

# Cambridge South

## An Archaeological Desktop Assessment



Alison Dickens

CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT  
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE



# **Cambridge South**

**An Archaeological Desk Top Assessment**

**Alison Dickens MIFA**

© **Cambridge Archaeological Unit**  
University of Cambridge  
Department of Archaeology

June 2009  
**Report No. 889**

## **CONTENTS**

<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3 RELEVANT POLICY .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4 BASELINE CONDITIONS .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>5 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>6 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>7 DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>8 CONCLUSION .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>9 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>10 ILLUSTRATIONS .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>11 REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>APPENDIX: GAZETTEER OF SITES AND FIND SPOTS .....</b>	<b>33</b>

# 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This study has been commissioned by Bidwells on behalf of the Cambridge South Consortium to better define the scope of archaeological interest in land to the south of Cambridge. The Proposed Development Area (PDA) lies in fields immediately south of the new Addenbrooke's Link Road, bounded by Shelford Road to the east, Hauxton Road and the M11 to the west and the King's Cross branch of the Cambridge to London Railway line to the south. The area extends over c. 170 hectares (ha), centred at TL449 530 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The objective of this assessment is to examine the probability of archaeological remains occurring within the proposed development area and to assess the likely impact of development upon any such remains.
- 1.3 The study sets the findings in the context of both the relevant legislation (national and local) as well as the broader archaeological context.

# 2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The desk-based assessment has been compiled under the guidelines of the Institute for Field Archaeologist's (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* 2001. The Cambridge Archaeological Unit is a Registered Archaeological Organisation of the IFA.
- 2.2 The archaeological baseline has been established using the following methods:
  - Desk-based assessment
  - Consultation with curatorial bodies
  - Informal site walkover
- 2.3 The methodology comprises assessing the known or potential archaeological resource within the study area in order to assess the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the resource within a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate. The assessment is based on existing sources of data including Historic Environment Records (HER), published and unpublished archaeological reports, aerial photographs and historic maps. Where there is sufficient data, this may allow modeling of the resource.
- 2.4 The impact assessment takes account of two factors: the potential for and relative importance of the archaeology, and the likely impact of the proposed development upon that archaeology.

<b>Importance of feature</b>	<b>Description of feature</b>
<i>National</i>	Scheduled ancient monuments; Grade I listed buildings
<i>Regional</i>	Sites listed in HER or identified from other sources which comprise important examples in the context of the East Anglian area; Grade II* listed buildings.
<i>District</i>	Sites listed in the HER or identified from other sources which comprise important examples in the context of the South Cambridgeshire area; Grade II listed buildings
<i>Local</i>	Sites listed in the HER or identified from other sources which comprise important examples in the context of the site and its immediate surroundings; locally listed buildings, hedgerows of defined archaeological or historic importance.

**Table 1:** Establishing importance of feature

Magnitude of impact	Description of impact
Severe	Site or feature entirely or largely removed / destroyed (over 75%)
Major	Site or feature substantially removed / destroyed (50–75%) or undergoing a fundamental alteration to its setting.
Moderate	Site or feature partially removed (15-50%) or with considerable alteration to its setting
Minor	Site or feature suffering some disturbance / removal (<15%) or with a discernible alteration to its setting.

**Table 2:** Establishing magnitude of impact

Magnitude of impact	Importance of receptor			
	National	Regional	District	Local
Severe	major	major / moderate	moderate	moderate / minor
Major	Major / moderate	moderate	moderate / minor	minor
Moderate	moderate	moderate / minor	minor	minor / insignificant
Minor	moderate / minor	minor	minor / insignificant	insignificant

**Table 3:** Establishing significance of impact

- 2.5 Tables 2 and 3 rely on data that is unlikely to be fully established at this early stage and are presented in anticipation that this will be achievable at a subsequent time.

### 3 RELEVANT POLICY

- 3.1 Archaeology is covered by both local and national policy. Nationally the principal piece of legislation is **Planning Policy Guidance Note 16** (PPG 16) introduced in 1991. This has been significant in prompting and guiding the development of local policy. The relevant local policies for the site are in the **Cambridgeshire County Structure Plan** (adopted October 2003), the **Cambridge Local Plan** (adopted July 2006 ) and the South Cambridgeshire Development Control Policies Development Plan Document (adopted July 2007). The relevant sections of these policies are reproduced below.

#### PPG 16

- 3.2. Section 6

*Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our national identity and are valuable for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.*

3.3 Section 30

*No development shall take place within [areas of archaeological interest] until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local authority.*

**Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan (adopted October 2003)**

3.4 Policy 1/2 Environmental Restrictions on Development

***“No new development will be permitted within or which is likely to adversely affect:***

- ***internationally and nationally important nature conservation areas***
- ***Scheduled Ancient Monuments or other nationally important archaeological sites or their settings***
- ***functional flood plains or other areas where adequate flood protection cannot be given and/or there is significant risk of increasing flood risk elsewhere.***
- ***Development will be restricted in the countryside unless the proposals can be demonstrated to be essential in a particular rural location***
- ***where there is an unacceptable risk to the quality of ground or surface water***
- ***where the best and most versatile agricultural land would be significantly affected***
- ***to prevent sterilisation of workable mineral deposit***
- ***where there could be damage, destruction or loss to areas that should be retained for their biodiversity, historic, archaeological, architectural, and recreational value.”***

3.5 Policy 7/6

*Local Planning Authorities will protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the historic built environment.*

*Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our national identity and are valuable for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism (PPG 16).*

**Cambridge Local Plan (adopted July 2006)**

3.6 Policy 3/4 Responding to Context

Developments will be permitted which demonstrate that they have responded to their context and drawn inspiration from the key characteristics of their surroundings to create distinctive places. Such developments will:

a - identify and respond positively to existing features of natural, historic or local character on and close to the proposed development site;

b - be well connected to, and integrated with, the immediate locality and the wider City; and

c - have used the characteristics of the locality to help inform the siting, massing, design and materials of the proposed development.

#### Section 3.10

Cambridge has many distinctive qualities, which help to define the identity of the City as a whole and individual character of areas within the City. This includes its varied palette of building materials which helps define different character areas within the City. Development that responds to its context will ensure the creation of successful integrated development. Regard **should** be had to **underlying archaeology**.

### 3.7 Policy 4/9 Scheduled Ancient Monuments / Archaeological Areas

Proposals affecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments or other important archaeological remains and their settings must be accompanied by a full assessment of the nature and importance of the remains and the impact of the proposals on them as part of the application.

When the remains or their settings are deemed to be of national importance, they should be preserved in situ and development damaging them will not be permitted.

In other cases, development will be permitted where deposits are being left undisturbed or impacts mitigated to an acceptable level and detailed arrangements for the recording, publication and archiving and/or display of and access to any artefacts are secured.

#### Section 4.32

The desirability of preserving ancient monuments and their settings is a material planning consideration. Information on the archaeology of much of the historic core of Cambridge is available in an Urban Archaeological Database (UAD). The Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal will contain specific archaeological guidance. *Those involved in the development of sites need to have an early understanding of the potential for archaeological remains to be found on site.*

#### Section 4.33

Where the likelihood of archaeological remains exists, a project brief will normally be prepared by the County Council and endorsed by the City Council. The developer will then employ an archaeological consultant to carry out a thorough investigation based on this brief prior to the start of the development.

#### Section 4.34

*It is important that any findings are properly recorded and the information disseminated. This would include ensuring that the*

*information is added to the UAD and copies of any reports lodged with the County Records Office, Cambridgeshire Collection and the City Council.*

## **South Cambridgeshire Development Control Policies DPD (adopted July 2007)**

### **Cultural Heritage (Page 89)**

#### **3.8 OBJECTIVES**

- CH/a To protect historic landscapes and public rights of way.
- CH/b To protect, preserve and enhance the archaeological heritage.
- CH/c To maintain the character of villages including important open areas.
- CH/d To protect and enhance Conservation Areas and their settings.
- CH/e To protect Listed Buildings and their settings.

#### **POLICY CH1/1 Historic Landscape:**

- 3.9 *“Planning permission will not be granted for development which would adversely affect or lead to the loss of important areas and features of the historic landscape whether or not they are statutorily protected”*

Historic landscapes are particularly valuable in South Cambridgeshire where they add interest and variety to an intensively farmed countryside. Some historic landscapes and features are protected by other policies or legislation, for instance if they are a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or a Scheduled Ancient Monument. However, the complexity of the historic landscape means that there are many sites and features which do not have such a designation but nevertheless they should be retained because of their contribution to the wider landscape and our ability to read our heritage. The Cambridgeshire Historic Landscape Database, developed by the County Council, provides a valuable tool in defining the evolution of landscape and in identifying historic landscapes. Regard will be had to the database in determining whether proposals would have an adverse impact on historic landscapes.

#### **POLICY CH/2 Archaeological Site (page 90)**

- 3.10 *“Archaeological sites will be protected in accordance with national policy (currently PPG16).”*

Where it is deemed that there is archaeological potential, the developer will be required to commission an archaeological evaluation to define the character and condition of any remains. This will include the character and depth of remains together with the impact of development upon the remains together with any mitigation measures to avoid unnecessary damage.

## 4 BASELINE CONDITIONS

- 4.1 As described above the PDA lies to the south of Trumpington, enclosed by the M11, Hauxton Road, Addenbrooke's Link Road, Shelford Road and the London railway line.
- 4.2 The area lies between several areas which have previously been recently subject to intense archaeological study:
- Glebe Farm
  - The Addenbrooke's Link Road
  - The Trumpington Park-and-Ride site (around PBI)
  - Trumpington Meadows
  - The Addenbrooke's Hospital Complex.
  - Guided Bus route
  - Waitrose Supermarket site
  - Granham's Farm (Great Shelford)

### Layout of Study Data

- 4.3 This report examines a study area extending to 500m outside the PDA boundary for all archaeology and 1km outside the boundary for Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Gazetteer points are shown on Figure 1 and are listed in the Appendix. Gazetteer numbers are referenced in the text in bold e.g. **(1)**. The numbering sequence runs clockwise within the PDA and then in the Study Area.

### Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 4.4 In the United Kingdom, a scheduled monument (SAM) is a 'nationally important' archaeological site or historic building, given protection against unauthorised change. The protection given to scheduled monuments is separate from the Town and Country Planning system. Scheduled Monuments are defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. In England, Wales and Scotland they are often referred to as a scheduled ancient monument - although the Act defines only ancient monument and scheduled monument.
- 4.5 There is a large part of one SAM (**SAM 58**) inside the PDA, a further two (**SAM 57** and **73**) within 500m and a third (**SAM 74**) within 1km.

### Topography and Geology

- 4.6 Most of the PDA is located within Great Shelford parish in South Cambridgeshire district, however the northernmost 24ha are within the parish of Trumpington in the district of Cambridge City Council. The River Cam runs to the south and west and Hobson's Brook to the east. The latter rises from springs along the north-west/south-east Cretaceous chalk ridge to the southeast. Valley gravels and alluvium cover the valley bottoms, with terraces formed from drift deposits. Chalk rivers have conditioned the topography of the area which undulates rising from approximately 10m OD in the north to more than 20m OD on Stone Hill to the east.
- 4.7 Geologically the PDA is divided between 3<sup>rd</sup> Terrace river gravels to the east and 2<sup>nd</sup> Terrace river gravels to the south and southwest, overlying lower chalk

(the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation) in the centre and northwest. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Terrace gravels form a low spur with Trumpington located on its northern end (Figure 2).

- 4.8 Current landuse is mostly as arable farmland with a narrow strip of pasture along the riverbank in the southwest of the PDA.

### **Known and Potential Archaeology**

- 4.9 The only known previous investigations conducted inside the PDA boundary are the excavations at the Rectory Farm site (**SAM 58**, see below) between 1975 and 1980 in advance of construction of the M11 and a metal detecting survey on the southern edge in 2005.
- 4.10 A number of more recent evaluations and excavations have taken place within the immediate vicinity (including detailed work immediately to the north for the Addenbrooke's Link Road and evaluation for the Glebe Farm development area) and in the wider landscape. These will be considered in the appropriate sections below. Other sites of interest are also discussed below to provide a wider landscape and historical context.
- 4.11 It should also be noted that soil, coprolite and aggregate extraction has in the past been permitted from the general area, including parts of the PDA, by land owners and tenants in the parish of Trumpington (Trumpington Commissioner's Minutes CCRO: Q/RDz6; 26- 35) and for the munitions industry in WWI (Salzman 1967: 288). This extractive history may result in the discovery of quarry pits and coprolite workings within the PDA, with the potential for removal of any earlier archaeological remains. The extractive history related to Great Shelford is less well known, but given the similar geological conditions has also potentially taken place.

### **Historical Background**

- 4.12 Although the main modern influence on the general area of the PDA is the City of Cambridge to the north, the development of the Trumpington and Great Shelford areas is the more significant influence on the form of the local landscape, particularly in the last two millennia.
- 4.13 Evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in Trumpington is confined to a reported cemetery at Dam Hill, near to Vicar's Brook, and at the Waitrose superstore site. However, there are no further details known about the cemetery, although it is speculated that an early Anglo-Saxon brooch, other 'long brooches,' a spearhead and wrist-clasps either originated from this cemetery or from nearby (Fox 1923: 249). A Middle Saxon date has been proposed for the Waitrose site (**3**) on the basis of residual Roman pottery and Niedermendig lava quern fragments (Kenny & Hatton 2000).
- 4.14 Trumpington appears very early in the medieval record and is first mentioned in the late 10th century when a manor was awarded to Ely Abbey in c.991. Originally comprising 2,312 acres (935.62ha) the medieval parish of Trumpington was roughly triangular in shape, with the parish boundary with Great Shelford delineated along field boundaries running in a northeast – southwest direction, which has been maintained to the present day (see figure 3), and the western and eastern boundaries provided by the river Cam, Hobson's Conduit and Hills Road. In 1912, 497 acres (201ha) to the north of

Long Road were transferred to Cambridge city with the remaining part of the parish being finally incorporated into the city in 1934.

- 4.15 The location of Trumpington at the intersection of several important routes south of Cambridge may have given rise to the medieval village prior to the Norman Conquest. Located 500m north-west of the study area the parish church of St Mary's and St Michael was already established by the 12th century and situated to the west of what was the village green, in addition to several manor houses. The location of the church and manor houses on the western end of the green may reflect the medieval settlement pattern of Trumpington, which appears to be poli-focal in nature (see figure 2 in Dickens 2004). With respect to manorial history four manors and fees are recorded in the parish from 1086, with the manor granted to Ely Abbey having been seized after the conquest by Frederick de Warenne from *thegn* Tochi. By 1630 the manor is recorded as one fee of the Crown as the honor of Aumale (Elrington 1982: 251). The manorial, demesne lands, and estate histories for Trumpington is convoluted and a detailed history of these is provided by Elrington (1982: 251-257). In 1676 Trumpington Manor was sold to the Pemberton family, who still retain much of the parish today (Elrington 1982: 253).
- 4.16 As a medieval settlement Trumpington was relatively populous with c.100 land owners in 1279. In 1524 50 taxpayers are recorded residing in the village. With a slow but steady growth the population in 1676 was c.140 adults. By 1800 this had increased to 494 people. However, the population size and density of Trumpington accelerated to an extent due to the growth of Cambridge and led in 1860 to Trinity College developing land in the north of the village for housing; the green was already lost to buildings by the time of Inclosure with development in the late 18th century taking place in the northern part of the village (Elrington 1982: 249). Further development of the area has since taken place with the construction of new housing and roads since 1861. The construction of the Cambridge to Bedford railway line in 1857 (opened to passengers in 1862) saw further, but restrained development of Trumpington, especially to the east, by the Pemberton family, the owners of Ansty Hall and Cambridge colleges (*ibid.* see also Gordon (1968) for a full account of the history of the railways in Cambridge). Several listed and historic buildings exist in Trumpington and a central area is now a designated conservation area.
- 4.17 The northern part of the PDA (that part in Trumpington parish) is first recorded in the 1380's when it is identified as Southcroft, and farmed under the triennial rotation system (Elrington 1982: 258). The early appearance of this area in the record is useful as it confirms its use for arable farming for a substantial part of its history. In 1802 the site was divided into several smaller allotments by the Inclosure Commissioners (CCRO R60/24/2/70(a)), with the majority retained by Francis Pemberton as freehold. The Trumpington Inclosure awards were enforced in 1809.
- 4.18 The medieval village of Great Shelford was built around two centres based on earlier manor houses (Granham's Manor at the north end and "The Grange" at the south end), the main body of the village lying to the east of the PDA. The population of both Shelfords at Domesday was 38, Great Shelford alone was 90 in 1279. Similarly to Trumpington Great Shelford lost 80 hectares to Cambridge in 1934 (Taylor 1997; 57).
- 4.19 As shown in figure 3 the field system around Great Shelford included all of the

southern part of the PDA which straddles parts of Causeway West (previously Clist) Field, Church West (previously Stonehild) Field, Hauxton West (previously Moor) Field and most of Rod Meadow. Along the river side is a stretch of Homeward Meadow. With the exception of the meadows it is likely that most of the land has been under arable cultivation since the early middle ages or earlier. The complicated medieval field pattern was broken up by Inclosure in 1835 (Elrington 1982; 207).

- 4.20 The PDA falls within the GHQ defence line and inside the area delimited to the east and south by the WWII anti-tank ditch around Cambridge (Whittaker 2002b). Four pillboxes (three still extant) are known in the vicinity, but all lie outside the study area, the closest being those constructed at the junction of Maris Lane and Church Lane Trumpington and at 13 Mingle Lane, Great Shelford. Other unknown similar or related features are unlikely, but cannot be excluded.

### **Past and Current Land Use**

- 4.21 The surrounding landscape is characterised by low upland and re-entrants with chalk streams draining north-west and alluvial flood plain, Fen edge and Fen to the north and west (Hall 1996). A number of springs rise along a north-west/south-east orientated ridge and drain in a north-westerly direction towards the Fen basin and the Wash. Primary vegetation consists of mixed deciduous woodland, arable farmland and grassland. To the west of the PDA is the river Cam and to the east Hobson's Conduit.
- 4.22 Prior to Inclosure the area to the south and east of Trumpington was divided into a number of large open fields and cultivated on the three-field system. In addition, large areas of meadow and pastureland existed, much of which was held in common. From the 16th century onwards field sub-divisions were created with Inclosure of common pasture. In 1809 the Trumpington Inclosure act was implemented creating the field system that has survived essentially extant to the present date. The soil survey of England and Wales recorded parts of the PDA as restored coprolite workings (Figure 2).

## **5 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

### **Objectives**

- 5.1 The study aims to collate and assess existing information relating to the archaeology and history of the area within and immediately surrounding the development area. This will be used both to assess areas of archaeological potential and determine the likely survival of such remains.
- 5.2 This data will then be used to assess the likely impact of development on the archaeological record and suggest means of mitigation. These are specifically considered below.

### **Sources**

- 5.3 The principal sources consulted for this study were:
- Cambridgeshire Sites and Monuments Record
  - Cambridgeshire Records Office

- The Cambridgeshire Collection
- Gazetteer of the City of Cambridge (Browne 1974)
- Baker's Map of Cambridge 1824
- OS 6" series 1818 - present day
- Published and unpublished archaeological reports
- Informal site walkover (conducted 12<sup>th</sup> June 2009)

### **Aerial Photography**

- 5.4 Detailed reassessment of aerial photographs was not carried out for this study. The body of data created for more than half a dozen similar studies in the vicinity has been drawn together providing coverage for the entire PDA and all but the southernmost corner of the study area, which is covered by the HER search.
- 5.5 These results have been plotted and are shown on figure 1.

### **Walkover Survey**

- 5.6 The walkover survey was conducted in dry conditions with good visibility. Most of the site area is planted with a mix of oil seed rape, cereals and root crops. The riverside meadow area is grass pasture. All crops are at an advanced state of growth and no useful ground level observations could be made.
- 5.7 The survey did prove useful, however, in gaining better understanding of the topography of the site and how that could affect modelling of the archaeological landscape.

### **Archaeology Results**

- 5.8 Ten sites and find-spots have been identified inside the PDA including a large part of Scheduled Ancient Monument (**SAM**) **58**. A further 37 locations are recorded in the 500m Study Area including **SAMs** **57** and **73**. These are described and discussed below in chronological order. A further 65+ have been identified in the 500m - 1km zone, but these are not considered in any detail with the exception of **SAM 74**.

#### ***Prehistoric (up to 43 AD)***

- 5.9 Two of the locations identified inside the PDA have definite prehistoric elements (**9** and **10**), while another six known only from aerial photographs probably do but have not been tested (**1**, **3**, **4**, **5**, **6**, **8**). All are described below.
- 5.10 **10** is the extensive zone of complex settlement designated as **SAM 58** (Figure 4). The site was first recognized from aerial photography in the 1950s and has seen some limited investigation. Surface finds suggested occupation from the Neolithic through to the Roman period, ending around the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. In the 1970s and 1980s partial excavations were carried out related to construction of the M11. Subsequent reassessment of these results by Christopher Evans (Evans 2009; 166-170) has helped to clarify the nature of what was found. Excavation was extremely limited, but areas of occupation were identified producing pottery of a Neolithic date within the part of the site in the PDA. Also found were large ditches with an Early Iron Age date and several large enclosures both round and square. There was some evidence of Bronze Age occupation, but this was on a smaller scale at least in terms of the pottery

recovered. The aerial photographs show that the features extend outside the area designated as **SAM 58**, but excavation also demonstrated that large features were present that had not shown up on the aerial photographs.

- 5.11 Cropmarks at five other locations in the PDA are undated, but may be prehistoric in origin. **3** is a possible hexagonal ringditch, though there is a doubt as to whether it is archaeological in origin. Its location on higher ground, however, does lend support to the interpretation of it as real. There are other marks around it which may or may not be archaeological in nature. **4** is a rectilinear enclosure just off the highest point of Stone Hill. **5** is some linear features and **6** a possible ring ditch, again just off the highest point of Stone Hill. **8** is double parallel ditches, possible a trackway, cut through by the railway line at the southern end of the PDA.
- 5.12 Trench evaluation on the Addenbrooke's Link Road route found archaeology dating from the Neolithic to Roman. Inside the PDA at **1** features were found without associated dating evidence. Based on alignment they are more likely to be later, perhaps Roman in date.
- 5.13 A metal detecting survey across the large field at the south end of the PDA (**9**) found objects from the Iron Age to the Post-medieval periods, including two coins and a brooch from the Iron Age.
- 5.14 Outside the PDA, but inside the study area, evidence has been found of extensive zones of settlement and field systems from the prehistoric periods onwards. Closest to the PDA are the finds at **19**, immediately to the north, during excavations for the Addenbrooke's Link Road. Whilst the majority of features were dated to the Early Iron Age, two were firmly dated to the Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age. These comprised a tree throw, containing two pieces of flint tempered pottery and a narrow flint blade, and a small pit of Middle Bronze Age date which produced 30 sherds of Deverel Rimbury type pottery. The pit was associated with a scatter of undated pits and postholes, although no evidence was recovered to confirm these was of a similar date. A limited assemblage of residual earlier prehistoric flint work was also recovered from the Early Iron Age features. The assemblage was dated largely to the Late Mesolithic through to Neolithic, with some later pieces.
- 5.15 Slightly further afield **11** and **12** were investigations at Trumpington Meadows and the Trumpington Park & Ride respectively which produced evidence from the Neolithic to Roman period. The earlier periods were generally more dispersed, though with foci such as a ring ditch at Trumpington Meadows set on a gravel spur above the river plain. The main period on both sites was the Iron Age with evidence for hundreds of pits associated with storage, rubbish disposal and burial rites. Also the remains of structures and enclosures were revealed. Similar, but less dense remains, were found on the Magistrates Court site at **15**. Other casual investigations at **13** and **14** also found Iron Age pottery in the area.
- 5.16 Other nearby investigations include those on the Link Road east of Shelford Road at **22**. Here sites first identified from aerial photographs in the Clay Farm area were subject to evaluations and excavations revealed features from the Neolithic to medieval periods. This included areas of dense settlement, mainly IA and Roman, with a significant middle Bronze Age component underlying in several areas.
- 5.17 East of the PDA, at **23**, is a large cropmark designated as **SAM 57**, part of which lies inside the Study Area. Whilst much of it is interpreted as Roman (see below) there appears to be an underlying Iron Age component.

- 5.18 South of the PDA is a very large cropmark site (**44**), two areas of which have been designated as **SAM 73**. As well as probable Roman elements there are D-shaped enclosure, six circular enclosures (possibly barrows), linear ditches and pits and a complex of enclosures, ditches and pits likely to be Bronze Age and Iron Age in date. To the west are further cropmarks at **45**, probably part of the same complex.
- 5.19 Some elements of **SAM 58** extend outside the PDA, immediately adjacent is **46**, another extensive area of cropmarks, probably associated with those of **10** and **SAM 58**.
- 5.20 Stray finds of flint were made at **17 26**, and **27** and a barbed and tanged arrowhead at **29** and prehistoric pottery at **16**.

#### ***Roman (43 - c. 450 AD)***

- 5.21 Inside the PDA four locations have a roman component (**1, 7, 9** and **10**). In the study Area are a further six (**11, 14, 22, 23, 31, and 44**).
- 5.22 The large cropmark complex at **10 (SAM 58)** appears to have a Roman element to it based both on the form of the visible features and the material recovered during excavations in the 1970s and 80s. This may not be as extensive as the earlier elements, but appears to run through to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.
- 5.23 The metal detecting survey at **9** included a range of Roman items.
- 5.24 Some of the undated features at **1** are likely to be Roman based on their form and orientation, although no dating material was found.
- 5.25 A stray find of Roman pottery was found at **7**.
- 5.26 Outside the PDA the most significant Roman site in the area is at **23 (SAM 57)**, thought to be the location of a Roman villa, though no excavation has taken place to confirm this. The regular nature of the cropmarks with the central square area, does tend to support this interpretation.
- 5.27 There was a Roman element to the findings at **22**, though it appears to be related to agriculture rather than settlement.
- 5.28 Again there was a small Roman element in the findings at **11**, though most of this lay in the zone outside the study area, towards the river.
- 5.29 Evaluation at **31** noted traces of a Roman British field system, probably extending to the north.
- 5.30 As noted above there are Roman components to the cropmark complex at **44** though not well defined.
- 5.31 Roman features and finds were observed in soil movement works at PBI (**14**) around 1970.

#### ***Saxon and Medieval (450 - 1485)***

- 5.32 Inside the PDA two locations (**2** and **9**) have evidence from this period. In the 500m study area are a further nine (**15, 20, 24, 28, 34, 38, 39, 40** and **41**).

- 5.33 The main early medieval find comes from the metal detecting survey in the field at **9**. Among the finds were six Early Saxon brooches. The high numbers suggest the presence of a cemetery.
- 5.34 At **2** aerial photographs indicate the presence of ridge and furrow agriculture. This was presumably more widespread but ground and crop conditions have not necessarily been conducive to its identification.
- 5.35 Outside the PDA medieval plough marks were seen in excavations at the Magistrates Court site (**15**); a silver penny of Edward the Confessor found near the railway line (**20**) and evaluation on Cambridge Road (**28**) found a possible medieval pit.
- 5.36 **24, 34, 38, 39** and **40** are the locations of 1m square test pits dug as part of a community archaeology project which found pottery from the late Saxon period onwards.
- 5.37 **41** is the possible earthwork remains of Little Shelford Manor house.

#### ***Post-Medieval (1485 to present)***

- 5.38 Inside the PDA nothing is specifically recorded as being of Post-medieval date, although, of course, the entire landscape reflects the post Inclosure rearrangement of agricultural land. In the Study Area 13 locations are associated with Post-medieval or modern finds (**18, 21, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 42** and **47**).
- 5.39 **18** and **21** are milestones, the former on Hauxton Road, the latter on Shelford Road. The stone at **21** has its plate missing, but that at **18** bears the legend "III / MILES TO / CAMBRIDGE / AD" with a pointing hand. Until 2000 it also bore the date MDCCXXIX (1729).
- 5.40 Evaluations at **25** and **32** produced only modern or undated features.
- 5.41 Community project test pits at **24, 33, 34, 36, 39** and **40** produced Post-medieval and modern pottery.
- 5.42 **35** is a metal detector find of an Elizabeth I silver sixpence made in a back garden at High Green.
- 5.43 **42** is a rectangular moat surrounding the manor house and offices at Manor Farm. Nearby is a plain Georgian manor house stands on the site of an earlier 16th century building.
- 5.44 **47** is the location of a World War II POW camp. It has been mapped from contemporary photographs, and was still extant in the early 1960s.

#### ***Undated***

- 5.45 Technically most of the cropmark complexes referred to above are undated as little or no field work has been done to determine their date. This would apply to **3, 4, 5, 6** and **7** inside the PDA and **23, 44, 45** and **46** in the Study Area. Based on form and association with better dated complexes, however, these have been tentatively allocated to the periods above.

### **Hobson's Brook**

- 5.46 Although outside the PDA Hobson's Brook (30) passes through the study area longitudinally from south to north, running up the slightly lower lying 2nd Terrace gravel. It was cut shortly after the turn of the 17th century to bring water from the Nine Wells (TL 462 542) across the parish and common fields of Trumpington in an attempt to flush out the noxious King's Ditch. Straight channels were cut, about 8 feet wide and six feet deep, but varying in length. These zig-zag their way towards the town and were completed by the end of 1610 at a cost of £100 and are still visible (Gray 1977: 23).

## **6 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE**

- 6.1 The post-medieval development in and immediately around the PDA can be ascertained from the cartographic record, with each record providing a snapshot of developments (Figures 3, 5 and 6).
- 6.2 Figure 3 shows the arrangement of the PDA prior to Inclosure (1802 for Trumpington, 1835 for Great Shelford). Typically there is a mix of arable and pasture and shows the pre Inclosure field names.
- 6.3 Although there are earlier maps, in general they show insufficient detail and are not considered here. Following Inclosure the sequence of Ordnance Survey maps from 1836 onwards shows that very little changes inside the PDA. There do not appear to have been any buildings within it during the mapped history, minor field boundaries come and go (Figures 5, 6, 7).
- 6.4 Two modern transport related developments have affected the layout of the PDA. The first of these was the construction of the GNR (later GER) Cambridge to King's Cross via Hitchin railway branch line, opened in 1866, which marks the southern boundary of the PDA. This was one of the later additions to the railway network around Cambridge, post-dating the Liverpool Street line via Bishop's Stortford by some 21 years (Fellows 1948: 24).
- 6.5 The more significant impact on the area of the PDA was the construction of the M11 motorway (the Cambridge Western Bypass) between 1977 and 1980. This now forms much of the western boundary of the PDA, cutting across the existing field boundaries.
- 6.6 Later OS maps (not shown) record the expansion and gradual merging of Trumpington with Great Shelford through ribbon development along Shelford Road. This development history is confirmed by analysis of the Luftwaffe and University of Cambridge's Unit for Landscape Modeling aerial photographic record, dating from the 1940s to the present day (see figure 7 for the 1940 view). In effect the PDA is now built up on its northern and eastern edges.

## **7 DISCUSSION**

- 7.1 The sections above demonstrate that the PDA and Study Area around it lie in an area of extensive archaeology. That mass of data, however, needs to be considered in a wider context in order to determine its relative importance.
- 7.2 The lacunae of early human activity and settlement evidence in South

Cambridgeshire that existed when Fox wrote the *Archaeology of the Cambridge region* (1923) drew attention away from this area of enquiry towards the more monumental and surviving archaeology observable on the ground and the numerous finds from the area, often recovered without proper recording. This created an impression of an archaeologically diverse past that lacked fine detail with large gaps in our knowledge. Since the mid 1970's this picture has been radically altered following archaeological intervention and a greater understanding of the environs of the Cambridge region and the inter-relationship between exploitable ecological zones in the area.

- 7.3 The wider landscape around Trumpington and Great Shelford, the crop mark evidence and results of recent archaeological evaluations reveal a densely used and complex landscape to the south of Cambridge incorporating elements from the earlier prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman periods. Although there are undoubtedly earlier prehistoric elements that exploited the well drained geology and springs, for example the flint scatters along the Cam valley and the suggested Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements on the site of Trumpington park and ride facility and Plant Breeding Institute (Davidson & Curtis 1973; Bradford 1978; Kenny & Hatton 2000; Hinman 2001), the picture of this area is of an intensively utilised later Iron Age/Roman agricultural landscape interspersed with settlement compounds (Cra'ster 1969; Davidson & Curtis 1973; Kenny 1999; Kenny & Hatton 2000; Armour 2001; Palmer 1991, 1994; 1999a, 1999b, 2000, 2002; Kemp 1993; Hinman 1999a, 1999b, 2001; Dickens 2002; Evans 2002; Palmer 2002; Whittaker 2002a, 2002b; Tipper 2003; Cessford & Mackay 2004; Evans, Mackay & Webley 2004). There is a regularity of layout and intensity of usage almost twice that of the West Cambridge clay lands to the north (Evans 2002). Comparison of the different complexes in the area show similarities of form and alignment between them (Dickens 2002).
- 7.4 What is also apparent is the contrast between the regular co-axial field systems on these sites to the south of Cambridge, and the absence of similar systems at this time on land north of Cambridge. Evans (2002) highlights this in relation to the much broader question of the area's position in relation to the northern limits of Late Iron Age Gaulish influence in terms of pottery, personal implements and death practices (*ibid*: 11). It is clear that economic and settlement activity in the area during the Iron Age and Roman periods was extensive, dating from the 'Middle Iron Age Tradition' continuing into the 4th century AD. There appears to have been no break in activity immediately following the conquest in 43AD (Evans, Mackay & Webley 2004).
- 7.5 What marks the present PDA out from the areas that have recently seen intensive study, however, is the topography. Here part of the land rises to more than 20m OD in marked contrast to the Clay Farm, 2020, and Trumpington Meadows areas, with a general height around 15m, dropping to 10m towards the river. The pattern observed would tend to suggest that topography will influence the location of the sites at different times in the past, and that can be observed within the PDA itself. The large Iron Age and Roman cropmark complex at **10** lies on the flatter land close to the river. On the opposite bank lie **44** and **45**. These riverside locations are repeated up the river valley and would also include the site at **SAM 74** and others further to the north. By contrast the cropmarks recorded on the higher ground, to the east side of the PDA (**3**, **4**, **5** and **6**), appear earlier (based on form alone), less dense and perhaps less likely to be settlement related.

- 7.6 Clearly this crude model cannot be extrapolated too far, but there does appear to be a broad correlation between topography and location. In terms of settlement it is presumably the river that is the attractor. It should also be noted that an absence of cropmarks does not necessarily indicate an absence of archaeology but, given the nature of the underlying geology, masking is far less likely than on the heavier clays. Having said that, the investigations at **10** did demonstrate that quite large features had not been evident in the aerial photography record. It cannot be stated absolutely that blank areas in the crop marks mean gaps in the archaeology, but the expression of this landscape is more complete than would be the case on a different geology.
- 7.7 The metal detecting survey in the field at **9** has thrown up an intriguing question. It is difficult to conceive of a context other than that of a cemetery where more than six early Saxon brooches would be found in such close proximity.

## 8 CONCLUSION

- 8.1 The PDA lies in an area with a known extensive archaeological environment. The periods most likely to be encountered are the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman with the possibility of a Saxon cemetery at the south end. Based on current evidence it is not possible to define any categorically ‘blank’ areas in the landscape, although they will undoubtedly be present.

## 9 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

- 9.1 Ultimately the impact assessment takes account of two factors: the potential for and relative importance of the archaeology, and the likely impact of the proposed development upon that archaeology. The criteria for the assessment are set out in section 2 of this report.
- 9.2 Different archaeology within the PDA will have different intrinsic importance. These are outlined below.

Receptor	Importance
SAM 58 ( <b>10</b> )	National
Cropmarks <b>3, 4, 5, 6, 8</b> and <b>10</b> outside the SAM area	Regional/District
Possible Saxon Cemetery ( <b>9</b> )	Regional
Remaining PDA Area	Local

**Table 4:** Classification of archaeological importance

### Effects during construction

- 9.3 At this early stage it is not possible to be specific about the impact of any proposed development upon the archaeological resource, so these will not be formally assessed at this time. In general terms the main impact upon the archaeological resource during any construction will be caused by ground works, including earthmoving, levelling, vehicle movement (including compaction), landscaping, the installation of services and, more significantly, the construction of house and building foundations. In some areas of the PDA these impacts will be severe. In the broader landscape the effects will be very

localised, but may be intense at a given location e.g. house foundations, earth reformation, junctions, service and access points.

### **Effects post construction**

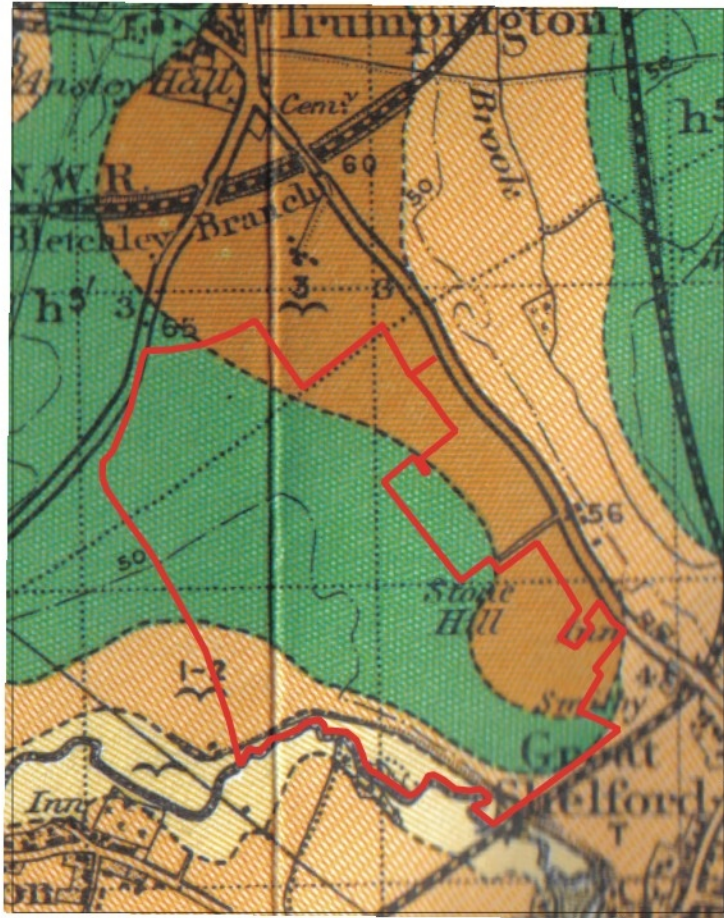
- 9.4 Once construction has been completed, any lingering impact upon the archaeological resource would generally be minimal. The only possible continuing impact might be any further unscheduled construction, but this does not extend in general beyond the PDA and is unlikely to impact upon previously undisturbed archaeology. Such works, where necessary, would require a separate schedule of mitigation.

### **Mitigation**

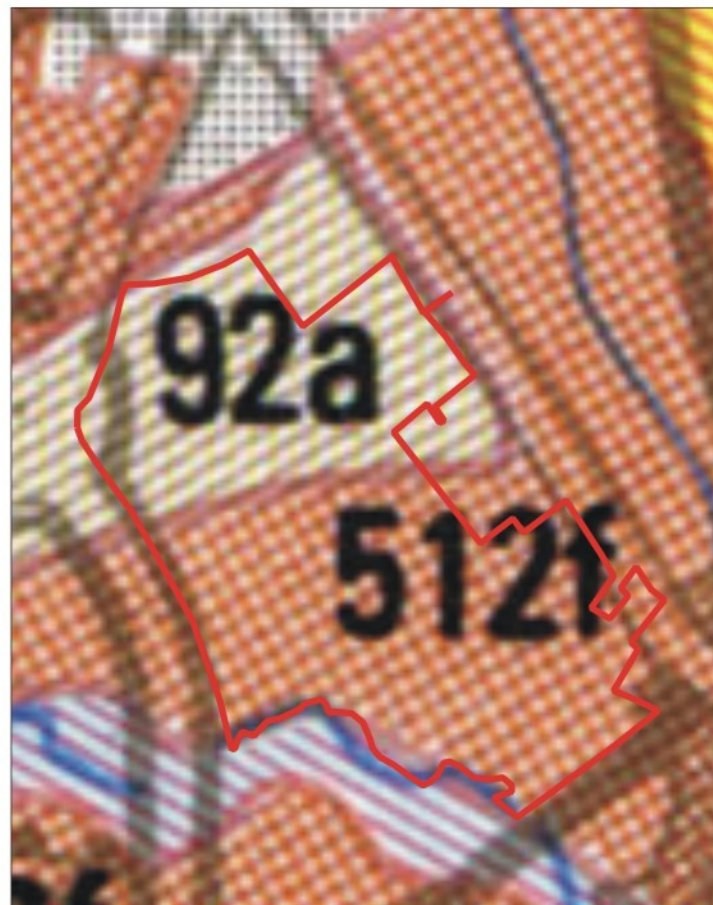
- 9.5 Mitigation for the archaeology will adhere to the principles outlined in PPG 16 and reiterated in local planning policies and guidelines, which favours the preservation in situ of significant archaeological remains where they have been identified and, where preservation is not practicable, an appropriate level of recording of the archaeology will be completed prior to construction work.
- 9.6 All required archaeological fieldwork would be conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, drawn up in consultation with and approved by the relevant planning authority.
- 9.7 Based on established practice in Cambridgeshire it is probable that to proceed further through the planning process a programme on pre-determination fieldwork will be required. This may include both non-intrusive techniques such as archaeo-geophysical survey and intrusive methods such as trial trenching.
- 9.8 Should the project proceed through planning any "sites" subsequently discovered will be either preserved in situ or 'preserved by record' (i.e. excavated).

## **10 ILLUSTRATIONS**





Solid and Drift geology. Green - Chalk, Orange & Brown - River Terrace Deposit



Soil Survey showing restored coprolite workings (92a) (from England & Wales 1983 Sheet 4 Eastern England)

Figure 2: Geology and Soils

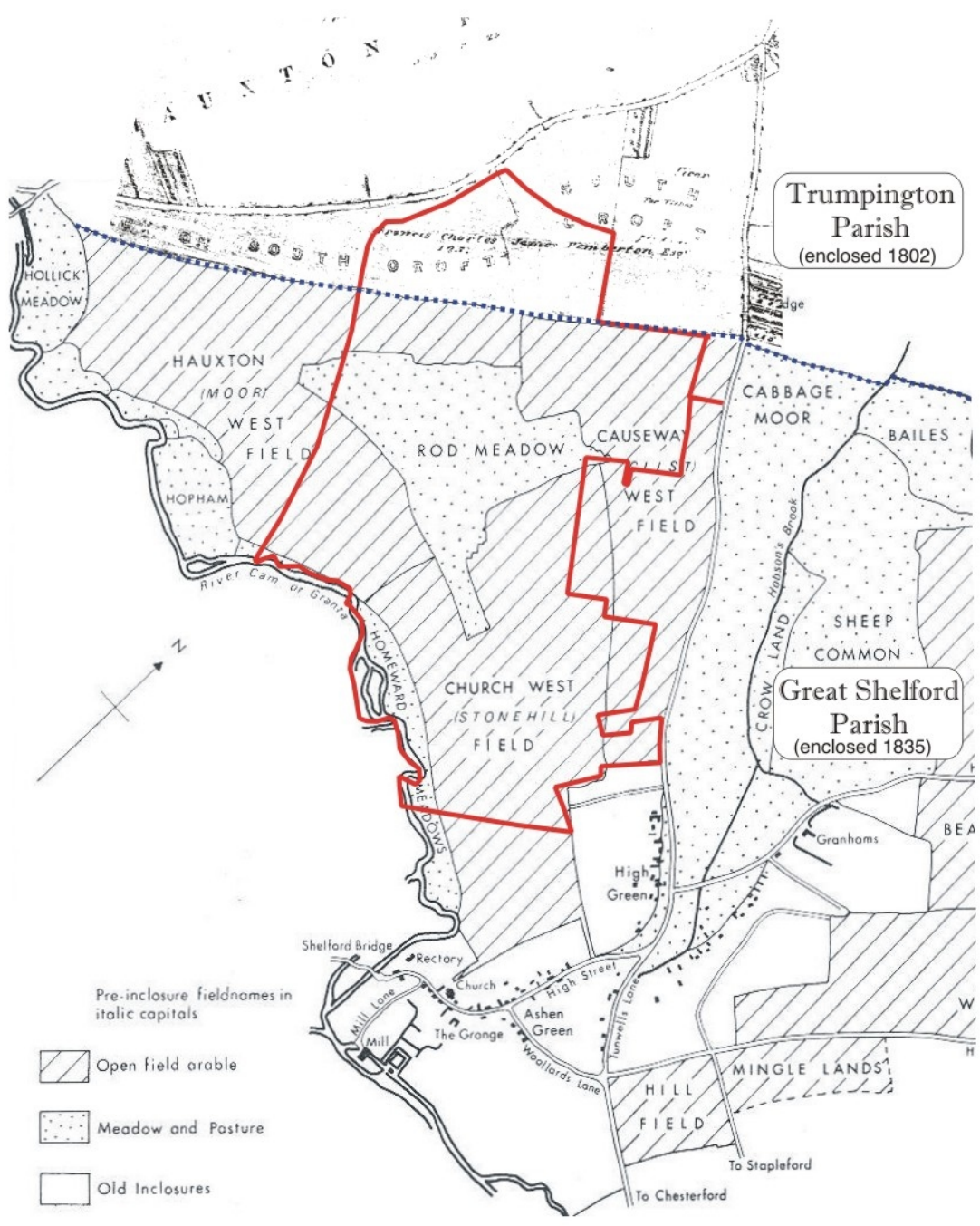
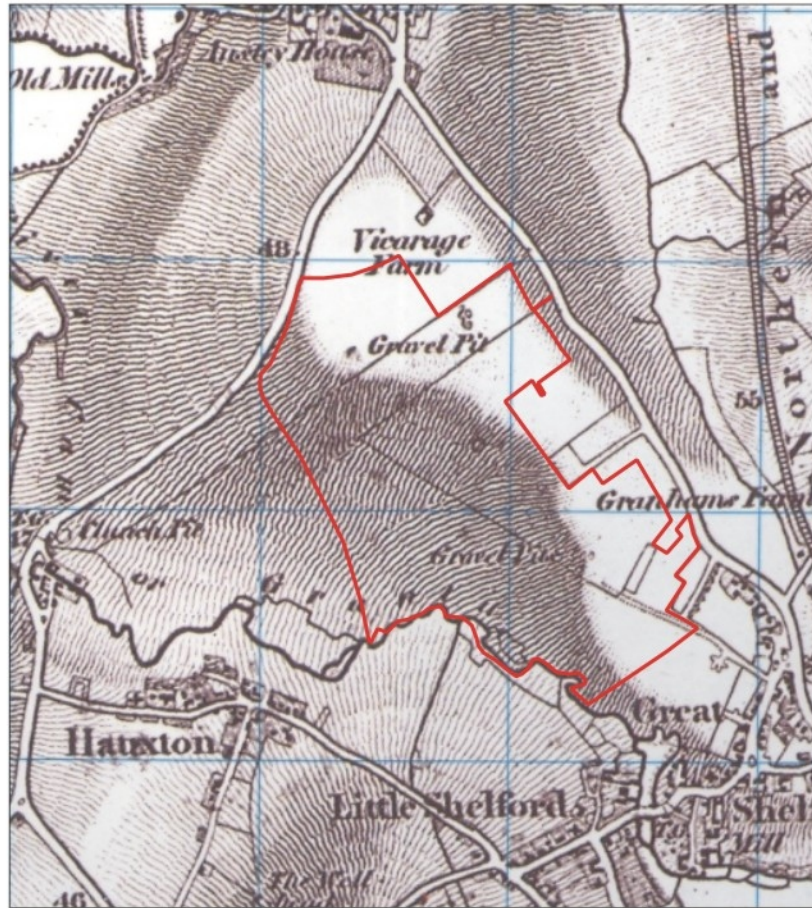


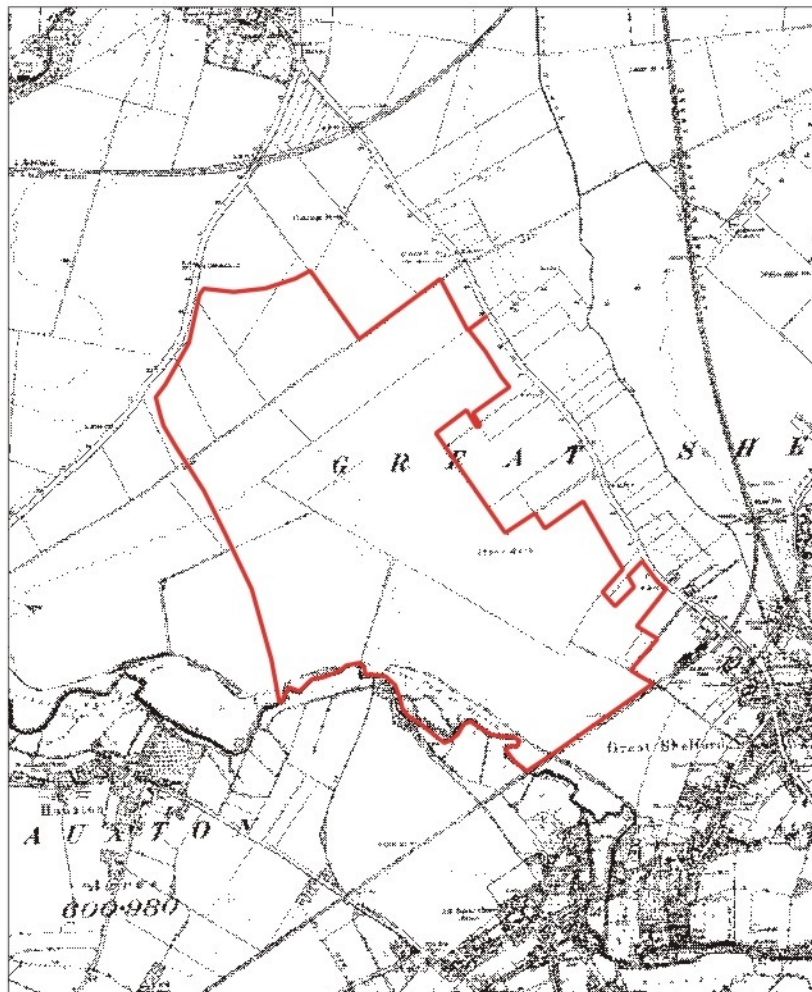
Figure 3: Pre-Inclosure fields and field names



Figure 4: Aerial photograph of the SAM 58 cropmarks from the 1950s. North is to the bottom right.



1836

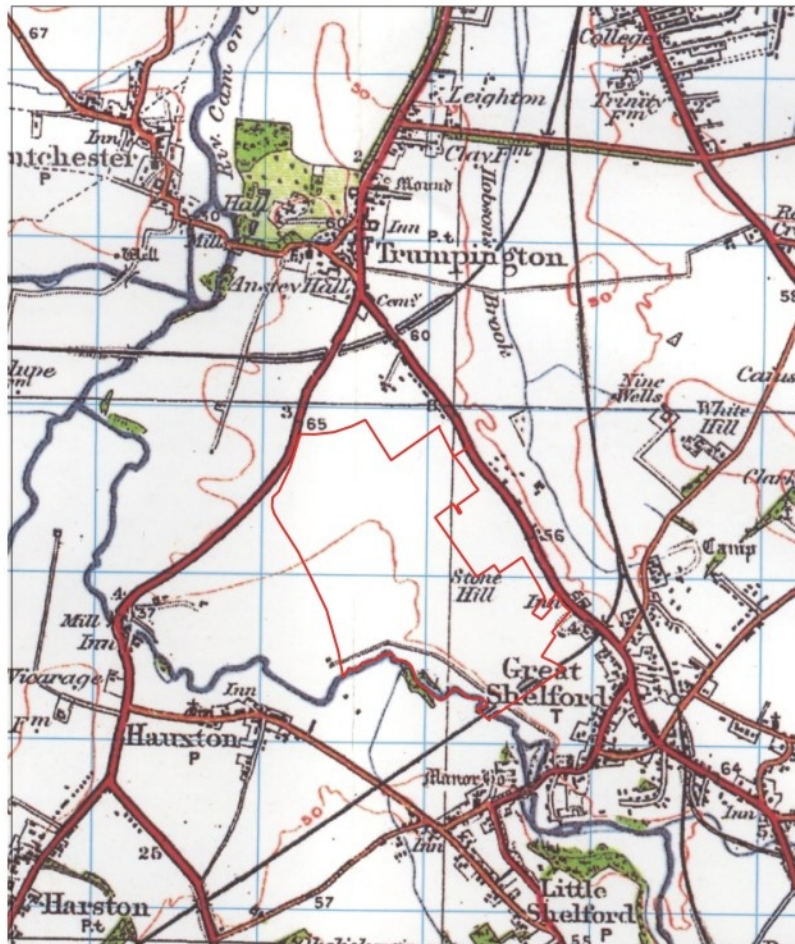


1886

Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1" and 1:10,560 maps for 1836 and 1886.



1899



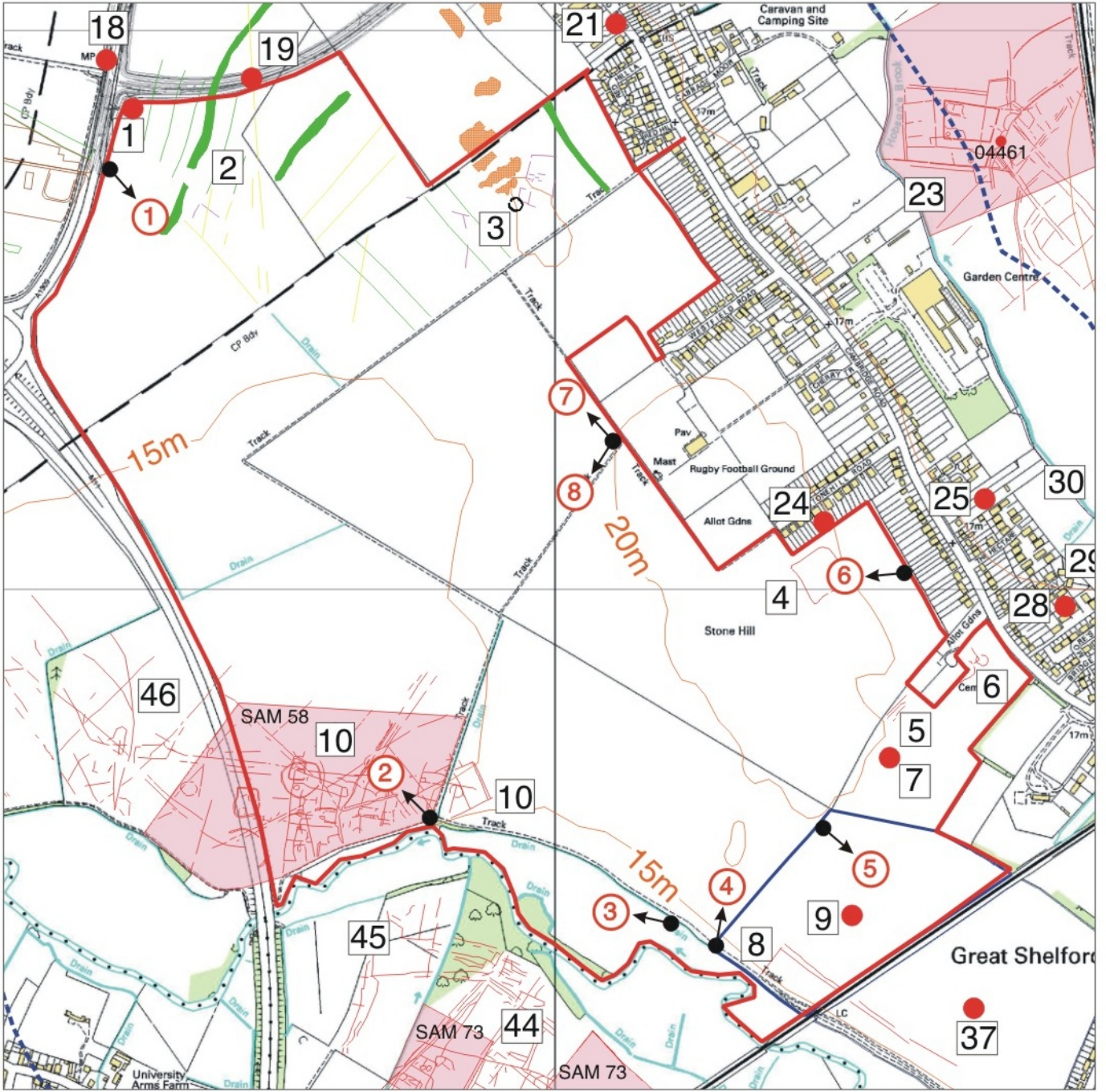
1920

Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 maps for 1899 and 1920



Figure 7: 1940 aerial photograph by the Luftwaffe 31 August 1940 (image courtesy of Car Ltd. [www.carltd.com](http://www.carltd.com))

254



253

545 ●→ ③ Photograph Locations and direction

Figure 8: PDA in detail showing photo view locations



Figure 9: The lower northern end of the site and the Trumpington/Great Shelford Parish Boundary (Photo 1)



Figure 10: SAM 58 under crop. View from the southwest (Photo 2).



Figure 11: South end of PDA looking towards the railway line (Photo 5).



Figure 12: Towards the top of Stone Hill from the east, site of cropmark [4] (Photo 6).



Figure 13: Homeward Meadow from the southeast (Photo 3).



Figure 14: The lower slopes of Stone Hill from the south (Photo 4).



Figure 15: East edge of PDA, view to the north (Photo 7).



Figure 16: East edge of PDA, view to the west (Photo 8).

## 11 REFERENCES

- Armour, N. 2001. *An Archaeological Evaluation at Downing College Sports Field, Long Road, Cambridge*. CAU Report **452**
- Bradford, L.J. 1978. The Cambridge Archaeological Field Group: First Report. In *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 68: xi-xiii.
- Browne, D. M. 1974. An Archaeological Gazetteer of the City of Cambridge. In *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* **65** (Part I)
- Cessford, C. & Mackay, D. 2004 *Cambridgeshire Guided Busway: A Series of Archaeological Evaluations*. CAU Report **591**
- Cra'ster, M. D. 1969. New Addenbrookes Iron Age Site, Long Road, Cambridge. In *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* **62**.
- Davidson, I., & Curtis, G.J. 1973. An Iron Age Site on the Land of the Plant Breeding Institute, Trumpington. In *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* **64**:
- Dickens, A. 2002. *Clay Farm, Trumpington, Cambridge. An Archaeological Desktop Assessment*. CAU Report **506**
- Dickens, A. 2004. *Whitlocks, High Street, Trumpington. An Archaeological Desktop Study*. CAU Report **601**
- Elrington, C.R. 1982. *A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely. Vol VIII*. Oxford. Oxford University Press
- Evans, C. 2002. *The Archaeology of the Addenbrooke's Environs: A Desktop Essay*. CAU Report **497**
- Evans, C. 2009 *Borderlands: The Archaeology of the Addenbrooke's Environs, South Cambridge* Cambridge Archaeological Unit: New Archaeologies of the Cambridge Region (1)
- Evans, C., Mackay, D., Webley, L. 2004. *Excavations at Addenbrooke's Hospital: the Hutchinson site*. CAU Report **609**
- Fellows, R. B. 1948 *Railways to Cambridge Actual and Proposed* Oleander Press
- Fox, C. 1923. *The Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press
- Gray, E.A. 1977. *Hobson's Conduit: The story of a Cambridgeshire chalk stream*
- Grove, R. 1976. *The Cambridge Coprolite Mining Rush* Cambridge, Oleander Press
- Haigh, D. 1975. *A correlation between the archaeological sites and field names: a survey of parishes along the line of the northern and western by-passes of Cambridge*. Cambridge Collection
- Hall, D. 1996. *Fenland Survey Project Number 10: Cambridgeshire Survey, The Isle of Ely and Wisbech*. Cambridge. East Anglian Archaeology **78**
- Hinman, M. 1999a. *Granhams Farm Golf Course. Neolithic to Medieval; The Archaeological Landscape Surrounding Granhams Farm from Nine Wells to Hinton Way, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire. An Evaluation*. CCC AFU Report 167
- Hinman, M. 1999b. *Ritualistic Prehistoric Activity and Inhumations of land adjacent to Babraham Road, Cambridge*. CCC AFU Report 10

- Hinman, M. 2001. *Late Bronze Age and Iron Age Settlement and Earlier Prehistoric Activity at Plant Breeding International, Hauxton Road, Cambridge: An Archaeological Evaluation*. CC AFU Report 190
- Kemp, S. 1993. *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of the Proposed Cambridge Southern Relief Road* CCC AFU 85
- Kenney, S. 1999. *Plant Breeding International, Hauxton Road, Trumpington: An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* CCC AFU
- Kenney, S. & A. Hatton. 2000. *Prehistoric Remains on the new Waitrose Site, Hauxton Road, Cambridge: An Archaeological Evaluation* CCC AFU Report A156
- Kirby, T. & Oosthuizen, S. 2000. *An Atlas of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire History*. Cambridge. Anglia Polytechnic University
- Palmer, R. 1991. (with C Cox). *Cambridge Southern Relief Road: aerial photographic assessment, Air Photo Services Report 11*.
- Palmer, R. 1994. *Trumpington Golf Course, area TL4456, Cambridgeshire, aerial photographic assessment, Air Photo Services Report 47*.
- Palmer, R., 1999a. *Trumpington Road Park and Ride, centred TL44255425, Cambridgeshire: aerial photographic assessment, Air Photo Services Report 1999/10*.
- Palmer, R. 1999b. *Granhams, area TL4653, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire: aerial photographic assessment, Air Photo Services Report 1999/12*.
- Palmer, R. 2000. *Cambridge Rapid Transit System, TL445545 to TL458563, Cambridgeshire: aerial photographic assessment, Air Photo Services Report 2000/06*.
- Palmer, R. 2002. *Addenbrooke's Hospital Area, TL465548, Cambridge: aerial photographic assessment, Air Photo Services Report 2002/07*.
- Porter N. T. & Porter. 1921. Report on object of antiquarian interest found in the Coprolite diggings during 1917 and 1918. In *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* **22**: 124-126
- RCHM(E). 1959. *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of Cambridge* HMSO
- Roberts. J. 2000. An Earthwork Enclosure at Granham's Farm, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation CCC AFU Report 167 part 2
- Salzman, L. F. (ed.). 1948 (1967). *A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely. Vol III*. Oxford. Oxford University Press
- SSEW. 1983. *Soils of England and Wales: Sheet 4 Eastern England (1:250,000)* Soil Survey of England and Wales, Harpenden
- Taylor, A. 1999. *Cambridge. The Hidden History*. Stroud: Tempus
- Tipper, J. 2003. *Elective Care Facility, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge. An archaeological Evaluation*. CAU Report **578**
- Whittaker, P. 2002a. *An Archaeological Evaluation at 28-30 Long Road, Cambridge* . CAU Report **483**
- Whittaker, P. 2002b. *Granham's Farm, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation*. CAU Report **514**



## APPENDIX: GAZETTEER OF SITES AND FIND SPOTS

Gaz. No.	NGR	Date	Description	HER no
1	TL 4426 5386	RB/U	Evaluation along the route of the Addenbrooke's access road revealed a small number of undated features, comprising ditches, a pit and a posthole. The ditches appear to correspond to cropmarks plotted from aerial photographs. The N-S alignment of the ditches is uncharacteristic of Iron Age systems in the area, so a tentative Romano-British date is suggested. No further investigation of the features was undertaken.	MCB17797 ECB2845
2			R&F cropmark	
3	TL 4493 5369	U	Possible hexagonal 'ring ditch' plus more dubious marks from aerial photograph.	09640
4	TL 455 530	U	Rectilinear enclosure from aerial photograph.	08347
5 & 6	TL 457 527	U	Ring ditch and linear features including possible track from aerial photograph.	08337
7	TL 456 527	Rom	Roman pottery stray find.	04739
8	TL 454 523	U	Double parallel ditches (possible track) from aerial photograph.	08350
9 & 37	TL 4575 5225	IA/Ro/ Sax/med/ P-med	A metal detecting survey was carried out of a field at Rectory Farm, revealing a range of artefacts dating from the Roman - Post Medieval periods.  Further work on fields to the west found a selection of objects from the Iron Age to the Post-medieval, including two coins and a brooch from the late Iron Age, and six Early Saxon brooches. The latter suggests the presence of a cemetery.	MCB16717
10	TL 445 526	Neo/BA/ IA/Ro	Extensive zone of complex settlement first identified as crop marks. It comprises a number of rounded, sub-rectangular and rectangular enclosures, ditch alignments and groups of pits, some of which are aligned. Surface finds indicate occupation extending from the Neo to the Roman period, down to the C4 AD. The enclosures have been planned and replanned again and again as one settlement succeeded another. The complex includes a group of closely set pits, upwards of 150 in number, forming a semicircle 70m in diameter at TL444 525.  Partial excavation was carried out in advance of the M11 between 1975 and 1980. A single entranced, ditched and banked, oval enclosure "of the late first millennium BC" was excavated. It contained a single, large, circular hut and a number of pits, gravel covered surfaces and hearths. Nearby 5, of a group of over 60, storage pits were excavated, one still containing traces of its wicker work lining. Other features tested included pits and a series of ditches belonging to trackways and field boundaries of the first millennia BC and AD. The excavation revealed large features not visible in aerial	04503 04503a 04503b

			photographs.  Part of the complex is designated as <b>SAM 58</b> .	
<b>11</b>	TL 4398 5403	Neo/BA/ IA/Ro	<p>Evaluation at Trumpington Meadows found archaeology across much of the site dating from the Neolithic to Roman.</p> <p>The main area of Iron Age activity was centred on the gravel promontory in the centre of the site. A linear cropmark on a NE-SW alignment was sectioned, and revealed to be a substantial boundary ditch which contained a large number of artefacts, including pottery, worked flint, animal bone, pieces of loomweight and fragments of quern stone, indicating of a range of activities on site. A tight cluster of 11 sub-circular pits were also revealed, two of which were excavated. Both had a cylindrical profile and contained finds of pottery, bone and worked flints. A second cluster of five pits was also recorded, as well as two dispersed pits of similar form. Further remains of Iron Age date were also recorded along the southern edge of the promontory, comprising a series of smaller and more shallow pits, postholes and ditches. The character of the features on the lower slopes is typical of settlement in the first half of the first millennium BC, whilst that on the promontory is unusually dense, and suggests that the whole area across the eastern end of the spur was covered with pits in tightly clustered groups.</p> <p>Dispersed pits dating to the later part of the early Iron Age/beginning of the Middle Iron Age encountered in the SE part of the site. One oval pit contained a sizeable dump of Early Iron Age pottery, together with animal bone and two worked flints. Two other pits were located in close proximity to one another, one of which contained a primary fill of deliberately deposited cobbles. Two circular post holes were also recorded in the same trench. The features may belong to a widely dispersed swathe of settlement features, and may related to the dispersed spread of features that were found in the SW corner of the park and ride site.</p> <p>A tree throw in trench 8 produced sherds of pottery of probable Early Neolithic date together with a blade and flake of Neolithic date. Elsewhere across the site a small quantity of Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic flints were recovered from later features, mostly discarded working waste. A Neolithic leaf arrowhead was also amongst the residual material recovered.</p>	MCB17986 ECB2475 MCB17987
<b>12</b>	TL 44218 54246	Neo/BA/ IA	Evaluation and excavation at Trumpington park & ride site in 2001 revealed remains spanning the Neolithic - Late Iron Age. Early Neolithic features included a large number of tree root bowls, some containing worked flint, possibly representing evidence for tree clearance on the site. Fourteen pits and postholes were assigned to the earlier Neolithic, one pit containing a significant quantity of pottery in association with pig bones and an in situ lithic assemblage. A single pit contained Grooved ware sherds, dated to the later Neolithic. A number of	CB15749

			<p>Neolithic objects were recovered from later contexts, which may be residual, or which may represent evidence for curated objects.</p> <p>A small number of Bronze Age features were recorded, consisting mainly of pits and one possible posthole.</p> <p>The main period of activity at the site dated to the Iron Age, with at least two and possible three distinct phases. Over 900 features were assigned to the early Iron Age, comprising pits, postholes and enclosures. Some of the small pits contained specific artefactual assemblages, such as combinations of human skull fragments, loom weights, quern stones and large quantities of animal bone, with evidence that some of these pits has been deliberately infilled with certain objects and deposits, suggesting some form of ceremonial activity at the site. Sixteen complete four post structure were identified on the western part of the site, suggested to be grain storage towers, excarnation platforms or mortuary structures. Cereal grain was recovered from five of the structures, whilst a few structures showed signs that one of the original posts had been burnt and replaced. Burnt daub was found in many of the postholes, suggesting the presence of some sort of structure. Three possible mortuary enclosures were identified on the basis of the conspicuous presence of human remains and plan-form. Two groups of features on the site produced a number of small finds and selected artefacts, suggested to be of some symbolic or votive significance, and are tentatively labelled as 'shrines'. A number of boundary and enclosure ditches were recorded, the fills containing low levels of artefactual and environmental material, with the exception of a significant assemblage of metalwork that was recovered from the upper fills of one enclosure ditch. Finally traces of Medieval ridge and furrow were present across the northern part of the site.</p>	
<b>13</b>	TL 443 542	IA	Iron Age sherds and bones in disturbed ground 1m down. Iron Age 'A' pottery found in a pit at the Plant Breeding Institute, Trumpington, c. 1970.	04414
<b>14</b>	TL 442 544	IA/Ro	Iron Age and Roman features and finds observed at the PBI in 1978.	09716
<b>15</b>	TL 4440 5439	Pre/IA/med	Excavations were carried out in 2001 on the proposed site of the new magistrates court, adjacent to the park and ride site, revealing evidence of activity from earlier prehistory to the post-medieval period. A number of undated pits/postholes were identified, thought to be earlier prehistoric in date. A series of Iron Age pits and smaller postholes/pits were excavated, with some of the latter containing assemblages of Early-Mid Iron Age ceramics, human skull fragments, together with fragments of loom weights and grinding stones, suggestive of ritual deposition. A series of furrows were identified across the site, along a N-S alignment.	MCB16430
<b>16</b>	TL 444 543	Pre	Prehistoric pottery found 1970, angle between LMS Railway and Royston Road.	04879
<b>17</b>	TL 445 543	Pre	Worked flints (possibly including palaeolithic) found in the gravel pit on the Royston Road, 1/2 mile S of the village, close to the railway line.	04415
<b>18</b>	TL 4420	P-med	Extant milestone on grass verge set in concrete plinth.	MCB18034

	5394		Legend reads III / MILES TO / CAMBRIDGE / AD / with pointing hand. Until 2000 bore the date MDCCXXIX. Benchmark on right face	
19	TL 4446 5391	Neo/MBA /IA	Evaluation and open area excavation was undertaken in advance of the construction of the Addenbrooke's Link Road. Whilst the majority of features were dated to the Early Iron Age, two were firmly dated to the Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age. These comprised a tree throw, containing two pieces of flint tempered pottery and a narrow flint blade, and a small pit of Middle Bronze Age date which produced 30 sherds of Deverel Rimbury type pottery. The pit was associated with a scatter of undated pits and postholes, although no evidence was recovered to confirm these was of a similar date. A limited assemblage of residual earlier prehistoric flint work was also recovered from the Early Iron Age features. The assemblage was dated largely to the Late Mesolithic through to Neolithic, with some later pieces.	MCB17796
20	TL 4476 5443	Med	A silver penny of Edward the Confessor, found in October 1923, in Trumpington Parish, by a workman digging on the SW side of the Trumpington - Shelford road immediately S of the Railway Bridge.	05157 04874
21	TL 4511 5401	P-med	Extant milestone with missing plate on verge.	MCB18036
22	TL 451 543	Neo/BA/ IA/Ro	Sites first identified from aerial photographs in the Clay Farm area were subject to evaluations and excavations revealed features from the Neolithic to medieval periods. This included areas of dense settlement, mainly IA and Roman, with a significant middle Bronze Age component underlying in several areas.	11292 MCB16977 MCB17815 MCB16973
23	TL 458 538	IA/Ro	Cropmark site W of White Hill Farm interpreted as an Iron Age and Roman settlement. Fieldwalking confirmed the Roman date with most finds concentrated on the edge of the cropmark. The finds belonged to the C1 and C4 AD; no definite Iron Age pottery was found. Possible Roman villa at the Plantation, TL/457-/539-.  Most of site designated as <b>SAM 57</b> .	04461
24	TL 45483 53120	Med/P- med	A test pit dug in 2006 produced a small quantity of pottery dating from the 18-19th centuries from the upper layers of the pit and small amounts of medieval and late medieval wares from the lower layers suggesting it may have been an undisturbed medieval layer.	MCB18290
25	TL 4577 531	Mod	An evaluation at 66 Cambridge Road revealed a series of natural and modern features, comprising ditches, a post hole and an animal burial. A single undated ditch which followed the alignment of Cambridge Road may be a former boundary	MCB18010
26	TL 460 533	Neo	Flint scatter	04880
27	TL 461 531	Neo	3 worked flints	04881
28	TL 45914 52970	Med	Archaeological evaluation carried out on land to the rear of 18-20 Cambridge Road, Great Shelford prior to proposed residential development. Despite the sites close proximity to known archaeological features, only one possibly medieval pit feature was encountered during the evaluation, to the northern end of the site. Several undated ditches were excavated across the site. It is thought that the use of the land as a small holding for over 20 years during which time it would have been intensively farmed has resulted in a paucity of	MCB18090

			archaeological remains, although it must also be considered that the site may have always represented open space in the parish.	
29	TL 46 53	BA	Highly patinated arrowhead with a good tang, but trifling wings found c. 1928.	04744
30			Hobson's Conduit	
31	TL 46240 53037	Ro	Archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of a planning application for the development of a golf course. Traces of a Roman British field system were noted at this location, probably extending to the north.	CB15539
32	TL 46202 52907	U/mod	Evaluation at Granham's Road revealed only natural and modern features.	MCB17737
33	TL 4618 5251	P-med	A testpit in 2008 produced a small quantity of pottery from the post medieval period	MCB18396
34	TL 46115 52479	Med/P-med	A testpit in 2008 produced a single sherd of St Neots ware along with a small quantity of pottery dating to the medieval period and a large quantity of pottery from the post medieval period, all from undisturbed deposits	MCB18401
35	TL 4628 5242	P-med	A silver sixpence of Elizabeth 1 found by metal detector in the garden of 4 High Green c. 2008	MCB18087
36	TL 46130 52317	P-med	A testpit in 2006 produced a small quantity of pottery dating from the 18-19th centuries	MCB18286
37			See 9.	
38	TL 4600 5215	Med	A testpit in 2007 produced a small quantity of pottery from the post medieval period and three sherds of medieval sandy ware.	MCB18301
39	TL 45985 52022	Med/P-med	A testpit in 2006 produced a small quantity of pottery dating from the late medieval period to the 18-19th centuries and one small sherd of medieval sandy ware	MCB18284
40	TL 46001 52122	Med/P-med	A testpit in 2006) produced a large quantity of pottery dating from the 18-19th centuries from the upper layers of the pit and two small sherds of medieval sandy ware from the lowest layer suggesting it may have been an undisturbed medieval layer	MCB18285
41	TL 455 520	Med	Little Shelford Manor House, possible earthwork remains	12294
42	TL 4554 5182	P-med	Rectangular moat surrounding the manor house and offices. Nearby is a plain Georgian manor house stands on the site of an earlier 16 <sup>th</sup> century building.	01000 01000a
43	TL 453 520	U	Parts of complex enclosure system, fields, tracks found from aerial photographs.	08346
44	TL 450 520	IA/Ro	Parts of a very large cropmark site. including D-shaped enclosure, 6 circular enclosures (? possibly barrow circles), linear ditches and pits, a complex of enclosures, ditches and pits.  Parts of site are designated <b>SAM 73</b> .	04496
45	TL 447 524	U	Linear cropmarks, probably related to 04496.	09639
46			CM next to SAM 58	
47			POW camp	