

**66 CAMBRIDGE ROAD, GREAT SHELFORD,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

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CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER no. ECB 2934

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NGR: TL 4572 5312	Report No: 3158
District: Cambridgeshire	Site Code: AS 1158
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 3146
Signed:	Date: August 2008

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	66 Cambridge Road, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire: An archaeological evaluation.		
<p><i>In August 2008, Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 66 Cambridge Road, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4572 5312). It is proposed to construct a new residential development comprising the construction of eight residential dwellings. The evaluation was undertaken to comply with a planning condition requiring an archaeological investigation of the site (Planning ref: S/1799/07/F).</i></p> <p><i>The desk-based assessment demonstrated considerable potential for multi-period remains in Great Shelford. It showed a moderate potential for prehistoric occupation specifically from the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. A possible Roman settlement has been identified from cropmarks close to the site. A settlement was likely to have been founded in the Anglo-Saxon period although located further to the south, near the shallow ford crossing the River Cam. In the medieval period, the village changed location focusing on Granham's Manor. The post-medieval village saw substantial development. The site is likely to have been agricultural until the 20th century when the majority of Cambridge Road was developed.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed roots (Tr.1 F1013, Tr.3 F1003) and tree hollows (Tr.1 F1011, Tr.2 F1025, F1027, Tr.3 F1005, F1007, F1009). A modern ditch, F1015 was recorded in Trench 1. The ditch was aligned NW/SE, parallel with Cambridge Road, and may have been an old boundary. A posthole (F1019), a ditch (F1023) and a modern animal burial (F1021) were present in Trench 2. All features were well preserved.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	21 st – 26 th August 2008		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	?
P. number	3146	Site code	AS1158
Type of project	An Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status			
Current land use	Residential		
Planned development	Residential development comprising the construction of 8 houses		
Main features (+dates)	Modern and undated ditches, post hole and animal burial		
Significant finds (+dates)			
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Great Shelford
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	0.05 ha		
NGR	TL 4572 5312		
Height AOD (max/ min)	c. 15m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA)		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Lisa Smith		
Funded by	David Reed Homes		
Full title	66 Cambridge Road, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire: An archaeological evaluation.		
Authors	Smith, L., Unger, S, Davies, C & Newton, A		
Report no.	3158		
Date (of report)	August 2008		

66 CAMBRIDGE ROAD, GREAT SHELFORD, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In August 2008, Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 66 Cambridge Road, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4572 5312). It is proposed to construct a new residential development comprising the construction of eight residential dwellings. The evaluation was undertaken to comply with a planning condition requiring an archaeological investigation of the site (Planning ref: S/1799/07/F).

The desk-based assessment demonstrated considerable potential for multi-period remains in Great Shelford. It showed a moderate potential for prehistoric occupation specifically from the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. A possible Roman settlement has been identified by cropmarks close to the site. A settlement is likely to have been founded in the Anglo-Saxon period although located further to the south near the shallow ford crossing the River Cam. In the medieval period, the village changed location focusing on Granham's Manor. The post-medieval village saw substantial development. The site is likely to have been agricultural until the 20th century when the majority of Cambridge Road was developed.

The evaluation revealed roots (Tr.1 F1013, Tr.3 F1003) and tree hollows (Tr.1 F1011, Tr.2 F1025, F1027, Tr.3 F1005, F1007, F1009). A modern ditch, F1015 was recorded in Trench 1. The ditch was aligned NW/SE, parallel with Cambridge Road, and may have been an old boundary. A post hole (F1019), a ditch (F1023) and a modern animal burial (F1021) were present in Trench 2. All features were well preserved.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August 2008, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trenching evaluation on land at 66 Cambridge Road, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4572 5312; Figs 1-2). The evaluation was commissioned by David Reed Homes. It was undertaken to comply with a planning condition attached to the permission for a proposed residential development comprising eight dwellings (Planning ref: S/1799/07/F) (Fig.10).

1.2 The project was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice (CCC CAPCA) (dated 05/03/2008) and a specification prepared by AS (dated 27/03/2008), and approved by CAPCA. It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (both revised 1999), and those highlighted in the *IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2001) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

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.

Planning policy context

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 ‘Planning and the Historic Environment’ (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 ‘Archaeology and Planning’ (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains in situ. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 - 2)

2.1 The site lies within the village of Great Shelford, a town c. 6km south-west of the university city of Cambridge. Cambridge Road links Great Shelford with Trumpington (c. 3km north-west of the site), a small village on the outskirts of Cambridge. The River Cam or Granta meanders approximately 3.5km north-west of Great Shelford, flowing south towards the large village of Sawston.

2.2 The site is located to the north-west of Great Shelford. The medieval manorial site at Granham’s Farm lies approximately 625m east of the site and a wealth of multi-period cropmarks have been identified in the area. Residential housing lines both sides of the road with the centre of Great Shelford c.750m south-east of the site. The site currently comprises a residential plot with the main property fronting onto Cambridge Road with a stable block, garden area and orchard to the rear. All buildings on site were demolished prior to the investigation taking place.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the desk-based assessment.

3.1 Archaeological databases

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

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

3.2.1 The principal source for these types of evidence was the Cambridgeshire Archive (CA), Cambridge. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figures 4-8.

3.3 Secondary sources

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

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

3.4.1 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 Geological Survey of Great Britain.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 The site lies at a surface elevation of approximately 15m AOD with land to the south-west gradually rising to c. 20m AOD. The solid geology of Great Shelford is comprised of Upper Cretaceous lower chalks (including Totternhoe stone) overlain by river terrace and chalky drift (British Geological Survey 1991). The soils of the area are of the Milton association (SSEW 1983). This consists of deep permeable calcareous fine loamy soils, often affected by groundwater. These soils traditionally support cereals, sugar beat and other arable crops (SSEW 1983).

4.2 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)

4.2.1 Great Shelford, with its chalk soils and proximity to the River Cam, was likely to have been conducive to prehistoric settlement. Evidence of prehistoric occupation in the area is substantial and may have been partly attributed to the fresh water springs at Nine Wells, to the north-east of the village which are likely to have

been extensively used in the medieval and post-medieval period. The wealth of archaeological investigations in and surrounding Great Shelford have revealed considerable remains from the prehistoric period. On the outskirts of the village, considerable quantities of prehistoric remains have been found both to the north-east towards Babraham Road and north-west towards Trumpington (CHER ECB2165 & ECB2847). One of the most significant sites was land adjacent to Babraham Road which revealed the entrance of an enclosure with the discovery of a tightly flexed inhumation (CHER ECB246 & ECB1285). A separate tightly-flexed calf burial and other prehistoric material was also discovered. The excavation concluded that the site was not likely to have been a domestic settlement but may have had a ritual importance.

4.2.2 Investigations within the village have also been prolific in producing archaeological remains. An evaluation at Granham's Farm in 1999 (CHER ECB1197 & CB15540; c.750m east of the site) produced prehistoric remains of Neolithic and Iron Age date. Another evaluation on land at Granham's Farm in 2002 produced Bronze Age remains including a middle to late Bronze Age roundhouse with associated pits and postholes (CHER ECB999). There may have been occupational continuity on this site with the discovery of a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age building. Other sites in the village have produced Iron Age features and finds (CHER ECB1708 & ECB20563). A series of designated cropmarks to the west of White Hill Farm (CHER 04461; c.400m north of the site) have been interpreted as an Iron Age settlement and a Roman villa estate with finds from both periods discovered near by. Isolated finds of prehistoric date have been discovered close to the site. Neolithic worked flints have been found c. 300m south-east of the site (CHER 04881) with several prehistoric flint scatters found within 500m of 66 Cambridge Road (CHER 04880A, 04882). A prehistoric arrowhead has also been found less than 250m away from the site (CHER 04744).

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

4.2.3 Roman occupation of the area surrounding Great Shelford was on a considerable scale. The substantial town of *Dvroliponte* (later known as Cambridge) was only 6km north-east of the village and other smaller towns such as Great Chesterford were in the close vicinity. The Roman infrastructure was substantial with six known roads leading to and from Cambridge. One of these roads, Worsted Street, was located to the north-east of Great Shelford, running between Cambridge and Great Chesterford. To the north-west of the village, a large settlement is known to have been located near Clay Farm at Trumpington (CHER ECB2165). 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. Several evaluations close to Addenbrooke's hospital (over 1km north-east of the site) have produced agricultural features including evidence of beds for the cultivation of asparagus (CHER ECB1389, ECB2832, ECB2847). Field systems and agricultural features were discovered in an evaluation at Strangeways laboratory (CHER ECB929) and the Bell Language School (CHER ECB1708) as well as construction works for the Cambridge southern relief road (CHER ECB761). Closer to the site, Roman remains and a Romano-British field system were revealed in several evaluations at Granham's Farm (CHER 15539, ECB1197, ECB912). As previously discussed, the cropmarks c. 400m north of the site (CHER 04461) have been interpreted as a Roman

villa estate. A similar site was discovered at Hauxton, a village 1km to the west. Significantly, there has also been a discovery of Roman pottery (CHER 04739) only c. 500m south-west of the site, the only Roman spot find within a 1km radius.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval (AD 411 – 1539)

4.2.4 It is likely that both the Shelford's (there was no distinction between Great or Little Shelford at this time) were in existence in the Anglo-Saxon period. The name Shelford is thought to have been derived from the shallow ford which crosses the river to the north (Fig 9). This ford is likely to have been in use since the prehistoric period with the settlement developing on higher ground to the east (Wright 1982, 208). The main settlement in the early medieval period is likely to have been focused to the south of the modern village, close to the ford where the later church, rectory and the 10th century Ely Manor house (later known as Bury Manor) were located (Wright 1982, 208). The only Anglo-Saxon remains recorded in Great Shelford were focused to south of the village. A metal detecting survey at Rectory Farm, c. 750m south of the site, has revealed remains suggestive of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery including four complete cruciform brooches, two buckles and a pair of tweezers (CHER ECB2053). An Anglo-Saxon cemetery is known in Little Shelford on the opposite side of the river and the finds at Rectory Farm may be associated with this cemetery (Taylor 1997, 82).

4.2.5 The Domesday Book records Shelford as '*Scaldeforde*' meaning 'a ford through a shallow place' (Morris 1981). The survey documents a moderate settlement with approximately 38 tenants (Morris 1981). It is thought that the main part of the settlement moved location in this period focusing on Granham's Manor, c. 750m east of the site (CHER 01002). This moated manorial site was allegedly owned by King Harold before the conquest but was later owned by high status individuals including Nicholas le Moyne, the sheriff of Cambridgeshire in the 1200's (Taylor 1997, 58). The name of Granham's is likely to have been taken from a tenant in the 14th century, John Granham. The Moyne's family supposedly built a manor house on the land in the 13th century which was partially ruinous by 1392 (Taylor 1997, 58). A manor house chapel is also thought to have been located within the Granham's estate (CHER 01002B). The population of the village grew almost three times between the Domesday Survey and 1279 to 90 tenants. A parish church is likely to have existed in the village from at least the 12th century although the present church was built in 1387, over 1km to south of the site (Kelly 1904).

4.2.6 Archaeological investigations in Great Shelford have revealed medieval agricultural activity. An evaluation during the construction of the Cambridge southern relief road, approximately 1km north-west of the site, recorded the presence of medieval drainage ditches (CHER ECB761). Agricultural activity was also noted during an investigation at Bell Language School near to Addenbrooke's hospital, over 1km north-east of the site (CHER ECB1708). Taylor (1997, 59) has suggested that a majority of the land in the centre of the village, including High Green and the east of Cambridge Road was pasture land (see Fig. 9). This projected agricultural land may infringe within the site boundaries suggesting that the site was used for farming purposes in this period. The plan also indicates that the later medieval expansion would have been to the west of Cambridge road, within close proximity of the site

(*ibid*). Although these are tentative suggestions, evidence from an evaluation at Granham's Manor (CHER ECB1197) does indicate that it was the focus of the medieval village to the east of the modern settlement.

4.2.7 The considerable archaeological and historical evidence contributes to a relatively accurate picture of the development of Great Shelford. The Anglo-Saxon settlement was likely to have been situated to the south of the modern day village. The secondary village began to develop near to Granham's Manor to the east in the Norman period. The evidence suggests the site was not near to the medieval settlement but may have been part of agricultural activity until the later medieval period when the settlement expanded to the west of Cambridge Road.

Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1900)

4.2.8 Great Shelford developed in to the post-medieval period with residential and agricultural properties continuing to expand around the green. The De Freville Farmhouse was built in this period with the southern end (an open style medieval hall) dating to the late 15th century although it was continually altered throughout this time (CHER DCB4713). Other buildings such as Four Mile House also originated in the 15th century but was extensively moderated in the 18th century. Many of the archaeological investigations in the area have only produced remains of either little post-medieval archaeology or post 19th century features (CHER MCB17737, ECB245, ECB2632, ECB2635). Archaeological investigation to the north-west of the village, near to Addenbrooke's hospital, revealed evidence of agricultural activity as well as gravel and marl quarrying (CHER ECB1708, ECB2847). Post-medieval artefacts were also discovered during fieldwalking in the parish (CHER ECB1202). The green was not used for residential housing until the enclosure of the village in the early 1800's which began the break up of the medieval field pattern. In the 19th century, the village expanded at a moderate rate as a result of the Cambridge railway which in turn brought commuters and traders to Great Shelford (Taylor 1997, 58). The archaeological record suggests a majority of the north of the village remained agricultural up until the 19th century expansion. Cartographic sources demonstrate that the residential housing alongside Cambridge Road was a development of the 20th century and it is likely that the land on the site remained agricultural in character up until this point (Figs. 4-8).

Undated

4.2.9 There is an abundance of reported cropmarks and linear features which have been recognised by aerial photography in the area of Great Shelford although they have not been investigated and thus remain undated. Cropmarks have been found at Stone Hill, *c.* 250m south-west (CHER 08347) and *c.* 350m south-west (CHER 08337) of the site. Cropmarks designated by English Heritage also lie 400m to the north, to the west of White Hill Farm, and are likely to date from the Iron Age to Roman period (CHER 04461). Other cropmarks in the area include an extensive complex close to Addenbrooke's hospital (CHER ECB2208). It is likely that some of these cropmarks and linear features could date from the prehistoric or Roman period and the proximity of specific cropmarks to the site (CHER 04461) could have indicated that they extend into the site boundaries.

4.3 The site

Inclosure map of Great Shelford 1835 (Figure 4)

4.3.1 The enclosure map of Great Shelford depicts a moderately-sized settlement. The site is shown within a plot of land containing no structures. The accompanying award recorded Mary Barker as the owner of the plot.

1st Edition Ordnance Survey map 1885 (Figure 5)

4.3.2 No changes are depicted on the site in the 50 years between the surveying of this map and the previous source.

2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map 1903 (Figure 6)

4.3.3 As was the case with the previous sources, the land remained undeveloped at the time of production of this map.

Ordnance Survey map 1950 (Figure 7)

4.3.4 This map demonstrates that development along Cambridge Road had started by the mid 20th century. The site is shown as incorporating two plots of land, most likely to be Nos. 66 and 68 Cambridge Road. Three structures are shown fronting Cambridge Road.

Ordnance Survey map 1954 (Figure 8)

4.3.5 The site appears largely unchanged from the previous cartographic source. However, only one structure is present within the site.

5 METHODOLOGY (Trial trenching)

5.1 Three trenches were excavated totalling 90m (Fig 2, DP 1-3). All trenches were linear and measured 1.6m in width. Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket, under the close supervision of an Archaeological Project Officer. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

6.1 Trench 1

Figs. 11 & 12

DP 1

<i>Sample section: South-west end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 15.15m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark greyish black sandy loam with occasional angular gravel and moderate flecks of chalk.
0.32 – 0.44m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional angular gravel and flecks of chalk.
0.44 – 0.48m+	L1002	Natural. Mid brownish yellow silty clay with occasional chalk and flint.

<i>Sample section: North-east end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 14.69m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.19 – 0.24m+	L1002	Subsoil. As above

Description: A tree hollow (F1011), rooting (F1013) and a modern ditch (F1015) were present in Trench 1

6.1.1 Tree Hollow F1011 (Length 1.40m x Width >0.90m x Depth 0.29m) was oval in plan and located at the north-western end of Trench 1. It had an irregular profile and a concave base. Its fill, L1012, was a light brownish grey clayey silt with occasional angular gravel and flint. No finds were present.

6.1.2 Tree Rooting F1013 (0.65m x 0.26m x 0.09m) was recorded at the north-western end of Trench 1. It was identified as irregular small hollows. Its fill, L1014, was a light brownish grey clayey silt with occasional rounded pebbles and angular gravel. No finds were present.

6.1.3 Ditch F1015 (>1.60m x 2.08m x 0.28m) was located directly below the topsoil (L1000) and it cut subsoil (L1001). It was aligned north-west to south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had three fills. The basal fill, L1018, was a mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate angular gravel and occasional flecks of chalk. The second fill, L1017, was a compact gravel in a light greyish brown sandy clay matrix. The uppermost fill, L1016, was a friable yellow sand. No finds were present.

6.2 Trench 2

Figs. 11 & 12

DP 2

<i>Sample section: South-west end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 14.77m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.24 – 0.27m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr. 1

<i>Sample section: North-east end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 14.10m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.33m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr. 1

Description: A posthole (F1019), a pit (F1021), a ditch (F1023) and two tree hollows (F1025 and F1027) were present in Trench 2.

6.2.1 Posthole F1019 (>0.49m x 0.44m x 0.14m) was sub square. It had steep irregular sides and a flattish base (DP 4). Its fill, L1020, was a dark greyish black silty clay with occasional fragments of chalk and frequent angular gravel. It contained fragments of a ceramic chimney pot (351g).

6.2.2 Pit F1021 (1.04m x >0.25m x 0.11m) was rectangular in plan. It had steep sides and a flattish base (DP6). It was partially obscured by the trench edge. Its fill, L1022, was a dark greyish black silty clay.

6.2.3 Ditch F1023 (>1.5m x 1.65m x 0.59m) was aligned north-west to south-east (DP7). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1024, was a light bluish grey silty clay with occasional angular gravel and flecks of chalk. No finds were present.

6.2.4 Tree Hollow F1025 (0.70m x 0.61m x 0.21m) was irregular in plan with an irregular profile (DP8). Its fill, L1026, was a mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel. No finds were present.

6.2.5 Tree Hollow F1027 (1.50m x >0.40m x 0.10m) was irregular in plan and profile. Its fill, L1028, was a light brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel. No finds were present.

6.3 Trench 3

Figs. 11 & 12

DP3

<i>Sample section: North-west end, south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 14.08m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.46m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.46 – 0.57m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr. 1

<i>Sample section: South-east end, south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 14.06m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.39 – 0.44m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr. 1

Description: An area of tree rooting (F1003) and three tree hollows (F1005, F1007 and F1009) were present in Trench 3.

6.3.1 Rooting F1003 (0.26m x >0.23m x 0.10m) was small and irregular. It displayed a U-shaped profile. Its fill, L1004, was a mid brownish grey clayey silt. No finds were present.

6.3.2 Tree Hollow F1005 (0.61m x 0.62m x 0.14m) was sub-circular in plan. It had steep sides and an irregular base (DP5). Its fill, L1006, was a mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent large fragments of chalk. No finds were present. This tree hollow was associated with the removal of tree stumps immediately prior to excavation.

6.3.3 Tree Hollow F1007 (>0.74m x 1.28m x 0.12m) was an irregular feature. Its fill, L1008, was a dark greyish brown clayey silt. No finds were present.

6.3.4 Tree Hollow, F1009 (>1.50m x 1.94m x 0.20m) was also irregular in plan and profile. Its fill, L1010, was a mottled light greyish brown clayey silt. No finds were present.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors hindered the execution of the archaeological evaluation.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil, L1000, was the uppermost layer in Trenches 1 to 3. It comprised a dark greyish black sandy loam with occasional angular gravel and moderate flecks of chalk and was encountered up to 0.46m below the ground surface.

8.2 Below L1000 was a subsoil, L1001. It comprised a mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional angular gravel and flecks of chalk (depth 0.32m - 0.44m). A modern ditch, Tr.1 F1015, cut L1001.

8.3 At the base of the sequence, the natural (L1002) was a mid brownish yellow silty clay with occasional chalk and flint (depth 0.19m - 0.46m).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The evaluation revealed roots (Tr.1 F1013, Tr.3 F1003) and tree hollows (Tr.1 F1011, Tr.2 F1025, F1027, Tr.3 F1005, F1007, F1009).

9.2 A ditch of likely modern date, F1015 was recorded in Trench 1. The ditch was aligned NW/SE, parallel with Cambridge Road, and may have been an old boundary or garden feature.

9.3 A posthole (F1019), a ditch (F1023) and a modern pit (F1021) were present in Trench 2

9.4 All features were well preserved.

9.5 The desk-based assessment noted evidence for numerous periods in the Great Shelford area, specifically Prehistoric and Roman. It was thought possible that

evidence of similar activity would be encountered during the evaluation. In the event contemporary remains were not found. No residual finds of pre-modern date were recovered.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Cambridge County Archaeological 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.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a *c.* 1km radius of the assessment 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.

HER No.	NGR TL	Description
<i>Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)</i>		
04462	461 536	A field in Great Shelford produced a Neolithic polished flint axe with worked and waste flints including two flint scrapers.
04744	46 53	An arrowhead discovered with good tang but trifling wings.
04880	460 533	A Neolithic flint scatter found at this location.
04880A	460 533	Prehistoric artefact scatter with one sherd of prehistoric pot found.
04881	461 531	Neolithic finds of worked flints were found at this location.
04882	460 534	Worked flint scatter attributed to the prehistoric period.
CB15540	46238 53370	An evaluation was carried out in advance of a planning application for the development of a golf course. Features dated to the Iron Age were revealed across the evaluation area, including a roundhouse, well-preserved oven and extensive field systems, indicating settlement in the vicinity.
ECB246 & ECB1285	47784 54494	Evaluation of land adjacent to Babraham Road revealed the entrance of an enclosure with a tightly flexed human burial of probable Neolithic date and a tightly flexed calf burial of presumably prehistoric date. Flint and pottery were also discovered. An open excavation was undertaken in 1998 which concluded that activity was detected across the site but was more likely to be ritual or symbolic activity than domestic settlement.
ECB1197	46858 53435	An evaluation (linked with CB15540) discovered multi-phase remains including prehistoric remains, specifically of Neolithic and Iron Age date.
ECB999	46902 53449	An evaluation on Granham's Farm in 2002 revealed Early Bronze Age usage of natural hollows and a middle to late Bronze Age roundhouse with associated pits and postholes was also discovered. A late Bronze Age and early Iron Age building may also have been found. Other prehistoric features were also found. See ECB999 post-medieval for further remains.

ECB1708	46815 54850	An evaluation adjacent to the Bell language School in 2004 revealed features relating to late Bronze Age and early Iron Age open settlement with Iron Age boundaries. See ECB1708 Roman, medieval and post-medieval for further remains.
ECB2053	45661 52312	Metal detecting survey at Rectory Farm in 2005 revealed some Iron Age coins and a brooch. See ECB2053 Anglo-Saxon for further remains.
ECB2165	45273 54683	An evaluation at Clay Farm in Trumpington revealed evidence suggesting Iron age settlement of a late Iron Age date. See ECB2165 Roman for further finds.
ECB2847	45225 54245	An excavation at Addenbrooke's access road in 2007 revealed a wealth of archaeology. The earliest activity on the site consisted of Neolithic pits and tree throws, a single cluster of early Bronze Age pits, a middle Bronze Age field system and burnt stone spreads and late Iron Age field system with quarrying. See ECB2847 Roman and post-medieval for further remains.
Roman (AD 43- 410)		
04739	456 527	Roman pottery found in Great Shelford.
CB15539	46240 53037	An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of a planning application of a golf course. Traces of a Romano-British field system were noted.
ECB761	45624 54522	An archaeological evaluation on Cambridge southern relief road discovered a concentration of Roman pottery although it is likely these were residual in Roman and medieval drainage and boundary ditches. It is possible these agricultural finds are related to the cropmarks seen on the lower slopes of White Hill. See ECB761 for medieval remains.
ECB1708	46815 54850	An evaluation adjacent to the Bell language School in 2004 revealed Romano-British co-axial field ditches. See ECB1708 prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval for further remains.
ECB1197	46858 53435	An evaluation (linked with CB15539) discovered multi-phase remains including Roman remains
ECB912	46592 53103	An evaluation at Granham's Farm revealed Roman features which cut an enclosure ditch.
ECB929	47123 54957	An evaluation at Strangeways Laboratory discovered two parallel Roman ditches.
ECB1389	46252 54999	An evaluation at Addenbrooke's hospital in 2003 revealed remains in only one of the four trenches, of Roman date.

ECB1456	40148 67822	Guided busway's evaluations took place along the line of Huntingdon –Trumpington route. The most significant sites evaluated were a mid-late Roman settlement at Addenbrooke's link. See ECB1456 medieval for further remains.
ECB2832	46179 54914	Fieldwalking, geophysics and evaluation at Addenbrooke's 2020 lands in 2004 revealed evidence for 1 st century Roman settlement with a concentration of Roman enclosures dating to the 1 st -3 rd centuries.
ECB2165	45273 54683	An evaluation at Clay Farm in Trumpington revealed evidence of a large Roman settlement site. See ECB2165 prehistoric for further finds.
ECB2847	45225 54245	An excavation at Addenbrooke's access road in 2007 revealed a wealth of archaeology. By the period 50-60 AD, a cultivation enclosure was established which may indicate the presence of an unknown villa or farmstead in the area. The site was abandoned by 80-100 AD. See ECB2847 prehistoric and post-medieval for further remains.
<i>Anglo-Saxon and Medieval (AD 410– 1550)</i>		
01002	4638 5300	Granham's Manor. This site consists of a rectangular moated site with a wet ditch. This was held by King Harold prior to the conquest and a succession of historical figures. The name of the manor is thought to be derived from a 14 th century tenant, John Granham. An earthwork survey took place in 1999.
01002B	463 530	Granham's Manor Chapel. There was a chapel at 'Gryndons in Magna Schelforth'.
ECB761	45624 54522	An archaeological evaluation on Cambridge southern relief road discovered a concentration of Roman pottery although it is likely these were residual in Roman and medieval drainage and boundary ditches. It is possible these agricultural finds are related to the cropmarks seen on the lower slopes of White Hill. See ECB761 for Roman remains.
ECB1197	46858 53435	An evaluation during the development of a golf course discovered multi-phase remains including medieval remains.
ECB1708	46815 54850	An evaluation adjacent to the Bell language School in 2004 revealed medieval agricultural activity. See ECB1708 prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval for further remains.
ECB1456	40148 67822	Guided busway's evaluations took place along the line of Huntingdon –Trumpington route. The most significant sites evaluated were medieval activity and waterlogged deposits close to Swavesey Priory and a medieval burial and well at Histon Stable Access. See ECB1456 Roman for further finds.

ECB2053	45661 52312	Metal detecting survey at Rectory Farm in 2005 revealed remains suggestive of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery including four complete cruciform brooches, two buckles and a pair of tweezers. See ECB2053 prehistoric for further remains.
<i>Post-medieval and modern (AD 1550 – present)</i>		
10425	4625 5311	An 18 th or 19 th century dovecot is located at Granham's farm. This is grade II listed.
MCB17737	46202 52907	Fourteen evaluation trenches were dug which revealed an undated and modern features.
ECB245	47273 53390	Evaluation at Whitefield revealed no pre-19 th century archaeology. It was all related to the construction of Whitefield and Uplands.
ECB1202	47382 53635	Fieldwalking survey at Arnold Lane revealed finds which were mostly post-medieval in date. One piece of medieval pottery and two worked flints were also found but no discrete scatters.
ECB999	46902 53449	An evaluation on Granham's Farm in 2002 revealed 17 th century pits and enclosure ditches pre-dating the inclosure act of 1835. An anti-tank ditch f 1940 was also located. See ECB999 prehistoric for further remains.
ECB1708	46815 54850	An evaluation adjacent to the Bell language School in 2004 revealed post- medieval agricultural activity. See ECB1708 prehistoric, Roman and medieval for further remains.
ECB2847	45225 54245	An excavation at Addenbrooke's access road in 2007 revealed a wealth of archaeology. Small scale gravel and marl quarrying and the cutting of land drains and field ditches. See ECB2847 prehistoric and Roman for further remains.
ECB2632	46206 52922	Magnetometer survey at Granham's road in 2007 and very little as found and only a few anomalies related to modern features.
ECB2635	46218 52865	Fourteen evaluation trenches were dug at Granham's Road in 2007 where only modern features were found. Four features were undated.
<i>Undated</i>		
04461	458 538	Cropmark site west of White Hill Farm, possibly dating from the early Iron Age to the Roman period. Finds from the site include pottery and animal fauna.
04463	463 533	Further cropmarks of two conjoined sub-rectangular enclosures visible on OS aerial photographs with traces of twin parallel ditches running towards cropmarks of CHER 04461.
08337	456 528	Ring ditch and linear features revealed by aerial photographs.

08347	455 530	Cropmark enclosure on Stone Hill in Great Shelford.
ECB1773	45774 53898	Aerial photography and fieldwalking in 1978. No results on record.
ECB1774	461 536	CAFG fieldwalking in 1978. No results on record.
ECB1753	471 532	Fieldwalking in the parish discovered a cluster of worked flints, possibly prehistoric, and associated with the cropmarks in adjacent field.
ECB244	46529 53110	An earthwork survey was undertaken at Granham's Farm in 1999 by English heritage, no further details.
ECB1201	47382 53635	Geophysical survey at Arnold Lane defined anomalies indicative of buried remains.
ECB911	46562 53128	Geophysical survey at Granhams Farm revealed anomalies which were identified for trial trenching.
ECB912	46592 53103	An evaluation at Granham's Farm revealed features which were cut by Roma features and thus later but could not be assigned to a specific period.
ECB2208	46750 54750	An aerial photograph assessment was undertaken by Addenbrooke's environs in 2002. Two ring ditches were identified, possibly of Bronze Age date. Later features include several enclosures and areas of probable field systems. Slight traces of ridge and furrow were also identified.

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Map	Scale	Location
1835	Inclosure map of Great Shelford Q/RDc50	-	CA
1885	1 st edition Ordnance Survey map XLVII.14	1:25000	CA
1903	2 nd edition Ordnance Survey map XLVII.14	1:25000	CA
1950	Ordnance Survey map XLVII.14	1:25000	CA
1954	Ordnance Survey map XLVII.14	1:100	CA

APPENDIX 3 LISTED BUILDING DATA

The following listed buildings are those that lie within *c.* 1km of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). The locations of the buildings are shown in Fig. 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

Her no.	NGR TL	Name	Grade	Description
<i>Post-medieval (AD 1550 – 1900)</i>				
DCB5305	46336 52897	No 32,34,36,38 & 40 Granham's Road	II	A row of five cottages, built <i>c.</i> 1840, consisting of timber framed two storey houses.
DCB6419	46133 52545	No.21 High Green	II	An 18 th century timber framed cottage.
DCB5862	46113 52563	Barn at Freville Farm	II	An 18 th timber framed barn on High Green.
DCB4713	46090 52579	De Freville farmhouse	II	A 15 th , 16 th , 17 th , 18 th and early 20 th century house. Timber framed two storey structure.
DCB6656	46070 52570	Farm building range to the rear of De Freville farmhouse	II	A 17 th and 18 th century range of farm buildings.
DCB6178	46022 52682	Four Mile House	II	An originally 15 th century house with 18 th century additions.

APPENDIX 4 GREAT SHELFORD INCLOSURE AWARD 1835

Owner	Occupier	Area (a.r.p)
Mary Barker	-	2.1.14
John Moore	-	3.2.28
Allington Morris	-	3.3.30
Richard Foster	-	2.1.16
John Austin	-	3.2.36
John Isori	-	2.1.16
Thomas Rawlings	-	2.1.8
Thomas Pamplin	-	2.1.38
John Ison	-	2.2.36

APPENDIX 5. CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery
1019	1020	2	Posthole Fill		(4), 351g

APPENDIX 6. SPECIALISTS REPORTS

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Posthole F1020 (L1019) produced four cross-joining fragments (351g) from the base and lower body of a square based (but probably octagonal bodied), moulded chimney pot. The fragments are in a very hard-fired, reduced, earthen ware fabric with smooth, slipped black surfaces. Chimney pots such as this are probably Victorian, but may have been produced from the mid 19th century.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1 Trench 1, view north east



DP 2 Trench 2, view north east



DP 3 Trench 3, view south east



DP 4 Posthole F1019, view south east



DP 5 Tree Bole F1005, view north east

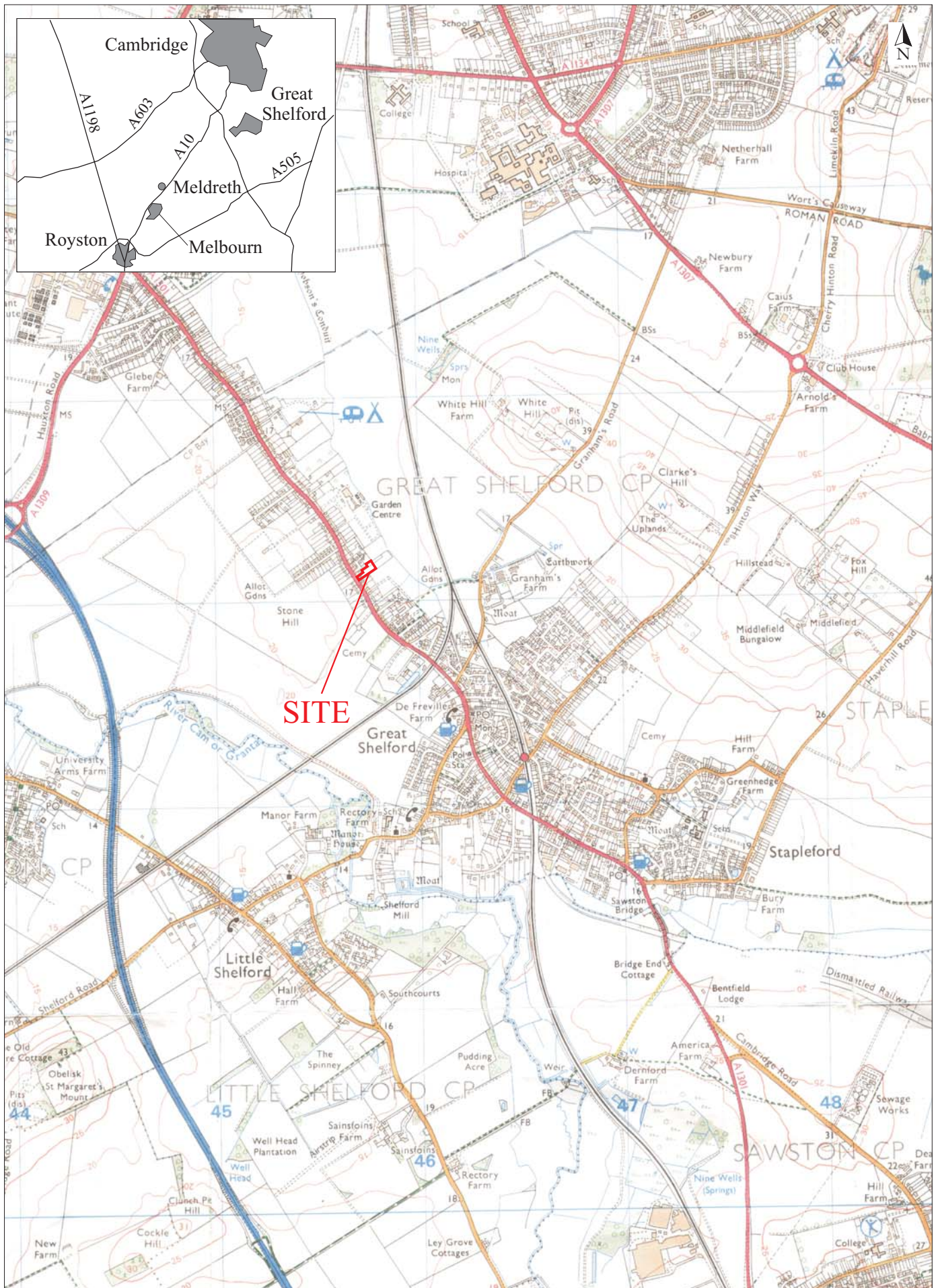


DP 6 Pit F1021, view north west



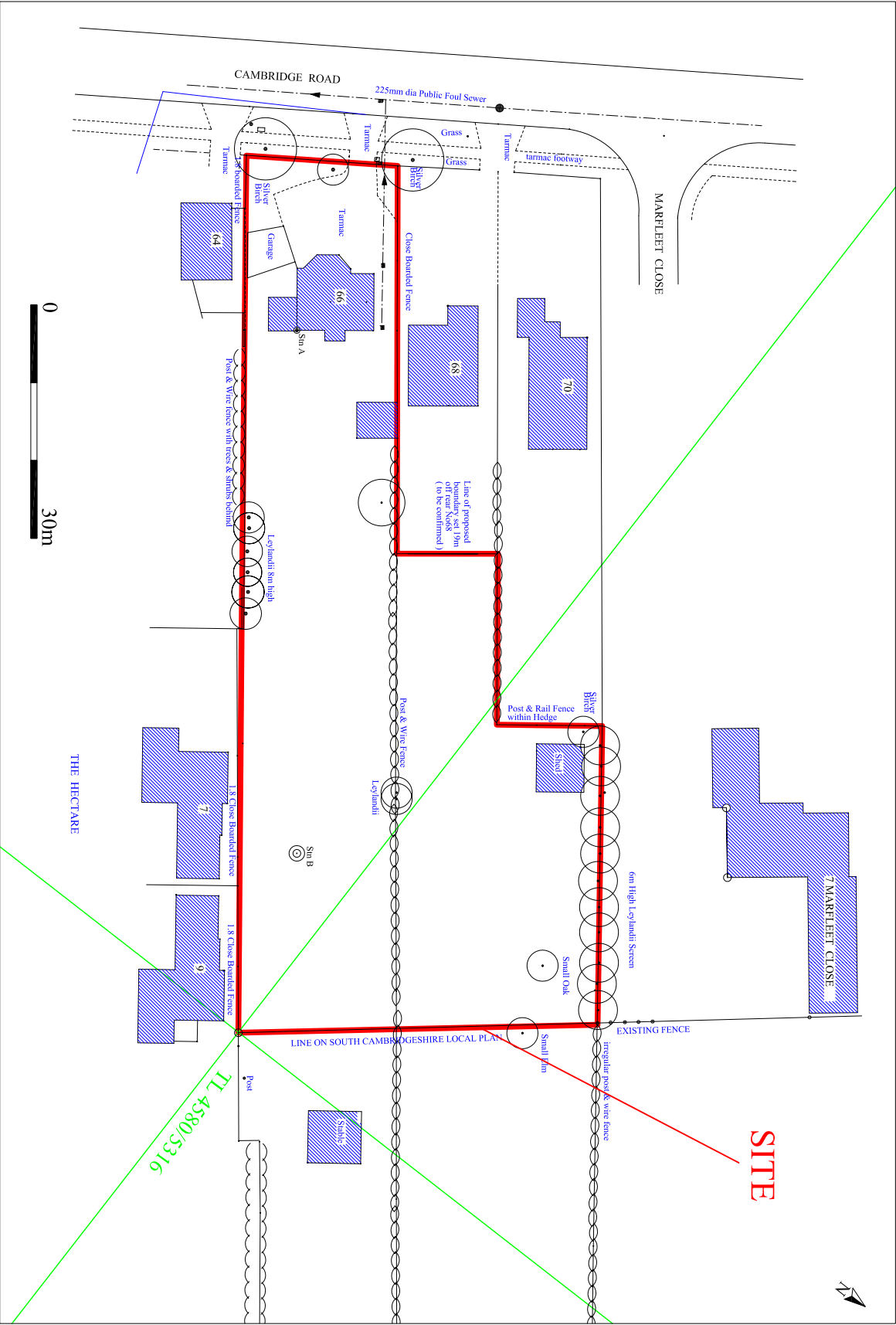
DP 7 Ditch F1023, view north
west

DP 8, Tree Bole F1025 view north
west



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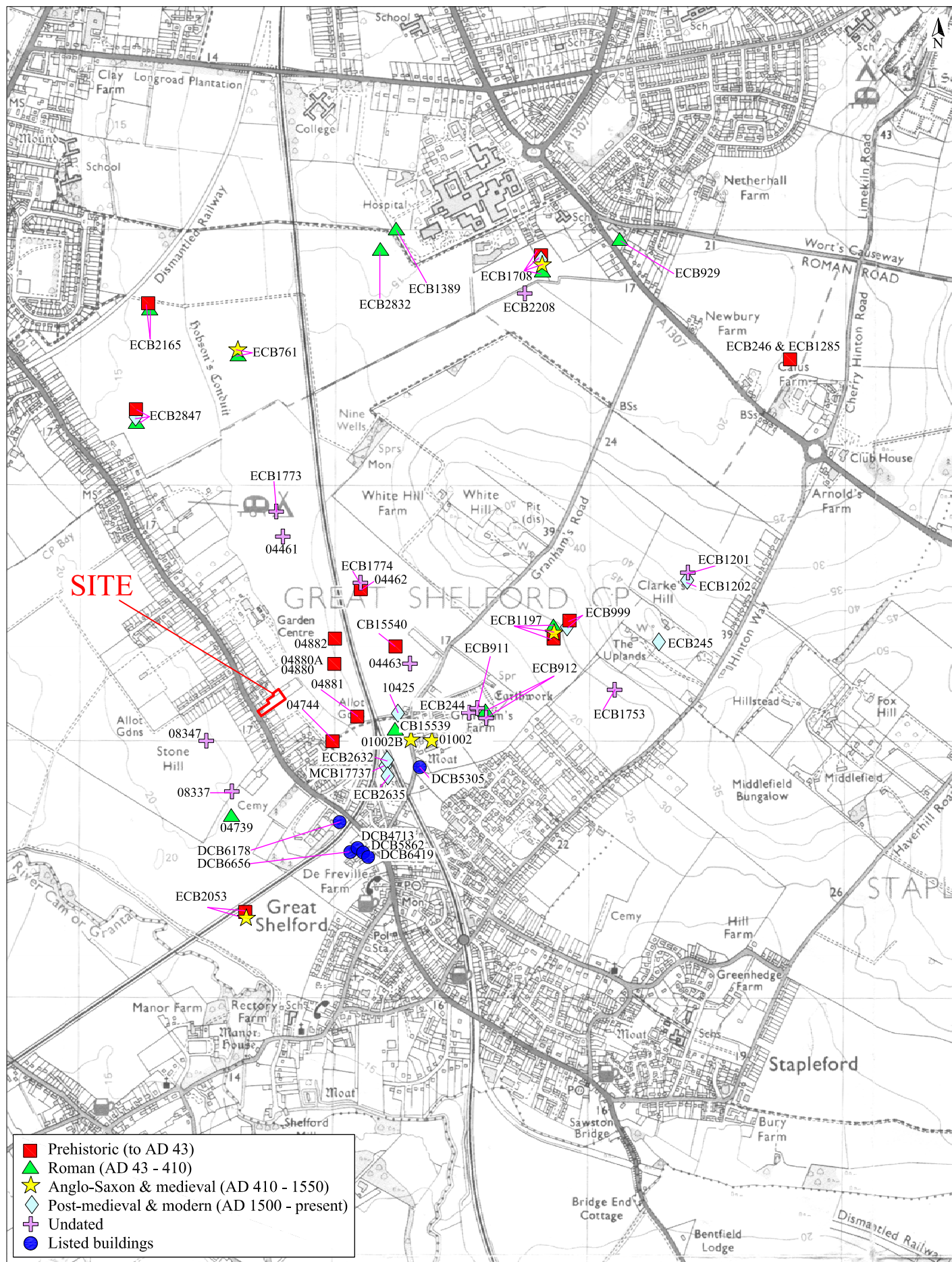
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:750 at A4



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Fig. 3 HER Data

Scale 1:20,000 at A4



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Fig. 4	1835, Inclosure map
Not to scale	



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Fig. 5 1st edition OS map, 1885
 Not to scale



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Fig. 6 2nd edition OS map, 1903
 Not to scale



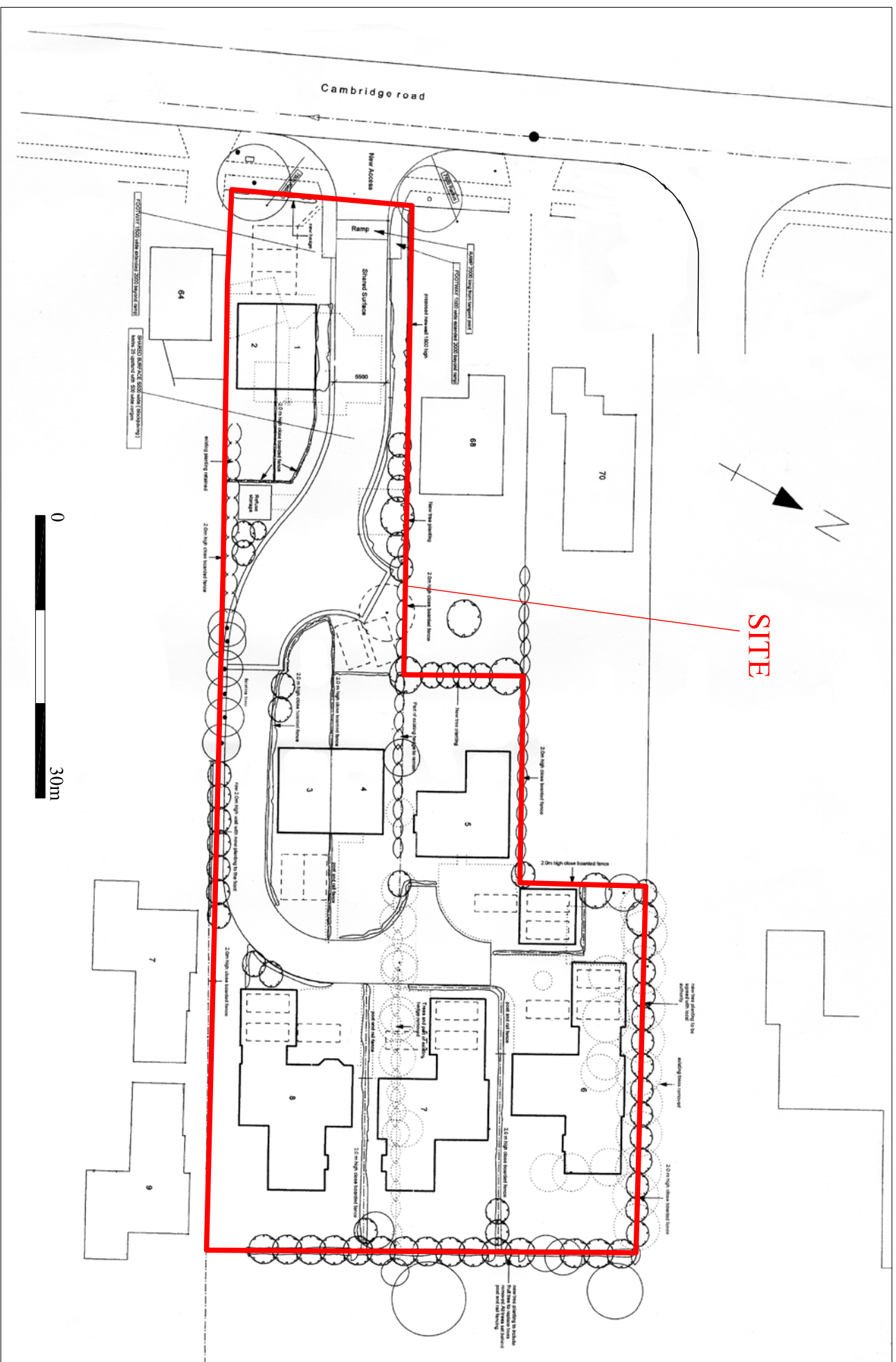
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 Fig. 7 1950 OS map
 Not to scale



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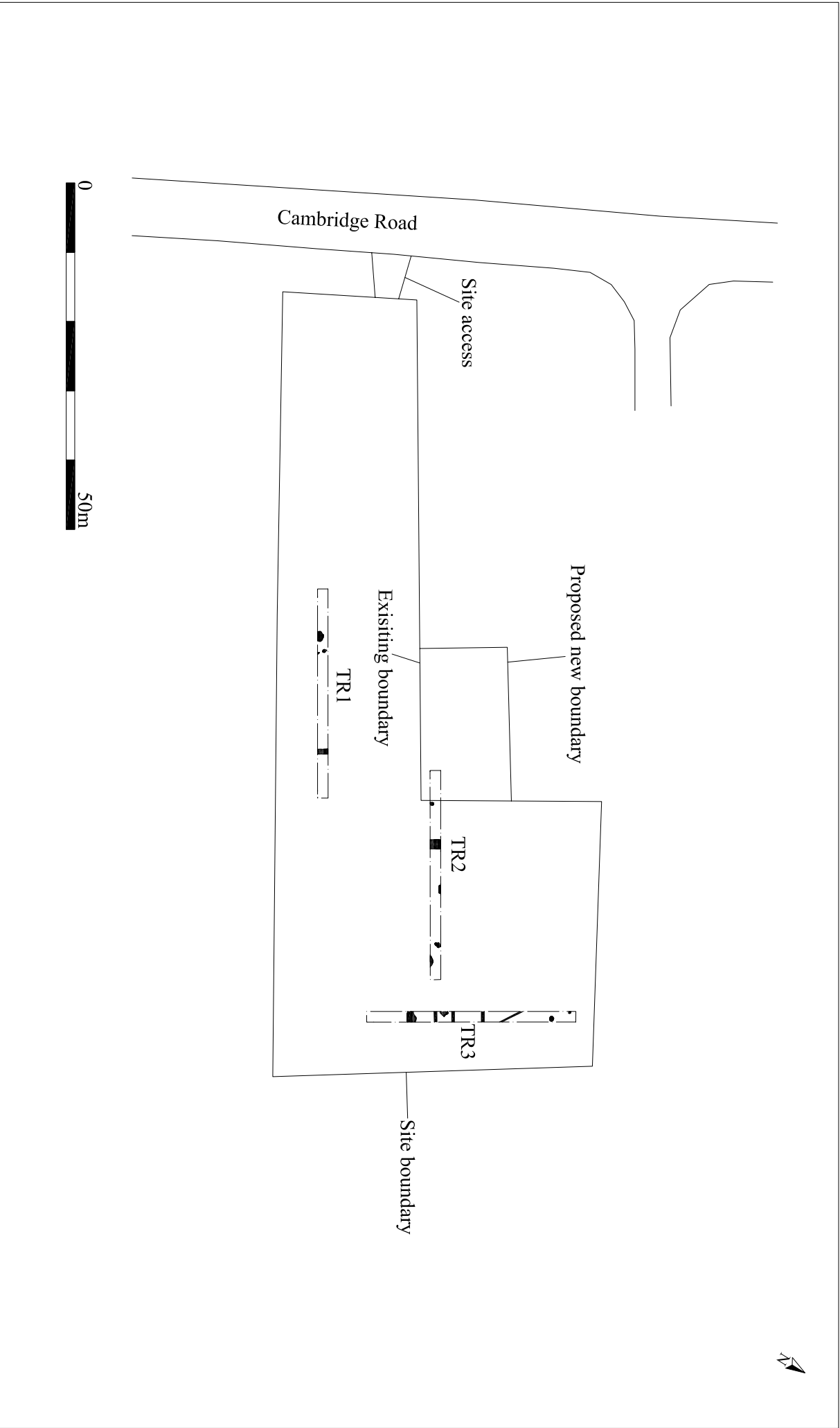
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Fig. 8 1954 OS map
 Not to scale



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Fig. 10 Proposed development plan

Scale 1:125 at A4



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Fig. 11 Trench location plan

Scale 1:750 at A4

