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77 & 77A SHELFORD ROAD, CAMBRIDGE CB2 9NB

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER ECB 5329

Authors: Niomi Edwards (Fieldwork and report)	
NGR: TL 4488 5440	Report No: 5529
District: Cambridge City	Site Code: ECB 5329
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: P7510
	Date: 19 February 2018

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Project name	77 & 77A Shelford Road, Cambridge CB2 9NB		
<p><i>In February 2018 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at 77 and 77a Shelford Road, Cambridge CB2 9NB (NGR TL 4488 5440; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a residential development of 7 dwellings following the demolition of an existing dwelling and workshops (Cambridge City Council Approval Ref. 17/1219/FUL), based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.</i></p> <p><i>The site had a potential for prehistoric and Roman remains and a mid – late Iron Age ditch was recorded in Trench 1 (F1009). The feature may be associated with the Iron Age settlement previously identified at Glebe Farm to the south west. No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 3, and although Trench 2 was partially obscured by a modern feature and modern services it too appeared devoid of archaeological features.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	February 2018		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	P7204	Site code	ECB 5329
Type of project	Archaeological evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Vacant		
Planned development	Residential		
Main features (+dates)	Ditch, pit		
Significant finds (+dates)	Mid – late Iron Age pottery, animal bone		
	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge City	Cambridge
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER)		
Post code (if known)	CB2 9NB		
Area of site	2128m ²		
NGR	TL 4488 5440		
Height AOD (min/max)	c. 17.80m AOD		
<i>Project creators</i>			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire County Council		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Archaeological Solutions Ltd		
Funded by	Camhouse Developments		
Full title	77 & 77A Shelford Road, Cambridge CB2 9NB. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Niomi Edwards		
Report no.	5529		
Date (of report)	February 2018		

77 & 77A SHELFORD ROAD, CAMBRIDGE CB2 9NB AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In February 2018 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at 77 and 77a Shelford Road, Cambridge CB2 9NB (NGR TL 4488 5440; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a residential development of 7 dwellings following the demolition of an existing dwelling and workshops (Cambridge City Council Approval Ref. 17/1219/FUL), based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

Archaeological investigations close by at Clay Farm located late Bronze Age/early Iron Age settlement remains (CHER MCB16973) and Roman enclosures/settlement (CHER MCB16976). Investigations at Glebe Farm to the south west revealed an early to middle Iron Age settlement, superseded by what is thought to be a late Iron Age settlement. An inhumation burial was also recorded (CHER ECB2163 and 3377). A cropmark to the south east is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (NHLE 1006891, CHER DCB356), and a Romano-British settlement site to the west is also scheduled (NHLE1006903, CHER DCB374).

The site had a potential for prehistoric and Roman remains and a mid – late Iron Age ditch was recorded in Trench 1 (F1009). The feature may be associated with the Iron Age settlement previously identified at Glebe Farm to the south west. No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 3, and although Trench 2 was partially obscured by a modern feature and modern services it too appeared devoid of archaeological features.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2018 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at 77 and 77a Shelford Road, Cambridge CB2 9NB (NGR TL 4488 5440; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a residential development of 7 dwellings following the demolition of an existing dwelling and workshops (Cambridge City Council Approval Ref. 17/1219/FUL), based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HET, Gemma Stewart; dated 12th January 2018), and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by AS (dated 18th January 2018) and approved by CCC HET. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for*

Archaeological Evaluation (2014). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

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

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF 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. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site lies on the eastern side of Shelford Road in Trumpington, Cambridge. It comprises an existing dwelling and workshops.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies at c.17.80m AOD on relatively level ground within the Fens. The ground gently slopes towards the River Cam which is c.1.6km to the west of the site.

3.2 Situated on chalk bedrock within the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation, the site is located in an area with river terrace deposits. The overlying soil type is freely draining and loamy lime-rich.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Palaeolithic artefacts have been recovered from the Royston Road gravel pit (CHER 04415) and comprise some of the earliest evidence for human activity in the area. Late Mesolithic to Neolithic lithic artefacts have been recovered from Trumpington Meadows (CHER MCB18001).

4.2 Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age features were recorded during an archaeological evaluation and excavation at the Trumpington Park and Ride site (CHER CB15749). Features of similar date were recorded at the John Lewis warehouse site in Trumpington (CHER MCB16595), and at Clay Farm (CHER MCB19592). Early Neolithic pit clusters have been recorded at Glebe Farm (CHER MCB19440). Neolithic and middle Bronze Age features were recorded along the route of the Addenbrooke's link road (CHER MCB17796). Neolithic to Bronze Age activity (CHER MCB17815), middle Bronze Age features (CHER MCB17915) and a late Bronze Age to early Iron Age settlement (CHER MCB16973; MCB17955) were recorded at Clay Farm, Trumpington. Aerial photographs and an evaluation identified a Bronze Age ring ditch at Trumpington meadows (CHER MCB17984), and a late Bronze Age pit complex has been identified in a similar area (CHER MCB17985).

4.3 Early Iron Age to Roman archaeology has been recorded at Paternoster Field (CHER 09716). An excavation at the new Magistrates Court site in Trumpington revealed Iron Age pits and postholes (CHER MCB16430). A programme of archaeological work including fieldwalking and open-area excavation recorded an early to middle Iron Age settlement at Glebe Farm, as part of the Addenbrooke's link road development (CHER MCB16972). A late Iron Age boundary ditch and a cremation cemetery were recorded at Clay Farm (CHER MCB17954). Early to middle Iron Age features have been recorded at Trumpington Meadows (CHER MCB17986; MCB17987). Middle to late Iron Age enclosures have also been recorded at Trumpington Meadows (CHER MCB17988; MCB17989). Early Iron Age pits, postholes, and a well were excavated at Glebe Farm Area A (CHER MCB19441). Pits, postholes and ditches have been recorded at the same site (CHER MCB19445). Middle to late Iron Age/Roman pits have also been recorded at Glebe Farm (CHER MCB19449). A Roman ditch was recorded at the former Elms Garage on Cambridge Road, Great Shelford (CHER MCB20181). Iron Age pottery and other finds have been recorded elsewhere in Trumpington (CHER 04414; 015143).

4.4 Roman archaeology has been recorded in the grounds of Anstey Hall to the west of the current site (CHER 04878). A possible Roman burial mound lies to the north of Alpha Road in Trumpington (CHER 04923); it is possible that this is in fact a mound for a medieval windmill (CHER 04923a). Cropmarks of a Roman ditch system have been identified to the west of Trumpington (CHER 08357), and a Roman settlement and enclosures have been excavated at Clay Farm, Trumpington (CHER MCB16976; MCB16977; MCB17916; MCB17953).

4.5 Saxon to medieval enclosures have been recorded at the new Waitrose site in Trumpington (CHER CB14653), and a Saxon iron object was found in the surrounding area (CHER 04877).

4.6 The medieval period is represented by the 13th century Church of St Mary and St Michael (CHER 04883); the Trumpington Brass, a medieval monumental structure (CHER 04935); and medieval gravestones in the grounds of the Church of St Mary and St Michael. Medieval roadside activity was recorded during an evaluation at Trumpington High Street (CHER MCB16298). Medieval agricultural features were found at Clay Farm, Trumpington (CHER MCB17916). A medieval pit complex was recorded at Trumpington Meadows (CHER MCB17999). A medieval coin (CHER 04874) and a silver penny of Edward the Confessor (CHER 05157) have been recovered from the surrounding area.

4.7 Post-medieval to modern features were recorded along the route of the Addenbrooke's link road (CHER MCB17970). Other sites of post-medieval date recorded on the Cambridgeshire HER in the surrounding area include listed buildings at The Old House, Trumpington (CHER 05091), and the Coach and Horses Inn (CHER 05092). Two milestones are nearby (CHER MCB18034; MCB18036).

4.8 Undated sites in the vicinity of the current site include skeletons recorded at Trumpington (CHER 04870); human remains at Maris Lane (CHER 04875); skeletons identified at Anstey Hall (CHER 04878a); undated features recorded along the route of the Guided Busway at Shelford (CHER CB15769); features at the Addenbrooke's link road; a ring gully with a central grave at Glebe Farm (CHER MCB19447); a second ring gully at Glebe Farm (CHER MCB19448); linear features identified by magnetometry at Trumpington Meadows (CHER MCB20489); and cropmarks (CHER 08349; 09640; 11291; 11292).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The evaluation provided for a sample of the area to be subject to development to be trial trenched. The brief required a 5% sample of the development area (2128m²) to be investigated by trenching. One trench of 30m x 1.8m (Trench 3), one trench of 19m x 1.8m (Trench 2) and one trench of 11m x 1.8m (Trench 1) were excavated (Figs. 2 - 3).

5.2 The archaeological investigation comprised the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Encountered features and deposits were cleaned by hand and recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. The excavated spoil was checked for finds.

5.3 A one-metre square of topsoil and subsoil were bucket sampled and sorted by hand at each end of the trenches to characterise their artefact content. Soil from this sampling procedure was kept separate from the main spoil heaps. Site records were completed to reflect this exercise and an on-site record was made of the finds recovered. A metal detector was used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey was conducted when the trenches were opened, and the detector

was not set to discriminate against iron. The spoil tips were also surveyed. The finds recovered during the sampling of the topsoil and subsoil, and the metal detecting survey were all of 19th and 20th century date.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1

Sample Section 1A 0.00 = 17.91m AOD		
0.00 – 0.06m	L1003	Tarmac surface.
0.06 – 0.11m	L1004	Made Ground. Friable, mid orange brown sandy gravel.
0.11 – 0.35m	L1005	Made Ground. Friable light brown grey silty sand with and frequent medium – large sub rounded limestone.
0.35 – 0.77m	L1000	Buried Topsoil. Friable, mid grey brown silty sand. It contained modern (19 th – 20 th century) pottery (2; 22g)
0.77 – 0.97m	L1001	Subsoil. Friable, mid red brown silty sand. It contained modern (mid 19 th – 20 th century) pottery (1; 10g)
0.97m +	L1002	Natural deposits. Friable, dark- mid red orange sand with frequent sub angular medium - large flint nodules.

Sample Section 1B 0.00 = 17.94m AOD		
0.00 – 0.07m	L1003	Tarmac surface.
0.07 – 0.14m	L1004	Made Ground. As above.
0.14 – 0.28m	L1005	Made Ground. As above.
0.28 – 0.56m	L1000	Buried Topsoil. As above.
0.56 – 0.77m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.77m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 1 revealed Ditch F1009 which contained mid – late Iron Age pottery. A sewer pipe, a live electric service, a modern brick soakaway and a dump of asbestos were also present within the trench.

Ditch F1009 was linear in plan (5.00m+ x 0.60 x 0.28m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep - moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1010, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand. Ditch F1009 was truncated by the soakaway and modern service. It contained mid – late Iron Age Pottery (5; 31g) and animal bone (20g).

Trench 2

Sample Section 2A 0.00 = 17.63m AOD		
0.00 – 0.08m	L1003	Tarmac surface. As above.
0.08 – 0.16m	L1004	Made Ground. As above.
0.16 – 0.24m	L1005	Made Ground. As above.
0.24 – 0.36m	L1006	Made Ground. Friable, dark grey brown silty sand.
0.36 – 0.74m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.74m +	L1002	Natural. As above

Sample Section 2B 17.70m AOD		
0.00 – 0.02m	L1007	Car park gravel surface.
0.02 – 0.28m	L1008	Made Ground. Friable pale yellow sandy gravel with frequent medium – large sub rounded limestone.
0.28 – 0.41m	L1006	Made Ground. As above
0.41 – 0.64m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.64m +	L1002	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 2 revealed Pit F1011 which contained modern (19th – 20th century) pottery. A live water pipe, a BT cable and a live electricity service traversed the trench, and the live electricity service was not exposed.

Pit F1011 was rectangular in plan (0.52m+ x 2.60m+ x 0.60m+). Its vertical sides and the base was unseen due to its depth of 1.20m+. Its fill, L1012, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand. Pit F1011 was truncated by a modern service. It contained modern (19th – 20th century) pottery (2; 12g).

Trench 3

Sample Section 3A 0.00 = 17.67m AOD		
0.00 – 0.41m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.41 – 0.59m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.59m +	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample Section 3B 0.00 = 17.54m AOD		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.38 – 0.64m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.64m +	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 3.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 The presence of numerous services in Trench 1 reduced the examination of this area of the site for archaeological features. The central section of Trench 1 was not excavated due to the presence of a live service. Similarly live services were present in Trench 2 and a live electricity service was not exposed.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost was Tarmac Surface L1003 (0.06 – 0.08m thick). It overlay made ground deposits L1004 – L1006 and L1008, and Gravel Surface L1007 (0.21 – 0.99m thick).

8.2 Below the made ground deposits in Trench 1, and uppermost in Trench 3, was Topsoil L1000, a friable, mid grey brown silty sand (0.22m – 0.42m thick). Below L1000 was Subsoil L1001, friable, mid red brown silty sand (0.18m – 0.38m thick).

8.3 At the base of the stratigraphy the natural, L1002, was a friable, dark- mid red orange sand with frequent sub angular medium - large flint nodules (0.59 - 0.97m below the current ground surface).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
1	F1009	Ditch	Mid – late Iron Age
2	F1011	Pit	20 th Century

9.2 Archaeological investigations close by at Clay Farm located late Bronze Age/early Iron Age settlement remains (CHER MCB16973) and Roman enclosures/settlement (CHER MCB16976). Investigations at Glebe Farm to the south west revealed an early to middle Iron Age settlement, superseded by what is thought to be a late Iron Age settlement. An inhumation burial was also recorded (CHER ECB2163 and 3377). A cropmark to the south east is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (NHLE 1006891, CHER DCB356), and a Romano-British settlement site to the west is also scheduled (NHLE1006903, CHER DCB374).

9.3 Modern services were present in Trenches 1 and 2 and partially inhibited the evaluation. The majority of the finds are of modern date, including refined white and transfer-printed earthen ware pottery, and pantile (roof tile).

9.4 In the south western sector of the site, towards the street frontage, the evaluation revealed Ditch F1009 (Trench 1) which contained mid – late Iron Age pottery comprising a flat base of a jar or bowl, manufactured in a sand-tempered fabric. The ditch also contained a small quantity of bones from large mammals (cow or horse). The location of Ditch F1009 is in the area of the site closest to previous investigations at Glebe Farm which recorded an Iron Age settlement. This feature

may represent a peripheral boundary ditch or enclosure associated with that settlement.

10 CONCLUSION

10.1 The site had a potential for prehistoric and Roman remains and a mid – late Iron Age ditch was recorded in Trench 1 (F1009). The feature may be associated with the Iron Age settlement previously identified at Glebe Farm to the south west. No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 3, and although Trench 2 was partially obscured by a modern feature and modern services it too appeared devoid of archaeological features.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Camhouse Developments for funding the works and for their assistance (in particular Mr Colin Crickmore) and Nick Phillips of NP Architects for his assistance.

AS would like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Gemma Stewart and Mr Andy Thomas, Archaeological Officers, Cambridgeshire County Council.

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-319372

Project details

Project name	77 and 77A SHELFORD ROAD, CAMBRIDGE CB2 9NB AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Short description of the project	In February 2018 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at 77 and 77a Shelford Road, Cambridge CB2 9NB (NGR TL 4488 5440; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a residential development of 7 dwellings following the demolition of an existing dwelling and workshops (Cambridge City Council Approval Ref. 17/1219 /FUL), based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team. The site had a potential for prehistoric and Roman remains and a mid - late Iron Age ditch was recorded in Trench 1 (F1009). The feature may be associated with the Iron Age settlement previously identified at Glebe Farm to the south west. No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 3, and although Trench 2 was partially obscured by a modern feature and modern services it too appeared devoid of archaeological features.
Project dates	Start: 01-02-2018 End: 28-02-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P7204 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 5329 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	DITCH None
Monument type	PIT None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Late Iron Age
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
 Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE 77 and 77A SHELFORD ROAD, CAMBRIDGE CB2 9NB
 Postcode CB2 9NB
 Study area 2128 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 4488 5440 52.168390129764 0.118680713607 52 10 06 N 000 07 07 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 17.8m Max: 17.8m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Project brief originator Archaeological Solutions
 Project design originator Jon Murray
 Project director/manager Jon Murray
 Project supervisor Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Name of sponsor/funding body Camhouse Developments

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridgeshire Council Archaeological Store
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"
 Digital Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
 Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Cambridgeshire Council Archaeological Store
 Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Concordance of Finds

ECB5329 - P7510, 77 Shelford Road, Cambridge

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1000		1	Topsoil	19th-20th C	2	22					
	1001		1	Subsoil	Mid 19th-20th C	1	10					
1009	1010		1	Fill of Ditch	Mid to late Iron Age C	5	31		20			
1011	1012		2	Fill of Pit	19th-20th C	2	12					

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered 10 sherds weighing 75g (Table 1). L1010 contained 5 sherds (31g) from a black, moderately abraded jar or bowl base of middle to late Iron Age date in a medium quartz sand tempered fabric. The remaining 5 sherds from Pit F1011 and the topsoil and subsoil were all early modern to modern sherds.

Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001). Fabric codes are those used for the Suffolk County Council pottery type series which are equally applicable to Cambridgeshire fabrics.

KEY:

IAQT (0.42): Iron Age quartz tempered ware Iron Age

LPME (8.01): Late post-medieval red earthenware 18th+

REFW (8.03): Refined white earthenware late 18th+

TPW (8.00): Transfer Printed ware mid 18th+

LGWE (8.53) Late colour glaze white earthenware mid 18th+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Topsoil	1000	2x22g TPW	19 th -20 th	TPW: Conjoining plate sherds
Subsoil	1001	1x10g REFW	Mid 19 th -20 th	
Ditch 1009	1010	5x31g IAQT	Mid to late Iron Age	IAQT: Flat base of jar or bowl
Pit 1011	1012	1x9g LPMRE 1x3g LGWE	19 th -20 th	

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

Bibliography

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

The Animal Bone

Julia E.M. Cussans

A very small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from trial trench excavations at Shelford Road. Details of the context and spot date are given in Table 2. Bone preservation was rated as very poor or poor (Table 2) on a five point scale ranging from very poor through to excellent. Bone abrasion and fresh breakages were both fairly common. No bone gnawing or burning was noted.

A total of 10 bone fragments was present, none of which could be identified to specific taxa. Bones could only be identified as large (cattle or horse sized). Elements represent included long bone and rib fragments. No butchery marks or pathological lesions were noted on any of the fragments.

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Preservation	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Total
1009	1010	1	Fill of Ditch	Mid to late Iron Age C	very poor	10		10
					Total	10		10

Table 2. Quantification of animal bone from Shelford Road

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During the archaeological evaluation of land at 77 Shelford Road, Cambridge, a single 40 litre bulk sample was taken and 50% processed for environmental archaeological assessment. The sample was from Ditch F1009 (L1010), which is spot dated to the middle to late Iron Age. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions, and discusses the significance and potential of any remains recovered.

Methods

The sample was processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fraction was washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fraction was sieved to 1mm. The dried light fraction was scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fraction are presented in Table 3. No plant macrofossils or archaeological molluscs were identified. The only material present was a small quantity of charcoal, which is likely to represent scattered debris from hearths in the general vicinity, potentially at some distance from the sampled deposit.

Conclusions

The absence of plant macrofossils and the presence of only very limited concentrations of charcoal within L1010 indicates that it was not receiving debris from domestic, agricultural or industrial activities. It is most likely that the feature was peripheral to core areas of such activity during the Iron Age.

Site code	ECB5329
Sample number	1
Context	1010
Feature	1009
Description	Fill of Ditch
Trench	1
Spot date	M- L/A
Volume taken (litres)	40
Volume processed (litres)	20
% processed	50%
Cereals	
Notes	-
Cereal chaff	-
Cereal grains	-
Non-cereal taxa	
Notes	-
Seeds	-
Hazelnut shell	-
Charcoal	
Notes	-
Charcoal>2mm	X
Molluscs	
Notes	-
Molluscs	-
Contaminants	
Earthworm capsules	-
Insects	-
Modern seeds	-
Molluscs	X
Roots	X
Other remains	-

Table 3: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fraction from 77 Shelfor Road, Cambridge.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
General shot of Trench 1



2
General shot of Trench 1



3
Trench 1 looking north-east



4
Trench 1 looking south-west



5
Sample section 1A in Trench 1 looking south-east



6
Sample section 1B in Trench 1 looking north-west



7
Ditch 1009 in Trench 1 looking north-east



8
Trench 2 looking north-west



9
Trench 2 looking south-east



10
Sample section 2A in Trench 2 looking north-east



11
Sample section 2B in Trench 2 looking north-east



12
Pit 1011 in Trench 2 looking south-west



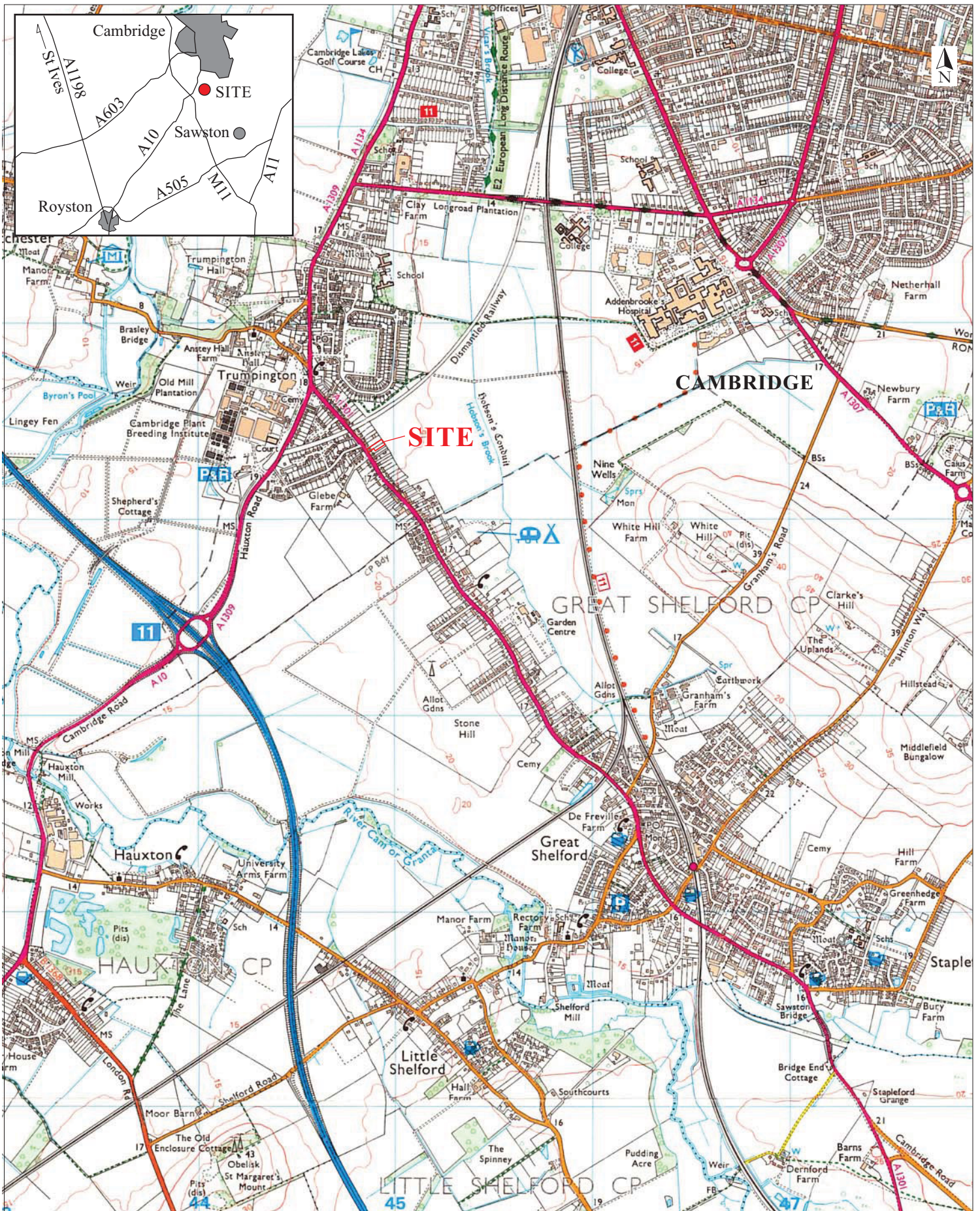
13
Pit 1011 in Trench 2 looking south-east



15
Trench 3 looking south-west

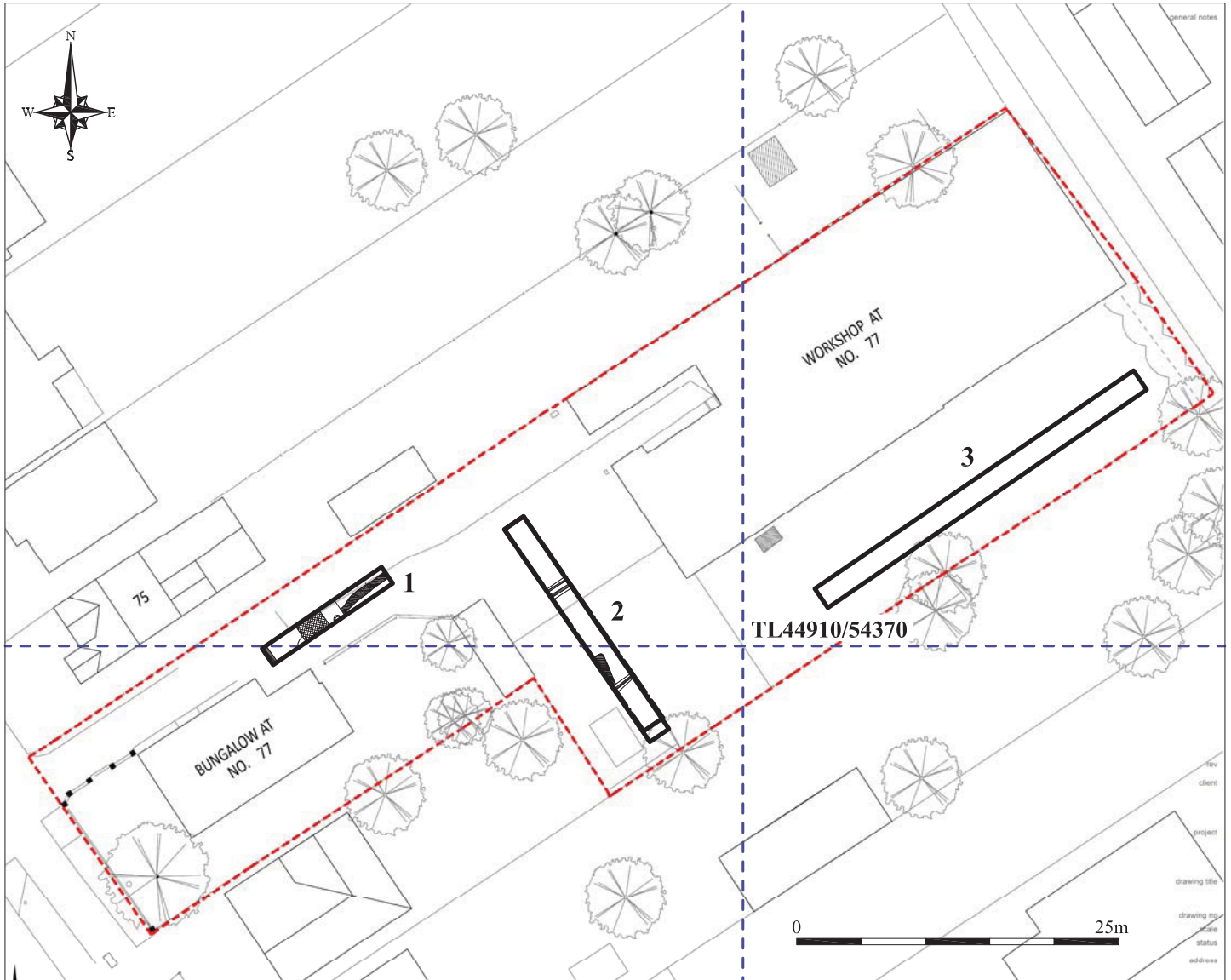


16
Sample section 3A in Trench 3 looking north-west

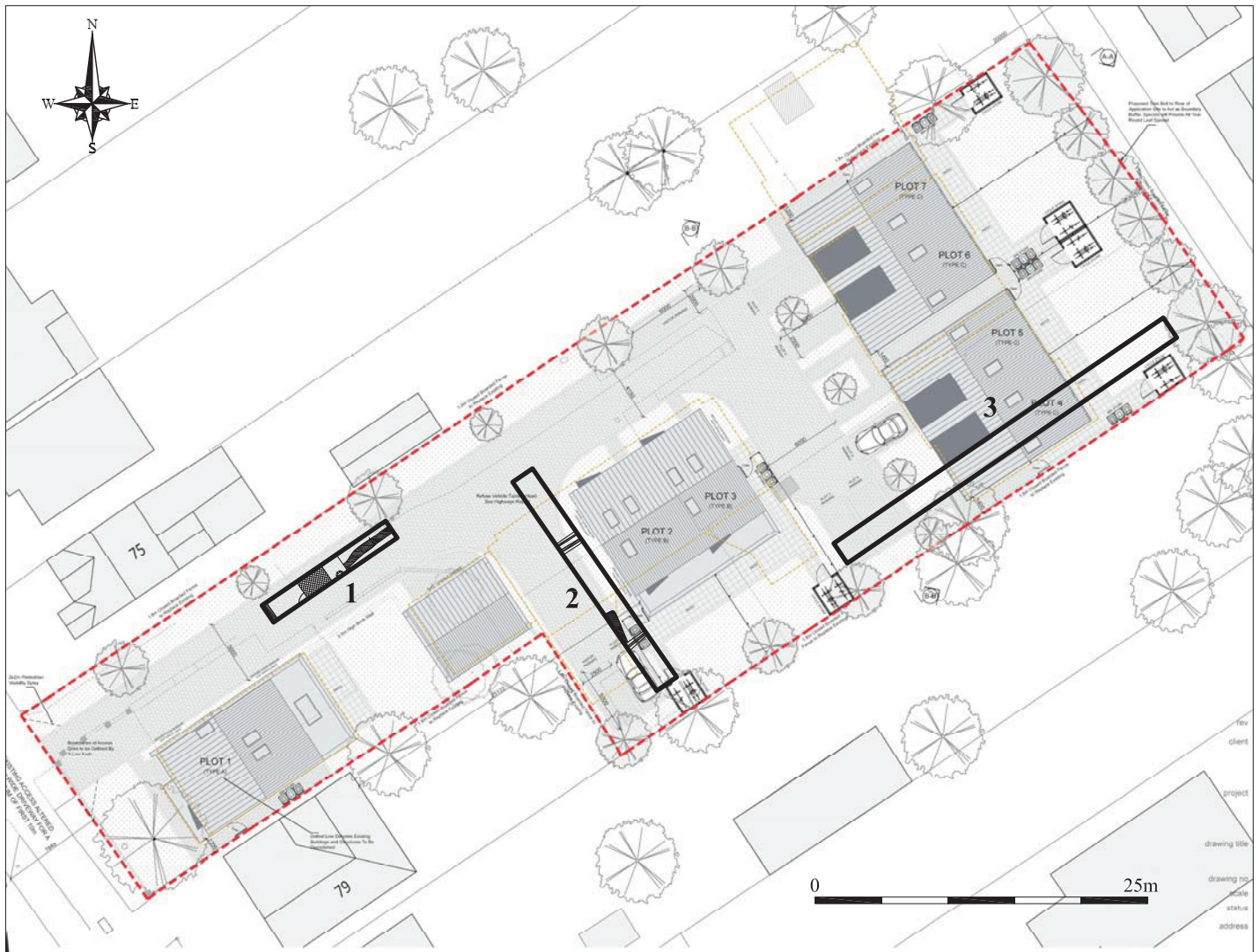


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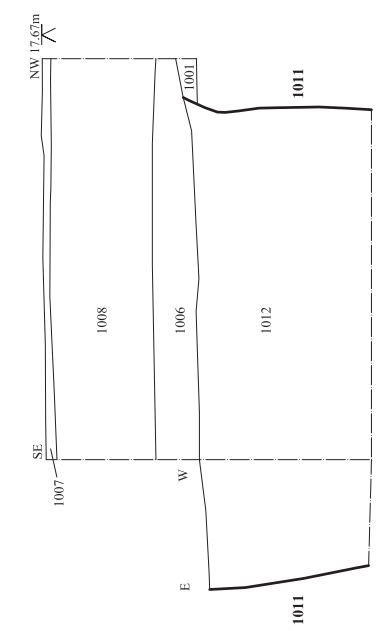
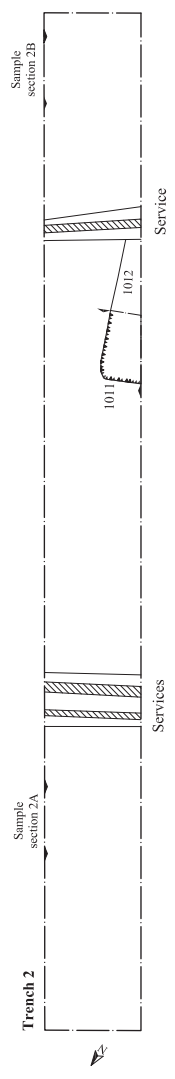
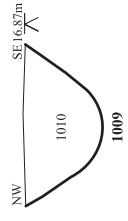
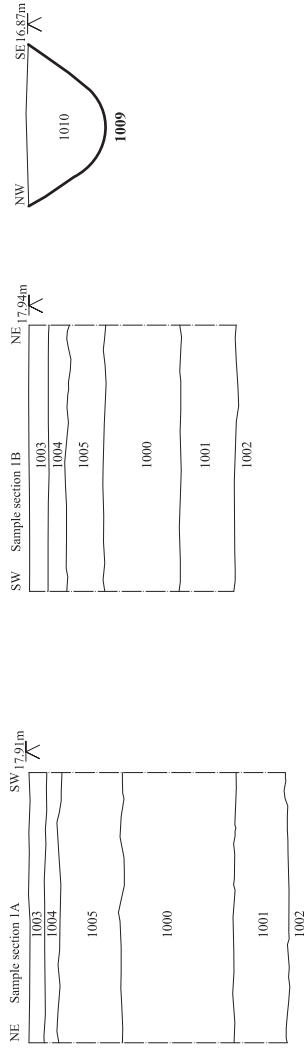
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 77 Shelford Road, Cambridge, Cambs (P7510)



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:500 at A4
77 Shelford Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (P7510)



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Fig. 3 Proposed development
Scale 1:500 at A4
77 Shelford Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (P7510)



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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
 77 Shelford Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (P7510)