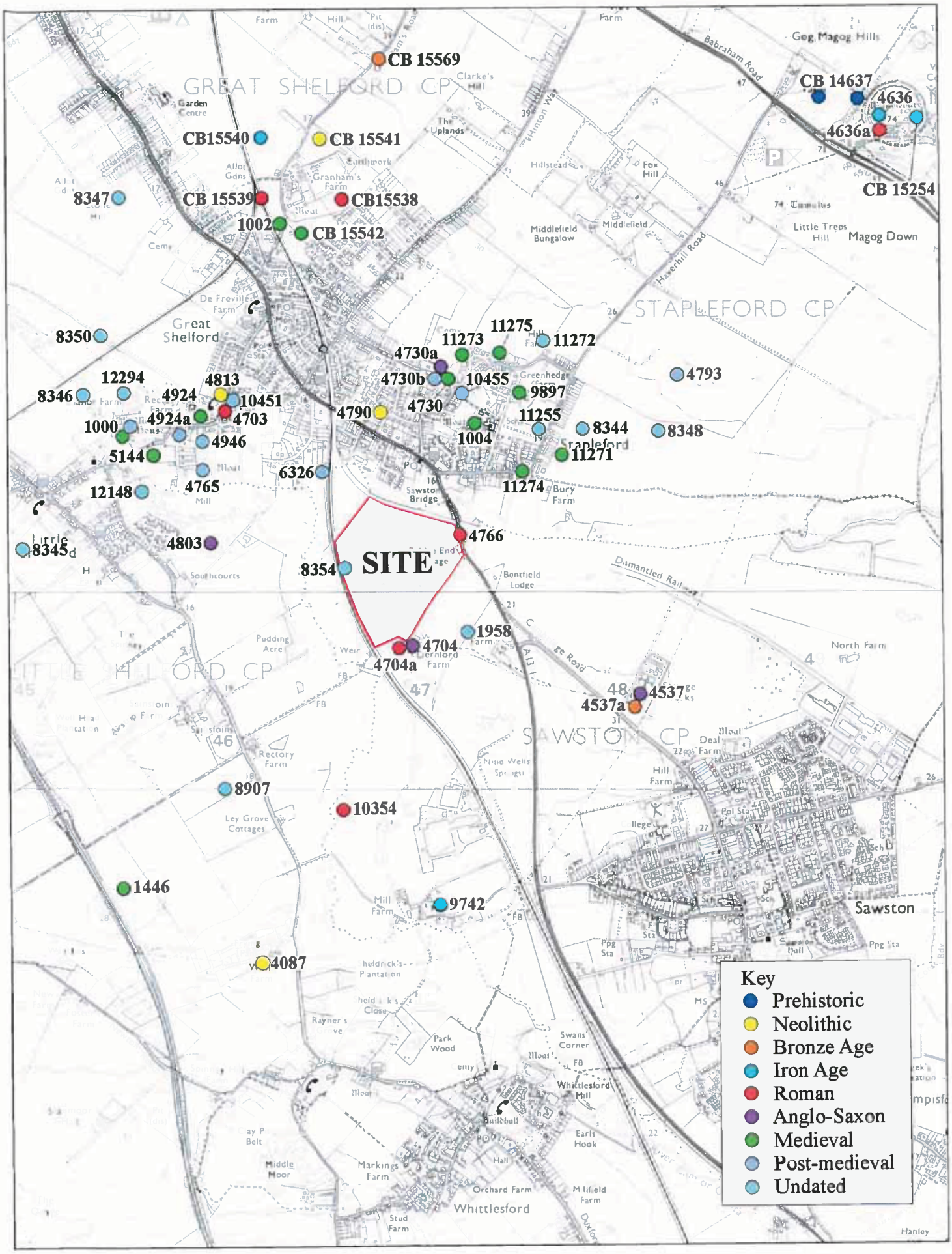

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Fig. 2 Archaeological Sites

Scale: 1:10000

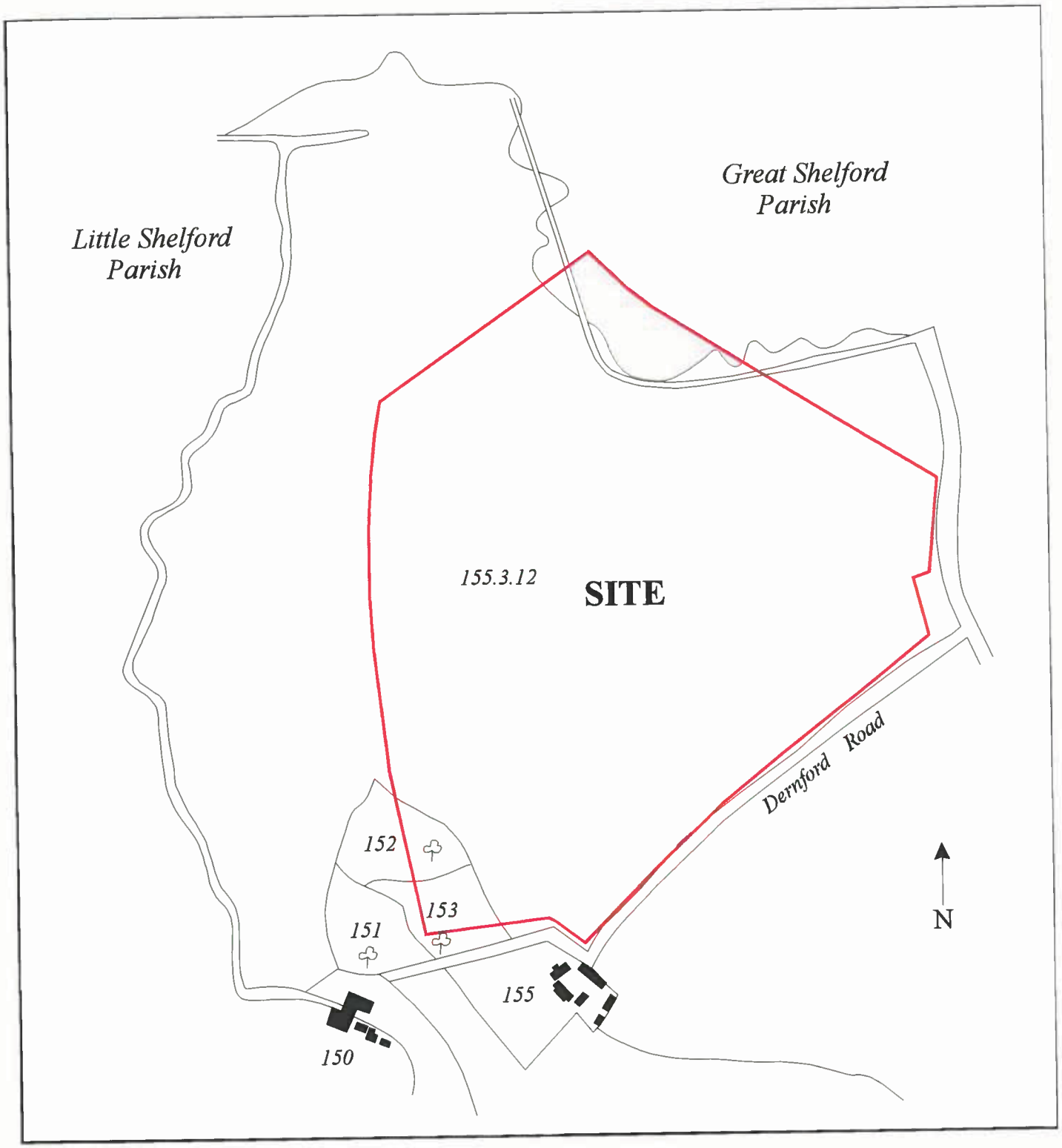

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Fig. 3 Enclosure Map of Sawston, 1811

Redrawn

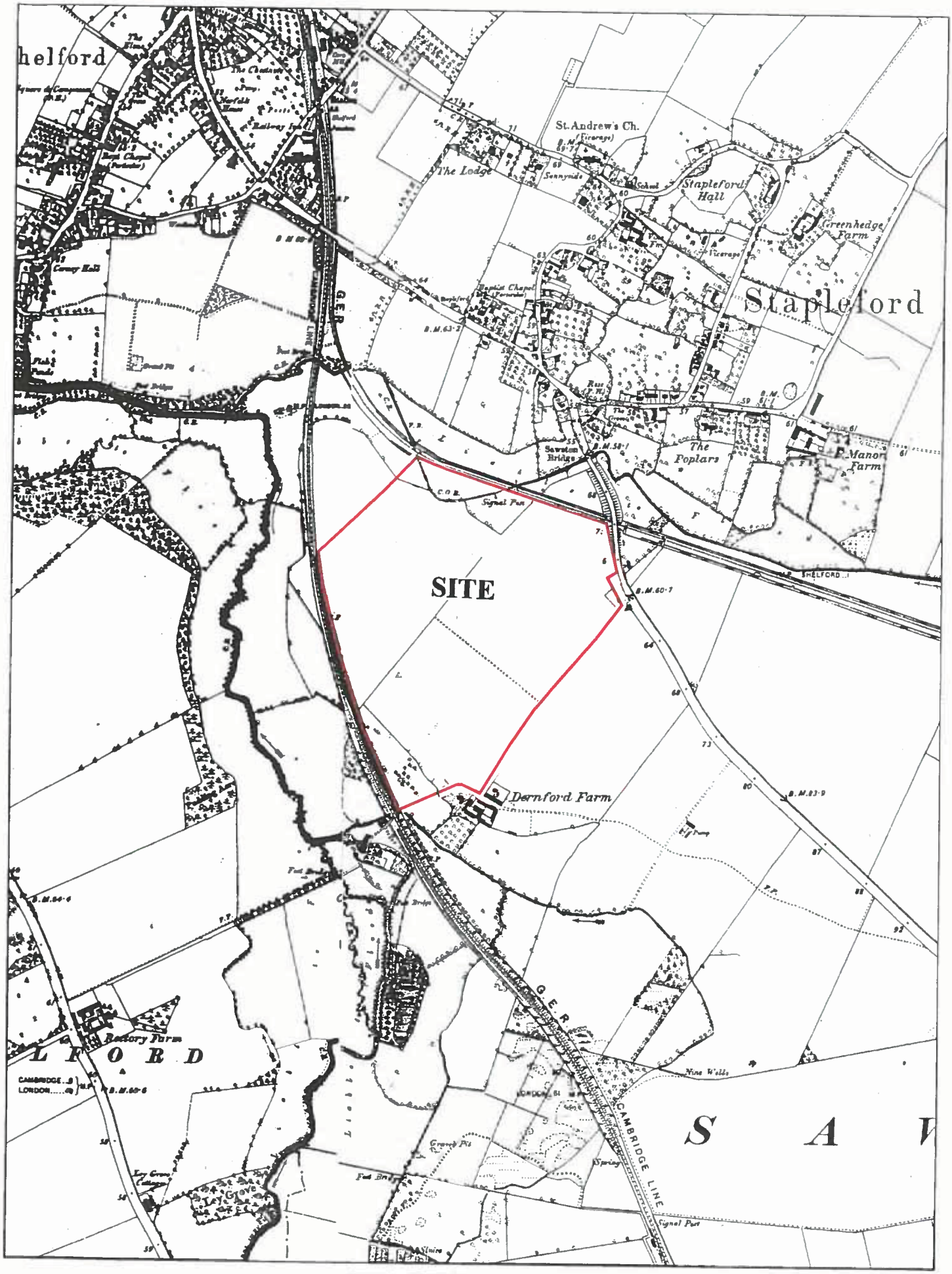

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Fig. 4 Reproduced from the 1885 OS Map

Scale: 6" to 1 mile (1:10560)

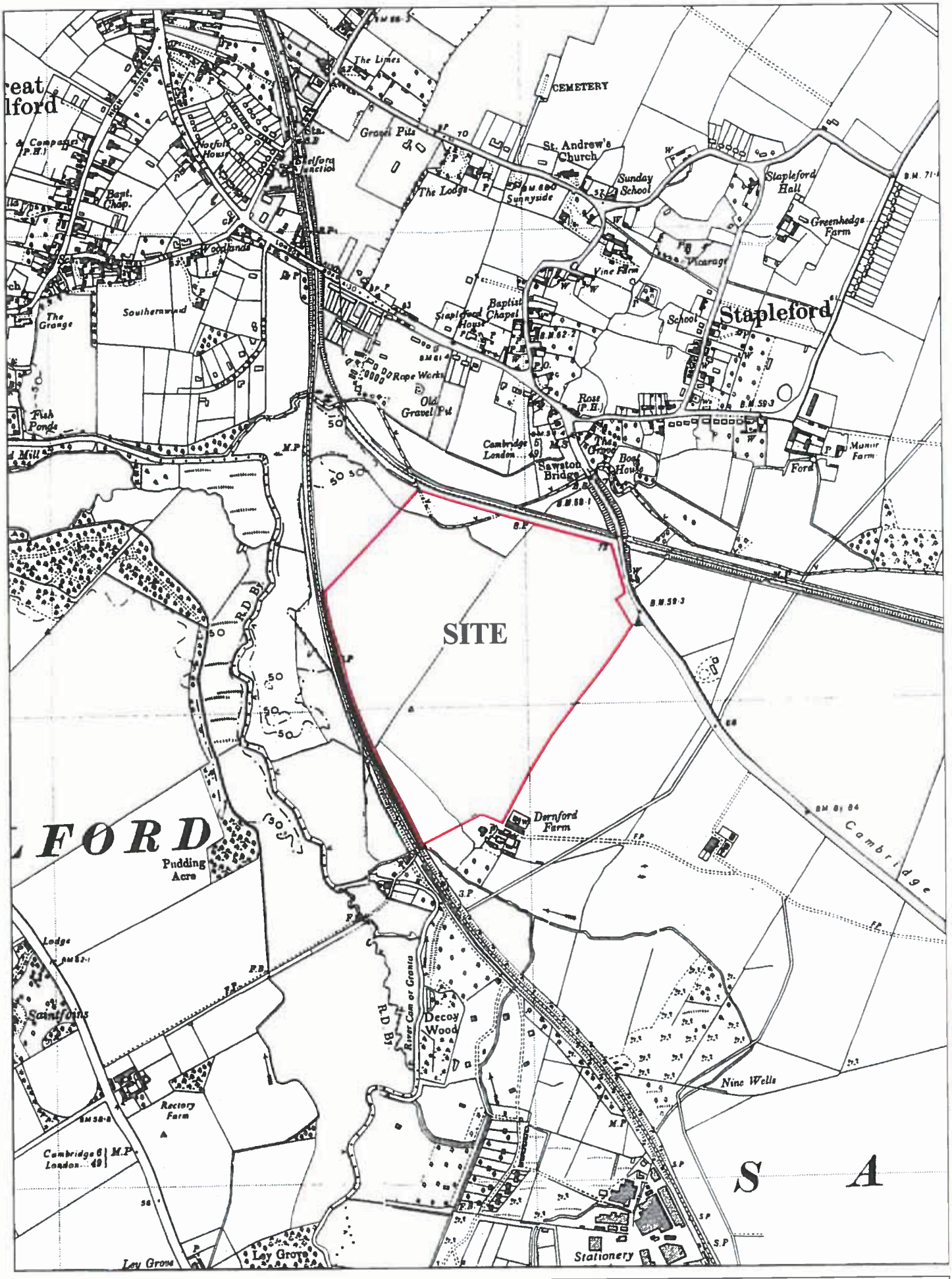

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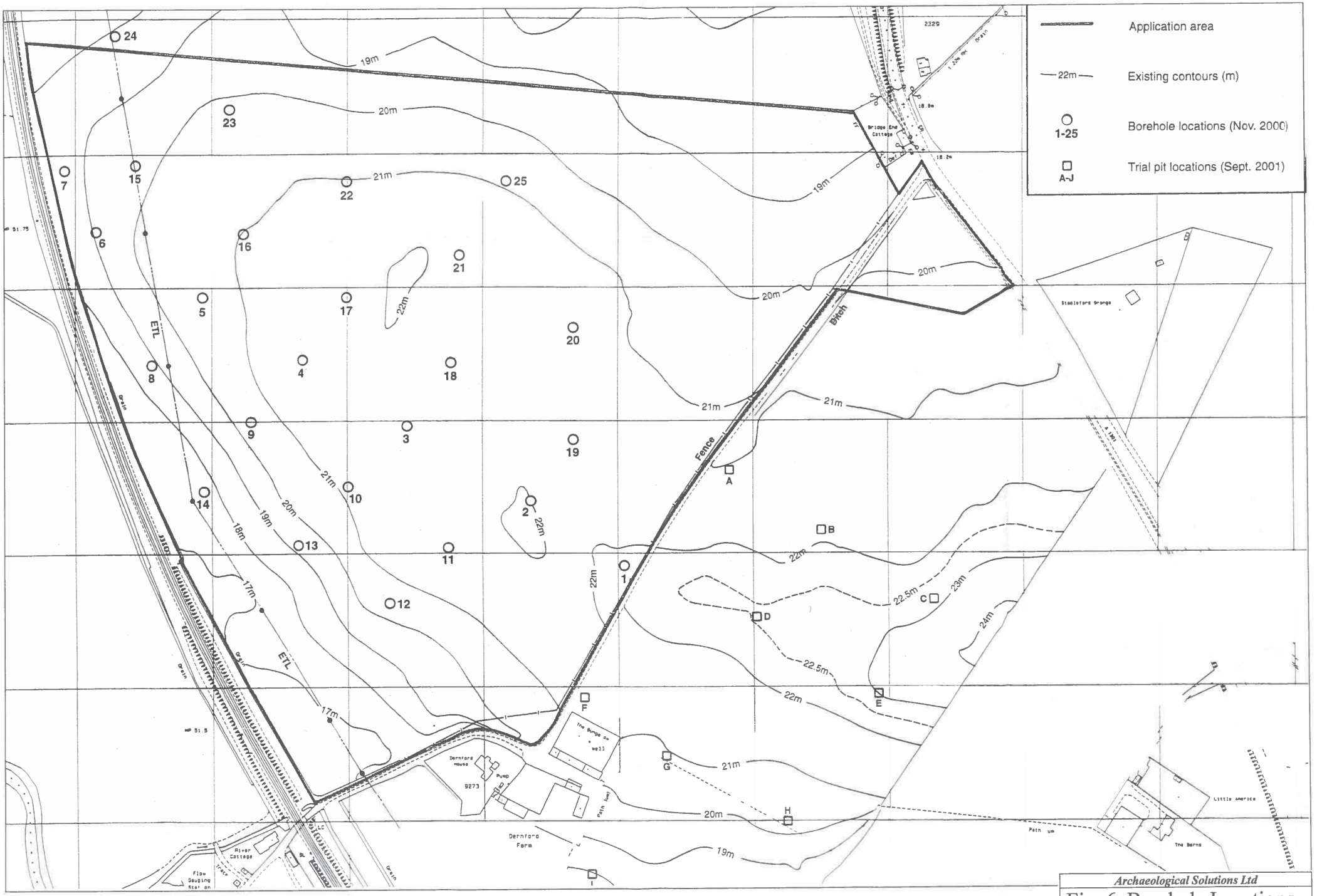
Fig. 5 Reproduced from the 1901 OS Map

Scale: 6" to 1 mile (1:10560)


Application area
22m
Existing contours (m)
1-25
Borehole locations (Nov. 2000)
A-J
Trial pit locations (Sept. 2001)
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 Borehole Locations
Scale: 1:2500

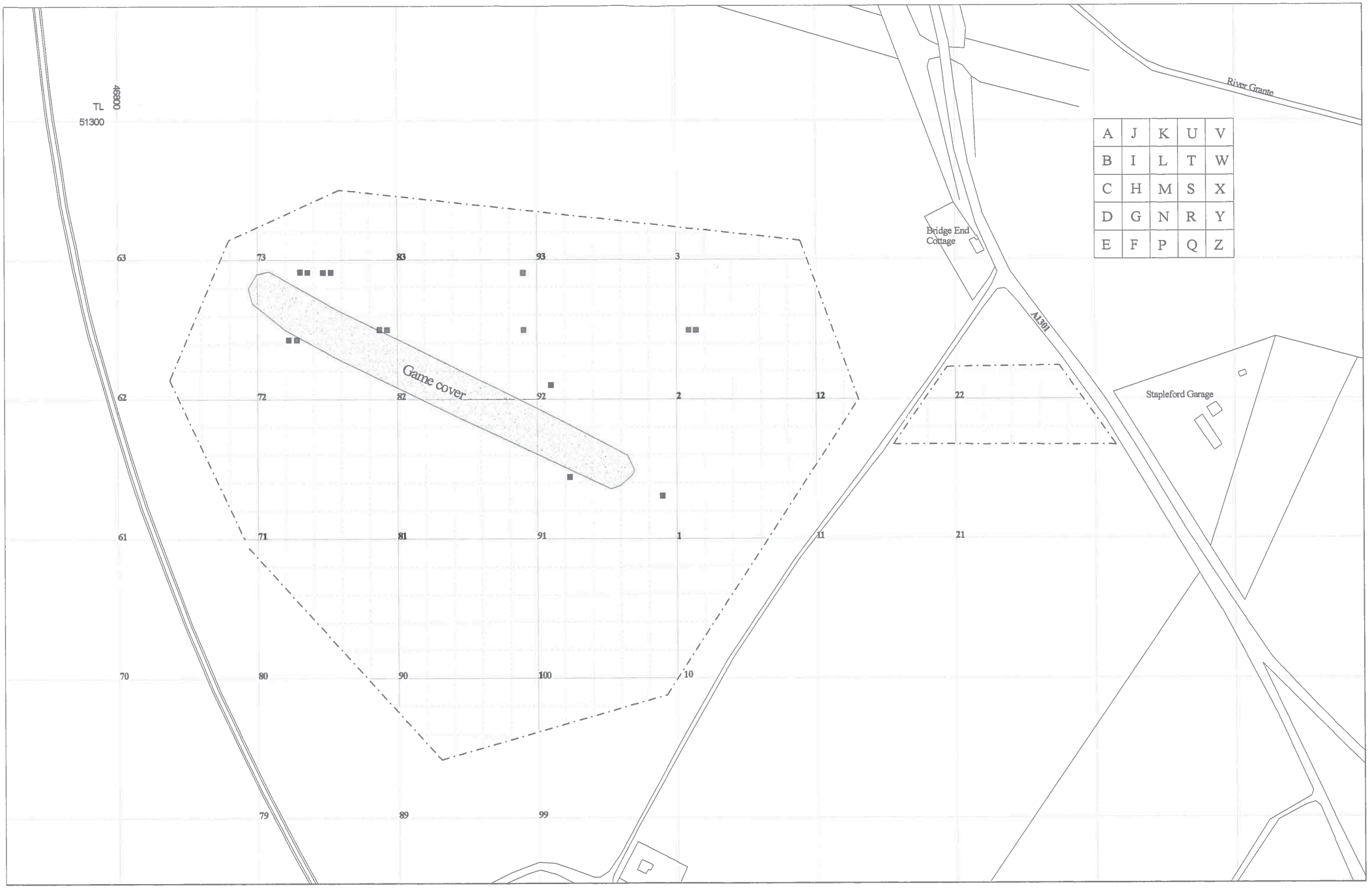


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Fig. 9 Pottery distribution

Scale: 1:2500

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Fig. 10 Miscellaneous finds distribution

Scale: 1:2500