## Appendix 2 Aerial Photography Report

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### Summary

This assessment of aerial photographs examined an area of some 888 hectares (centred TL4066 plus its access corridors) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological, natural and recent features.

The complete area, but for the original village cores, was cultivated in Medieval times and much of this remains visible from the air as ridge and furrow and headlands.

Traces of village earthworks were identified in Longstanton (TL396671 and TL401664) and south of the Assessment Area at Oakington (TL417646)

The distribution of pre-Medieval features as visible from the air appears to be dependent on the distribution of local gravel 'islands'. These archaeological sites have been mapped in seven places:

> Three substantial ditched complexes are at TL385643, TL394678 and TL402670. The land between the latter two sites shows evidence of ditched features (TL398673 and TL400670) and settlement in this area may have been extensive.
>
> Smaller sites occur at TL394657 and just beyond the Assessment Area at TL417649 and TL617656. The latter two sites may indicate adjacent archaeological features within the Assessment Area.

Photographs taken during and just after the Second World War have allowed details within the airfield to be mapped. These include the wartime aircraft dispersal points, munitions stores and their access, plus some nearby pill boxes.

One recent pipeline crosses the Assessment Area.

Photo interpretation and mapping was at 1:2500 level.

## Introduction

This assessment of aerial photographs was commissioned to examine an area of some 888 hectares (centred TL4066, plus its access corridors) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological, natural and recent features and thus provide a guide for field evaluation. The level of interpretation and mapping was to be at 1:2500.

## Archaeological And Natural Features From Aerial Photographs

In suitable cultivated soils, sub-surface archaeological features – including ditches, banks, pits, walls or foundations – may be recorded from the air in different ways in different seasons. In spring and summer these may show through their effect on crops growing above them. On responsive soils in this part of Britain, these indications tend to be at their most visible in ripe cereal crops, in June or July, although their appearance cannot accurately be predicted and their absence cannot be taken to imply evidence of archaeological absence. The photographs of the Assessment Area indicate that most of the recorded sub-surface archaeological features are located on local gravel 'islands' in an area that is otherwise clay (SSEW 1983). Crops on clay soils are much less affected by differences in sub-surface depth and do not readily reveal what lies below the surface. Persistent observation elsewhere has indicated that cereals on clay do show buried features and this is especially the case just before harvest at the end of unusually dry summers. Such dry summers occurred in Britain in 1949, 1959, 1975, 1976, 1984, 1989 and 1990 (Bewley 1994, 25) and more recently in 1995 and 1996. However, there has been virtually no specialist observation over the Assessment Area at appropriate times of year. The optimum dates occur when the locally-based observers from Cambridge University would have worked their way up-country and most likely be flying in Northern England or Scotland to record later crop ripening in those parts, and vertical photography may be difficult due to haze and stubble burning.

Backfilled cut features on clay soils do not show the colour variations that can be visible above archaeological and natural features in winter bare soil condition, so little information may be recovered during those months. This time of year is good for recording upstanding remains which may survive in unploughed grassland. Sparse vegetation in winter and the low angle of the sun help pick out slight differences of height and slope.

Grass sometimes shows sub-surface features through the withering of the plants above them. This may occur towards the end of very dry summers (see above) and usually indicates the presence of buried walls or foundations. This does not imply that every grass field will reveal its buried remains on these dates as local variations in weather and field management will affect parching. However, the list of dry summers does indicate years in which photographs taken from, say, mid July to the end of August may prove informative.

The most immediately informative aerial photographs of archaeological subjects tend to be those resulting from specialist reconnaissance. This activity is usually undertaken by an experienced archaeological observer who will fly at seasons and times of day when optimum results are expected. Oblique photographs, taken using a hand-held camera, are the usual product of such investigation. Although oblique photographs are able to provide a very detailed view, they are biased in providing a record that is mainly of features noticed by the observer, understood, and thought to be of archaeological relevance. To be able to map accurately from

these photographs it is necessary that they have been taken from a sufficient height to include surrounding control information.

Vertical photographs cover the whole of Britain and can provide scenes on a series of dates between (usually) 1946-7 and the present. Unfortunately these vertical surveys are not necessarily flown at times of year that are best to record the crop and soil responses that may be seen above sub-surface features. Vertical photographs are taken by a camera fixed inside an aircraft and adjusted to take a series of overlapping views that can be examined stereoscopically. They are often of relatively small scale and their interpretation requires higher perceptive powers and a more cautious approach than that necessary for examination of obliques. Use of these small-scale images can also lead to errors of location and size when they are rectified or re-scaled to match a larger map scale.

## Photo Interpretation and Mapping

### *Photographs Examined*

Cover searches were obtained from the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP), Cambridgeshire Record Office (CRO) and the National Monuments Record: Air Photographs (NMRAP), Swindon. Photographs included those resulting from specialist archaeological reconnaissance and routine vertical surveys.

Photographs consulted are listed at the end of this report.

### *Base Maps*

Digital data from survey at 1:2500 were provided by the client.

### *Study Area*

Photographs were examined in detail for an area extending one modern field beyond the assessment area.

### *Photo Interpretation and Mapping*

All photographs were examined by eye and under slight (2x) magnification, viewing them as stereoscopic pairs when possible. Interpretations, made at 1:2500 level, were marked on overlays to individual prints following procedures described by Palmer and Cox (1993). These overlays were then scanned and transformed to match a 1:2500 base map using Irwin Scollar's AirPhoto program (Scollar 2002). The transformed files were set as background layers in AutoCAD Map, where features were overdrawn using standard conventions. Layers from this final drawing have been used to prepare the figures in this report and digital copy has been provided to the client.

### *Accuracy*

AirPhoto computes values for mismatches of control points on the photograph and map. In all transformations prepared for this assessment the mean mismatches were less than ±1.50m. These mismatches can be less than the survey accuracy of the base maps themselves and users should be aware of the published figures for the accuracy of large scale maps and thus the need to relate these mismatches to

the Expected Accuracy of the Ordnance Survey maps from which control information was taken (OS 2002).

**Commentary**

***Soils***

The Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983) shows the area to be located on Jurassic and Cretaceous clays of two subgroups (soil association 411c and 712b). This difference is unlikely to be significant in terms of crop response to sub-surface features: both will be equally unresponsive. A narrow band of Cretaceous sand and sandstone extends from Cottenham. Through the southern part of Oakington village and will be cut by any widening of the A14 just south of the Bar Hill junction. This deposit may be more responsive, but occurs only in this location.

***Archaeological features***

Features identified on aerial photographs can be divided into those of Medieval and pre-Medieval dates.

*Medieval*

Ridge and furrow with its associated headlands shows the pattern of open-field cultivation in this part of Cambridgeshire and formerly covered most of the Assessment Area.

Other earthworks have been identified close to the modern villages of Longstanton and Oakington and are likely to be of Medieval or post-Medieval date.

Longstanton: TL396671. Upstanding banks and ditches in 1949 that probably indicate former property boundaries and a track. Also quarries/ponds. Most are now under houses.

Longstanton: TL401664. A hollow way, adjacent earthwork features and quarries/ponds plus ridge and furrow. This area was previously assessed from aerial photographs prior to field work by Cambridgeshire Archaeological Field Unit (Palmer 1991a). Additional photographs examined for this Assessment add slight detail to the area. Features south of the hollow way are superimposed on the Medieval ridge and furrow and are likely to be of post-Medieval date.

Oakington: South of the village, area TL417646. Several fields south of Oakington (and outside of the Assessment Area) show traces of ridge and furrow and ditches of a field system that is of post-Medieval date. The apparent track or road to the east at TL417651 may be associated with one of these phases of activity or be more recent.

*Pre-Medieval*

Natural features – periglacial cracks and areas of pitted ground – indicate that most of the pre-Medieval features recorded from the air are located on gravel soils. These locations and soils also explain why those sub-surface features have become visible (see *Archaeological and Natural Features from Aerial Photographs* above) while others may remain undetected. All of the pre-Medieval features are likely to have been on ground used for cultivation since at least Medieval times and may have suffered damage or truncation though those actions.

TL385643 Superimposed ditches at this site shows there to have been more than one phase of construction, and there may be additional complexity in the

plan caused by mis-identification of Medieval furrows. One phase included the double-ditched curvilinear enclosure that appears to have a broad (?or eroded) inner ditch and a track or hollow way extending south from it. The broad-ditch morphology may indicate features of similar date, or it may occur for other reasons. Among the remaining features are smaller curvilinear enclosures and a series of rectangular structures that may remain from a field or paddock system.

TL394657 Slight indications of the mapped features – possibly originally a group of three conjoined enclosures superimposed on or by a fourth enclosure – were recorded in 1969 and are hinted at on photographs of one other date. An arc of a possible adjacent feature is west of the pipeline.

TL394678 The mapped features in the centre of the figure show a complex group of rectilinear enclosures that is likely to indicate a long-lived settlement that has been developed and modified over time. Some ditched features extend east of the main area where there are also many pits that have been mapped schematically as an 'area of geological pits'. To the north is what appears to be a separate enclosure system but which is probably part of the larger settlement that has been 'isolated' by modern land division. Slightly to the north of the 'separate' enclosure are three ring ditches, one of which has (on some photographs) a grave-like internal feature. This is similar to another in the modern field south of the large settlement complex. Other features in the southern field are on a different alignment to the settlement features and may be unrelated. It is usually not possible to distinguish archaeological pits from those caused by periglacial action and all those mapped have been classified as natural – although this may not always be a correct identification.

TL398673 Features in this area have not been recorded clearly on air photographs but do indicate the presence of a fairly dense network of sub-surface cut features. Their alignments suggest them more likely to be archaeological than of geological origin.

TL400676 This small group of features was photographed only in 1949 although hints are visible on other photographs once the site is known. There appears to be one sub-rectangular enclosure with adjacent ditched features and pits. The main alignment is similar to that of features at TL398673 which adds credibility to the 'possible ditches' mapped.

TL402670 Features at this site were mapped (Palmer 1991b) prior to an earlier field evaluation by Cambridge Archaeological Unit. No cross checking has been made to that mapping and no new targeted oblique photographs have been taken of the site since that date. The site shows more than one phase of construction of which part (the straight parallel ditches) are similar to Romano-British sites elsewhere in eastern England (Whimster 1989; Jones 1998; Winton 1998). The eastern parts of this site are likely to be masked by deeper soil.

In the background of one oblique photograph, at TL40016690, is what appears to be a broad-ditched ring ditch. This did not appear to be wholly convincing as of archaeological origin and is adjacent to, and may derive from, former quarries.

TL417649 One ring ditch and an adjacent 'possible' are just south of the Assessment Area in a field that includes ridge and furrow and ditched post-Medieval field boundaries. Two other ring ditches are further south at TL420645. All of the ring ditches are close to a small stream that continues north roughly parallel to the railway. These ring ditches are likely to mark bronze age burials. Others may be present, but undetected by this survey, along the eastern fringes of the Assessment Area.

TL417656 One small site comprising two conjoined enclosures and another (incomplete, or incompletely recorded, but slightly larger) are located on local high ground flanking a small stream. These are just outside the Assessment Area but may indicate an unidentified archaeological presence west of the railway.

***Military Features***

The airfield had three runways arranged in an A-layout and, as such, is typical of a Second World War site. The runways had dispersals around their southern perimeter and a sprawl of tracks and munitions stores (the solid-filled squares) to the north. In 1943, the airfield appeared to be in use by four-engined bombers and the ground features were at the full extent as mapped. By 1949 the aircraft were Dakotas although the munitions stores remained extant. Building activity (or demolition) was evident as smeared ground surface on the northern side of the hangar area (mapped as a hatched area). In the 1950s the airfield was used by fighter squadrons (Meteors and Vampire/Venoms) and there was some removal of the more distant dispersal points. The last recorded use for active flying was in 1968 when use had returned to small transport or communications aircraft. By that date the eastern area of munitions depots had been levelled but the track system remained. Continued flying is suggested by the approach lights set from the south-west end of the main runway and recorded in 1969. From that date the airfield went out of flying use with runways marked as 'closed' but leaving a short surfaced area at the north end of the main runway.

The black hatched area indicates land that has been quarried or excavated and then used for waste disposal. Tracks leading from the airfield area, and the location of this site among the airfield dispersal areas, suggest that it may have been used for military disposal rather than for waste from the neighbouring Oakington village. Ground surface at this site remains uneven on the most recent photographs (2000).

A number of pill boxes have been identified and mapped on the west side of the railway. These are likely to remain extant as they also appear on the OS digital data.

Unsurfaced space within the perimeter track appears always to have been grass but with recent return to arable of the northern (munitions) area. These grass areas show some evidence of pre-airfield (and pre-railway) field boundaries that appear to respect the alignment of Medieval fields and headlands.

Near the extreme north-west angle of the Assessment Area are other presumed military features that flanked Ramper Road and part of Over Road north of its junction with Ramper Road. On each side of those roads were laid a series of alternating concrete spurs between which were rectangular huts. The original

function of these is unknown but they appeared to remain extant into the 1970s and the metalled spurs are likely still to remain on the roadside verges. Those mapped provide an idea of the design of these features which originally extended along the northern part of Over Road and continued along Ramper Road beyond the western edge of the base map.

### *Non-archaeological features*

A pipeline was recorded from 1969 that cuts through part of the Assessment Area on a roughly NNW- SSE course. The northern course and extent of this pipeline is unknown.

Many small hand-dug quarries have been identified in fields surrounding Longstanton. Many that are in grass fields remain in use as ponds, others have been backfilled and levelled.

In the grass field centred TL393670 a long rectangular lowered area appears to have been cut in recent years across what was recorded in the 1950s as good earthwork ridge and furrow. The purpose of this is unknown unless it is for access from the road corner.

### *Land use*

Detailed notes of land use were not kept for this Assessment but, other than fields immediately adjacent to the villages, most of the land has been in arable use on all dates of photography. Major areas of permanent pasture have been fields in the bend of Over Road on the west of Longstanton and a smaller block of fields between Longstanton village and the airfield buildings.

Fields north of Longstanton, including those containing the archaeological features centred TL394678, have had changing use for shrubs or soft fruit. This was at its most extensive after the Second World War but was later reduced to a few narrow belts and then all converted to arable land. Some damage to archaeological features by roots may have occurred and, among the features mapped from aerial photographs, may be most evident in the area TL395678.

## APPENDIX

### *Aerial photographs examined*

*Source: Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs*

Oblique photographs

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TL385643 | VR 1-4 | 13 July 1957 |
| TL398666 | ZC 22 | 26 June 1959 |
| | AVD 94 | 9 July 1968 |
| | AZC 20-21 | 26 July 1969 |
| TL397673 | AVD 94-95 | 9 July 1968 |
| | AZC 22 | 26 July 1969 |
| TL395680 | RN 12-13 | 23 July 1955 |
| | AZC 18-19, 22 | 26 July 1969 |
| TL400664 | CFK 18-19 | 11 February 1978 |
| TL402672 | RN 14-19 | 23 July 1955 |
| | ZC 22 | 26 June 1959 |
| | AVD 94-95 | 9 July 1968 |
| | AZC 20-21 | 26 July 1969 |
| TL413645 | ARH 57-58 | 16 May 1967 |
| | AWU 69-71 | 2 February 1969 |
| | CHI 40 | 5 August 1978 |
| | CQV 3, 5-6 | 9 July 1986 |
| TL417646 | AWU 68-71 | 2 February 1969 |
| | AWU 73-74 | 2 February 1969 |
| | CFK 17 | 11 February 1978 |
| TL418648 | CQV 5-6 | 9 July 1986 |
| TL416653 | CQV 5-6 | 9 July 1986 |
| TL419651 | ARH 52-56 | 16 May 1967 |
| | AWU 68-72 | 2 February 1969 |
| | AXB 23-24 | 10 February 1969 |
| | BMJ 101-108 | 2 May 1973 |
| | CFK 11-14 | 11 February 1978 |
| | CFR 35-37 | 7 August 1978 |
| | CLR 53, 55-56 | 10 May 1980 |

Vertical photographs

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RC8-T 98-103 | 15 September 1970 | 1:10000 | |
| RC8-T 106-110 | 15 September 1970 | 1:10000 | |
| RC8-DO 64 | 30 July 1980 | 1:12600 | |
| RC8-JL 64-66 | 30 June 1987 | 1:10000 | |
| RC8-JL 93-97 | 30 June 1987 | 1:10000 | |
| RC8-JL 125-129 | 30 June 1987 | 1:10000 | |
| RC8-JL 151-156 | 30 June 1987 | 1:10000 | |
| RC8-JL 189-191 | 30 June 1987 | 1:10000 | |
| RC8Kn-BG 140-142 | 12 June 1988 | 1:10000 | (even numbers) |
| RC8Kn-BG 206-210 | 12 June 1988 | 1:10000 | (even numbers) |
| RC8Kn-BN 120-125 | 16 July 1988 | 1:10000 | (even numbers) |
| RC8Kn-BN 166-169 | 16 July 1988 | 1:10000 | (even numbers) |
| RC8Kn-BO 16, 18-19 | 26 August 1988 | 1:10000 | |
| RC8-LK 273 | 3 July 1989 | 1:7000 | |
| ZKn-GU 589-608 | 7 May 1998 | 1:5000 | |
| ZKn- IX 249 | 11 October 1999 | 1:20000 | |
| ZKn- JB 1-2 | 18 November 1999 | 1:20000 | |
| ZKn-KL 277-280 | 11 September 2000 | 1:7500 | |

*Source: Cambridgeshire Record Office*

Vertical photographs

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fairey 200424-427 | late summer 1949 | 1:6000 |
| Fairey 200462-467 | late summer 1949 | 1:6000 |
| Fairey 200486-490 | late summer 1949 | 1:6000 |
| Fairey 200520-525 | late summer 1949 | 1:6000 |
| Fairey 200554-557 | late summer 1949 | 1:6000 |
| Fairey 200563-564 | late summer 1949 | 1:6000 |
| Fairey 200641-642 | late summer 1949 | 1:6000 |

*Source: National Monuments Record: Air Photographs*

Specialist collection

| | |
|---|---|
| TL3864/1/184-185 | 24 July 1986 |
| TL3864/1/186-187 | 24 July 1986 |
| TL3963/3-6 | 6 July 1994 |
| TL3963/8-10 | 6 July 1994 |
| TL3967/1 | 15 July 1983 |
| TL3967/2/59-62 | 24 July 1986 |
| TL3967/3-6 | 15 July 1983 |
| TL3968/2/136-140 | 19 July 1979 |
| TL3968/3 | 15 July 1983 |
| TL3968/7-12 | 12 July 1989 |
| TL3968/13-17 | 15 July 1983 |
| TL4062/1 | probably 1930s |
| TL4064/1-3 | 5 March 1988 |
| TL4066/1/372 | 30 July 1975 |
| TL4066/2 | 15 July 1983 |
| TL4066/3/55-58 | 24 July 1986 |
| TL4066/4-5 | 15 July 1983 |
| TL4067/1/373-376 | 30 July 1975 |

| | |
|---|---|
| TL4067/2/224-225 | 8 August 1975 |
| TL4067/3 | 15 July 1983 |
| TL4067/10-13 | 15 July 1983 |
| TL4164/1/365-70 | 30 July 1975 |
| TL4164/2/446-448 | 26 July 1979 |
| TL4164/3-6 | 5 March 1988 |
| TL4165/1/226-227 | 8 August 1975 |
| TL4165/2-4 | 16 July 1996 |

Vertical collection

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| US/7PH/GP/LOC126: 5001 | 29 December 1943 | 1:5000 |
| 106G/UK/1490: 3484-3489 | 9 May 1946 | 1:10000 |
| 106G/UK/1490: 4326-4331 | 9 May 1946 | 1:10000 |
| 106G/UK/1490: 4474-4479 | 9 May 1946 | 1:10000 |
| 106G/UK/1557: 1353-1358 | 7 June 1946 | 1:9800 |
| 106G/UK/1557: 2134-2139 | 7 June 1946 | 1:9800 |
| CPE/UK/1952: 2016 | 25 March 1947 | 1:10000 |
| CPE/UK/1952: 3016 | 25 March 1947 | 1:10000 |
| CPE/UK/1952: 4015-4016 | 25 March 1947 | 1:10000 |
| CPE/UK/1952: 4023-4024 | 25 March 1947 | 1:10000 |
| CPE/UK/2021: 3035-3040 | 21 April 1947 | 1:9800 |
| 541/598: 3001-3004 | 27 July 1950 | 1:4200 |
| 541/598: 3036-3038 | 27 July 1950 | 1:4200 |
| 541/598: 4001-4003 | 27 July 1950 | 1:4200 |
| 541/598: 4036-4040 | 27 July 1950 | 1:4200 |
| 540/634: 3001-3009 | 30 November 1951 | 1:11000 |
| 540/634: 4003-4006 | 30 November 1951 | 1:11000 |
| F21.58/1119: 30-35 | 11 May 1953 | 1:10000 |
| F21.58/1119: 52-58 | 11 May 1953 | 1:10000 |
| F21.58/1119: 59-62 | 11 May 1953 | 1:10000 |
| F22.58/1119: 28-37 | 11 May 1953 | 1:10000 |
| F21.540/1580: 1-7 | 13 April 1955 | 1:8000 |
| F22.540/1580: 1-7 | 13 April 1955 | 1:8000 |
| F21.540/1584: 14-21 | 14 April 1955 | 1:8500 |
| F22.540/1584: 15-21 | 14 April 1955 | 1:8500 |
| F21.58/1727: 22-28 | 19 April 1955 | 1:8500 |
| F22.58/1727: 22-27 | 19 April 1955 | 1:8500 |
| F21.58/4438: 40-43 | 5 June 1961 | 1:10500 |
| F22.58/4438: 40-41 | 5 June 1961 | 1:10500 |
| OS/67145: 13-14 | 5 June 1967 | 1:7500 |
| OS/67145: 52-55 | 5 June 1967 | 1:7500 |
| OS/67145: 63 | 5 June 1967 | 1:7500 |
| MAL/68052: 104-105 | 4 July 1968 | 1:10000 |
| MAL/68052: 107-108 | 4 July 1968 | 1:10000 |
| MAL/68061: 8-12 | 12 August 1968 | 1:10000 |
| MAL/68061: 46-49 | 12 August 1968 | 1:10000 |
| MAL/69054: 19-21 | 8 June 1969 | 1:10500 |
| MAL69068: 102-106 | 18 July 1969 | 1:10500 |
| MAL69070: 160-161 | 22 July 1969 | 1:10500 |
| MAL69070: 171-173 | 22 July 1969 | 1:10500 |
| MAL69070: 207-212 | 22 July 1969 | 1:10500 |
| MAL69071: 8-11 | 22 July 1969 | 1:10500 |
| MAL71018: 174-177 | 11 April 1971 | 1:10000 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAL71018: 199-200 | 11 April 1971 | 1:10000 |
| MAL71019: 6-8 | 11 April 1971 | 1:10000 |
| MAL71020: 191-193 | 11 April 1971 | 1:10000 |
| OS/71498: 8 | 8 September 1971 | 1:7500 |
| OS/73253: 236-238 | 6 June 1973 | 1:7500 |
| OS/73248: 581-585 | 8 June 1973 | 1:7500 |
| OS/73316: 410-414 | 16 June 1973 | 1:7500 |
| OS/73316: 415-419 | 16 June 1973 | 1:7500 |
| OS/73316: 521-524 | 16 June 1973 | 1:7500 |
| OS/77124: 5-11 | 29 August 1977 | 1:7500 |
| OS/81003: 25-29 | 13 April 1981 | 1:7600 |
| OS/91030: 2-5 | 12 April 1991 | 1:8000 |

***Most informative photographs***

| | |
|---|---|
| TL385643 | VR 2, TL3864/2/186, OS/81003: 25 |
| TL394657 | MAL/69070: 210 |
| TL394678 | RN 13, AZC 18, RC8-LK 273, TL3967/2/61, TL3968/2/138, TL3968/15 |
| TL398673 | RC8-LK 273 |
| TL400663 | RC8-T 102, CFK 18 |
| TL400676 | Fairey 200426 |
| TL402670 | RN 16, AVD 95, TL4066/3/56 |
| TL417649 | CQV 6, TL4164/2/447 |
| TL417656 | TL4165/3 |
| Airfield | US/7PH/GP/LOC126: 5001, Fairey 200463, 200489, 200521, TL4066/2 |

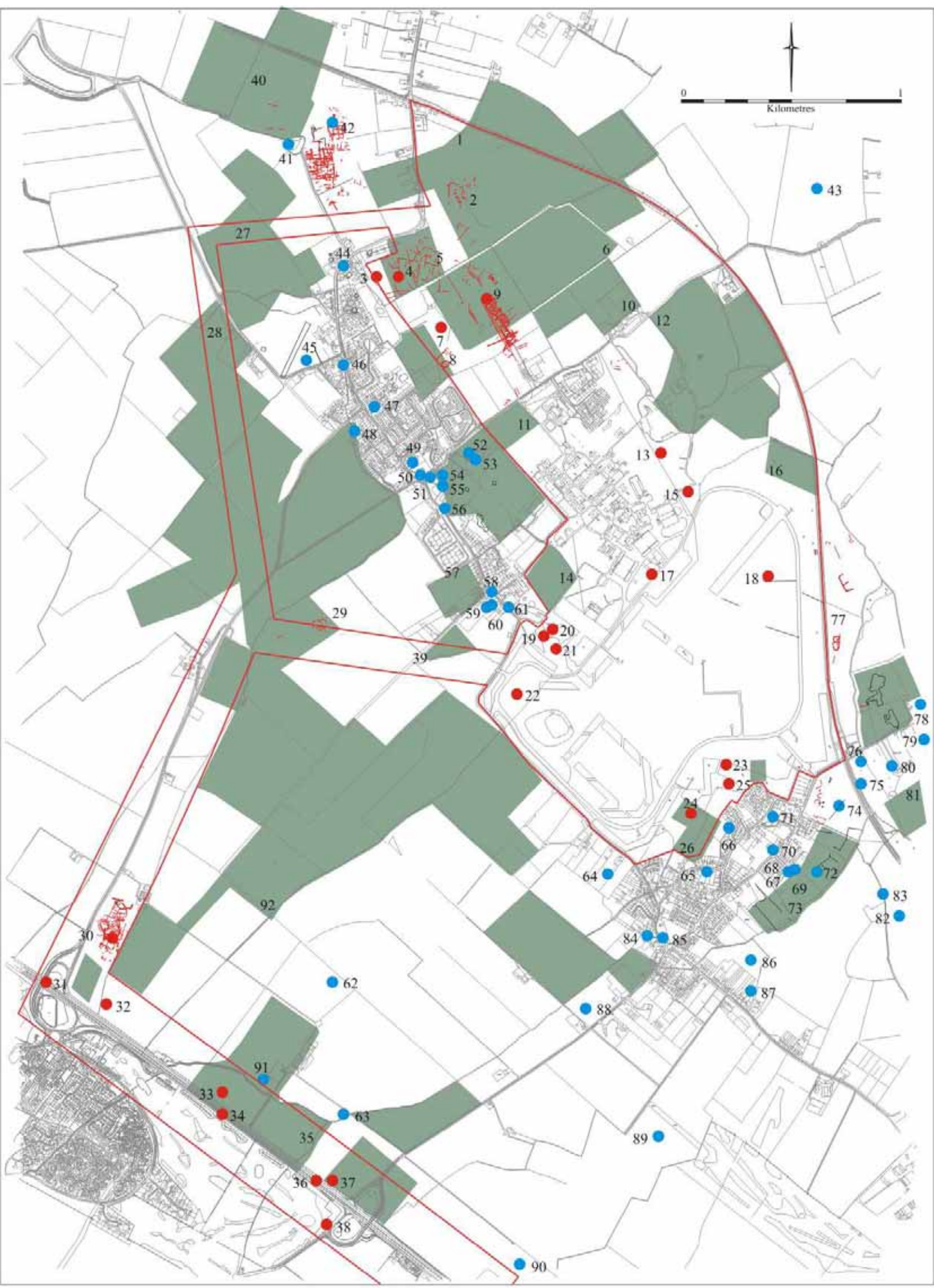



Figure 1: Gazetteer map

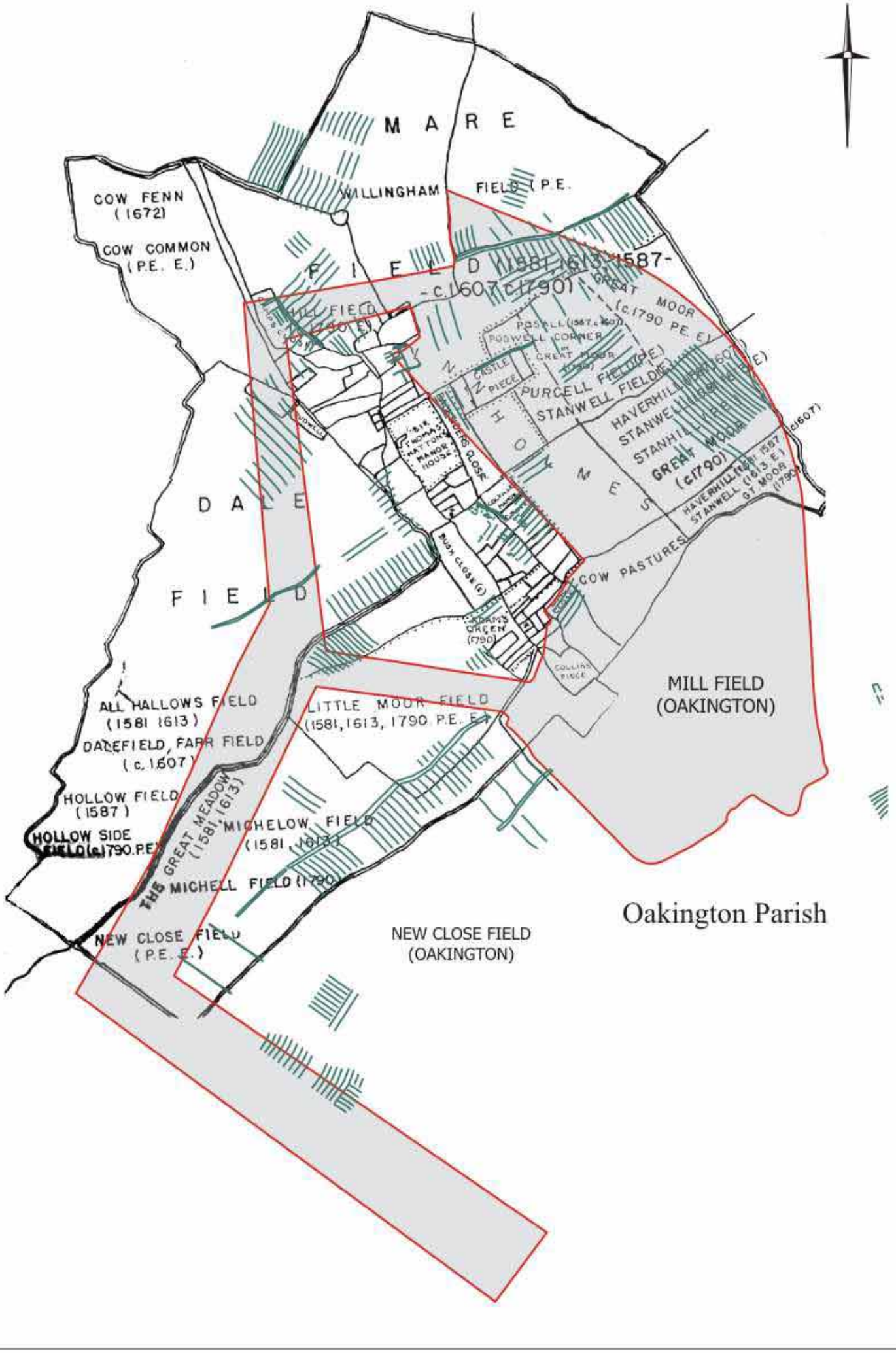



Figure 2 16th /17th century Field-names with Ridge and Furrow

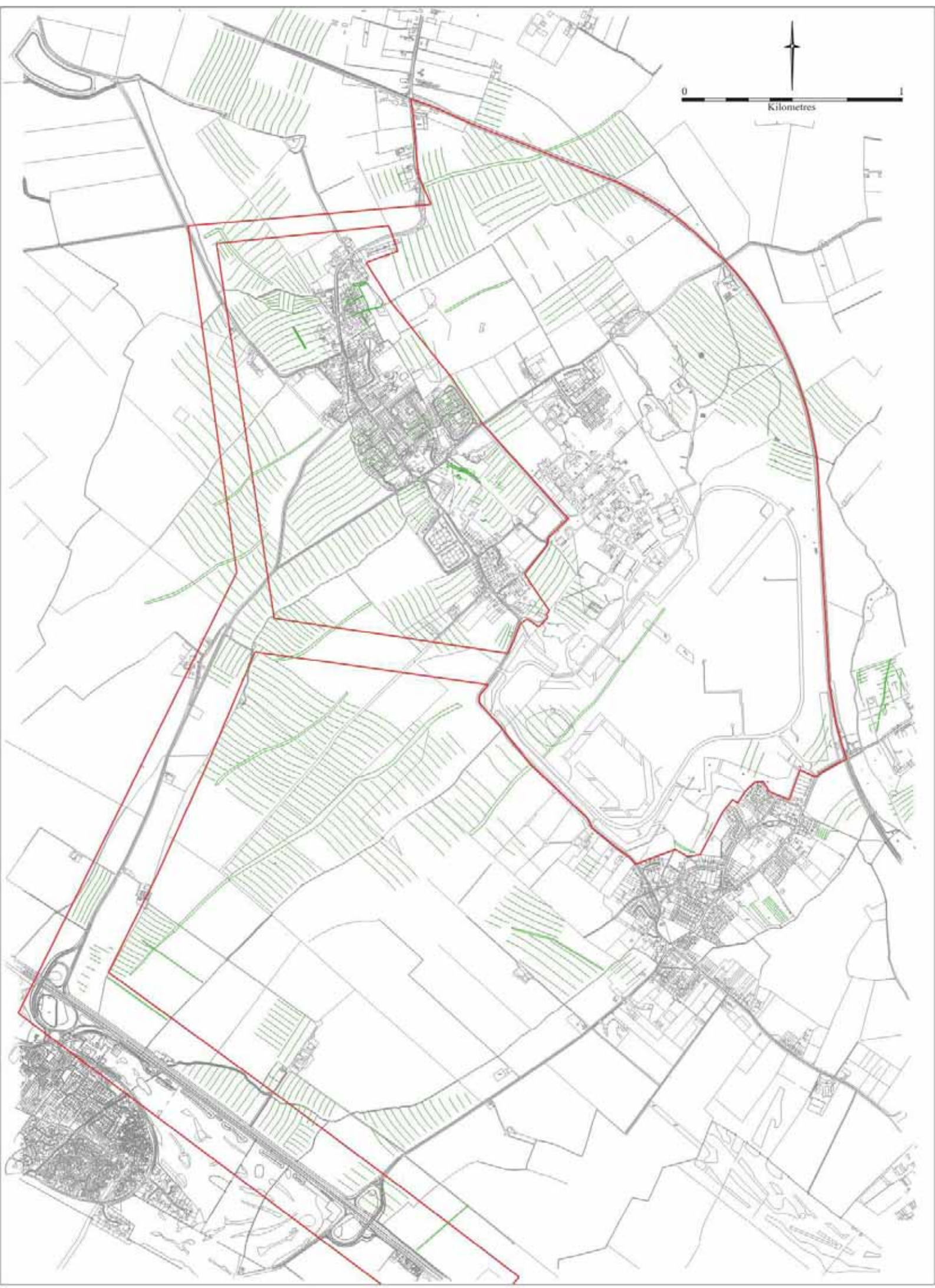



Figure 3: Ridge and Furrow

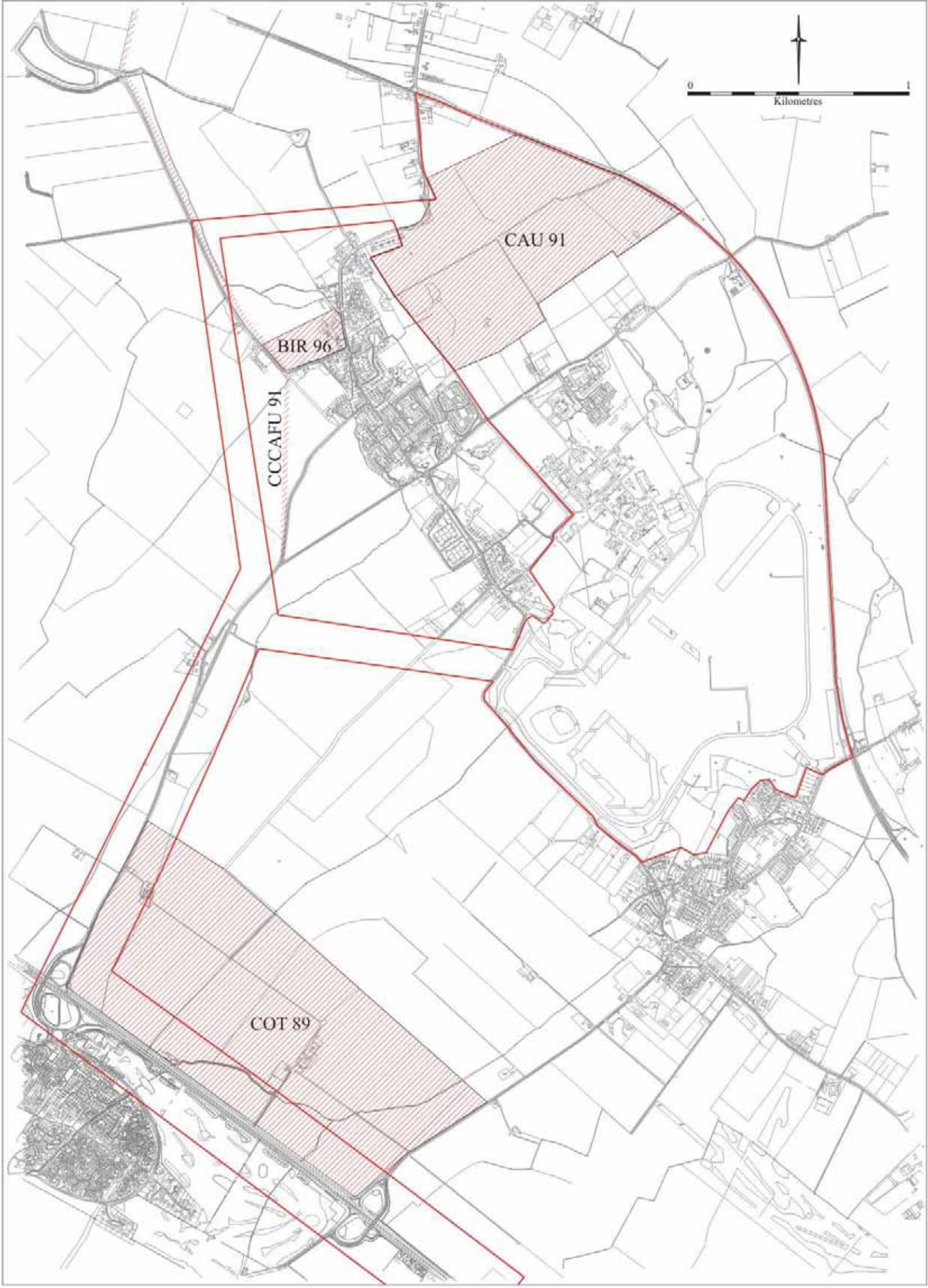
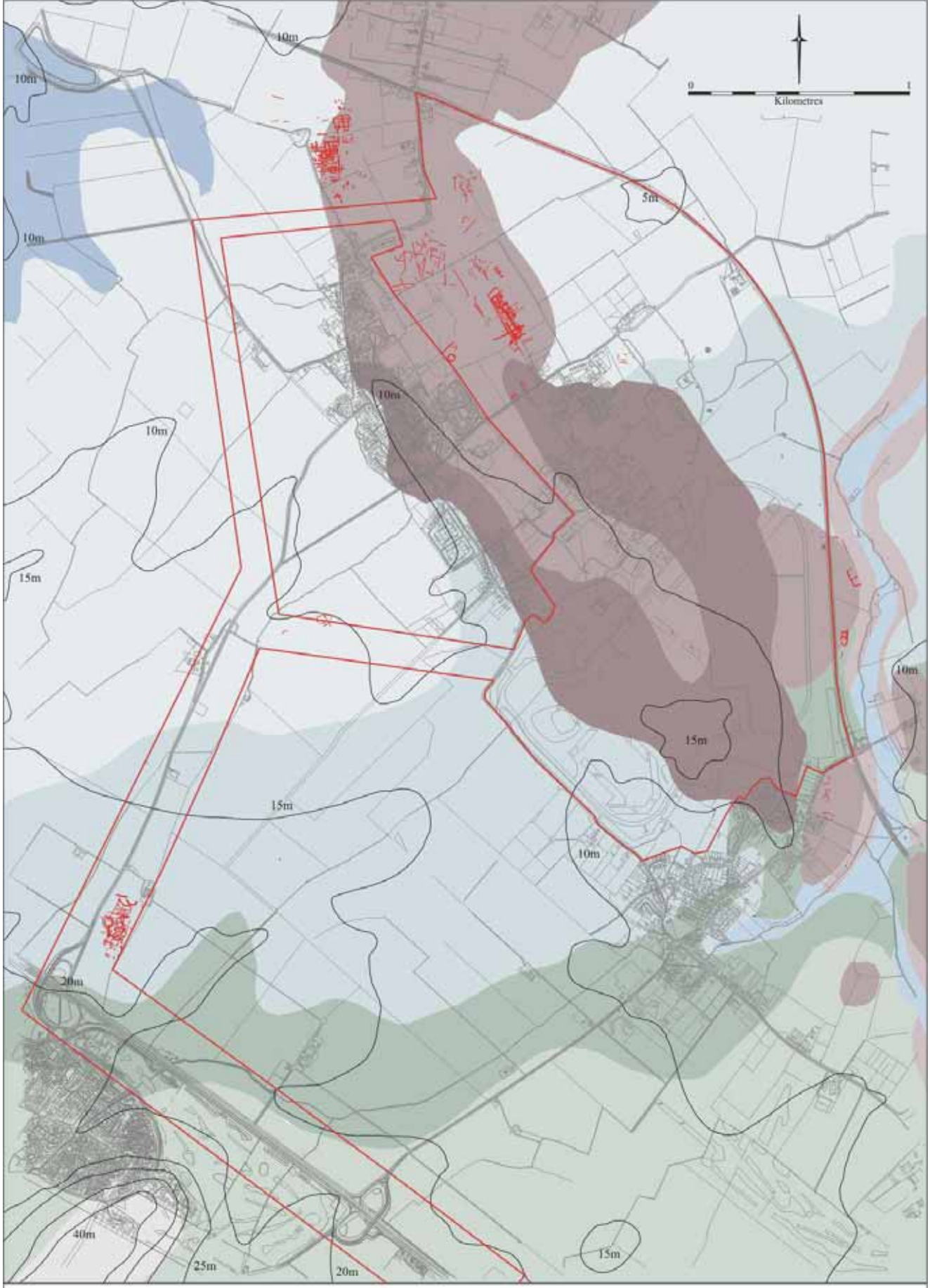



Figure 4: Archaeological Investigations




Legend

- Alluvium
- Alluvium on 2nd Terrace Gravel
- 2nd Terrace Gravel
- 3rd Terrace Gravel
- 4th Terrace Gravel
- Greensand
- Amptill Clay
- Kimmeridge Clay
- Boulder Clay
- Gault
- Cropmarks
- Settlement Area

Figure 5: Geology

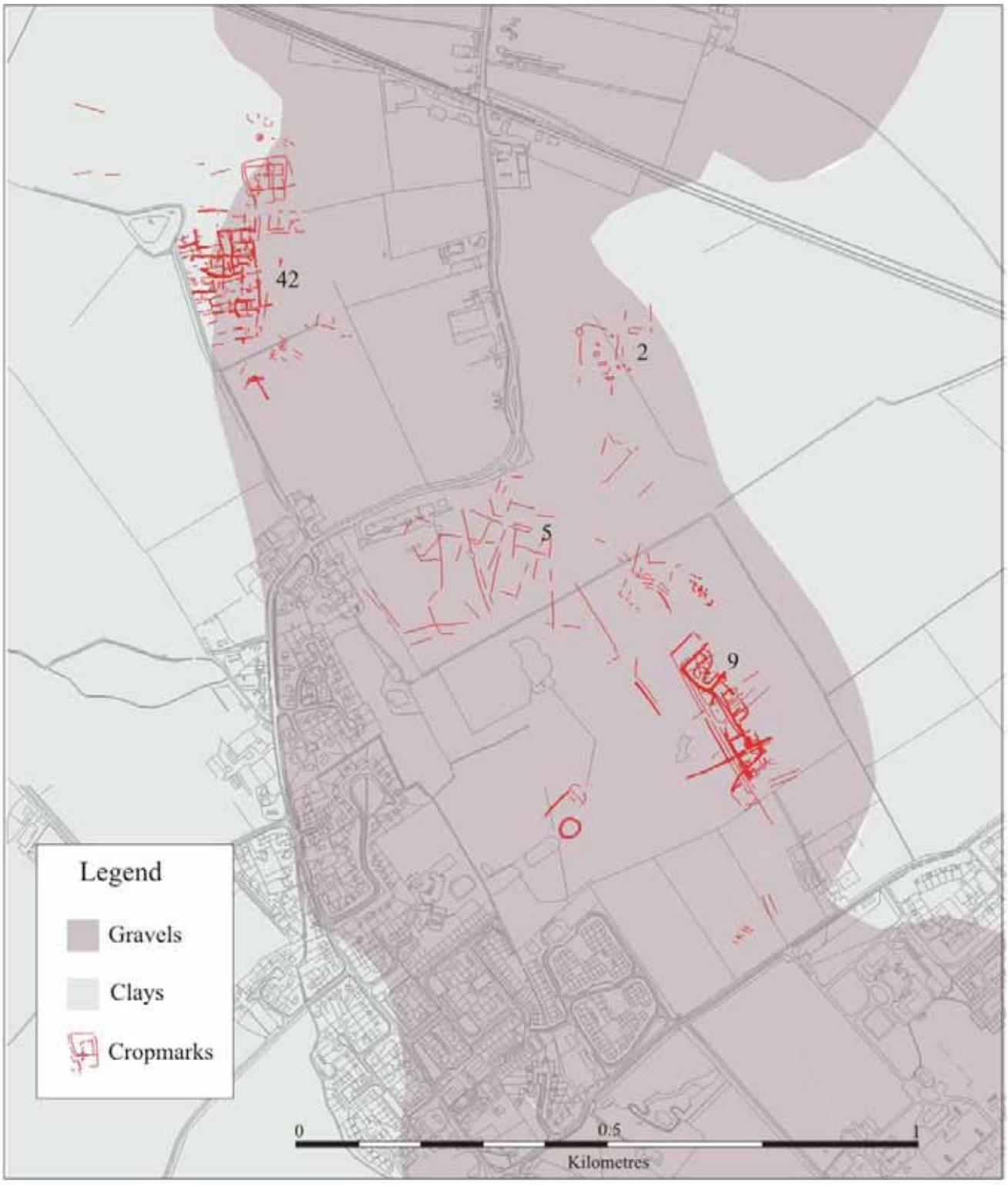



Figure 6: Cropmark Complexes

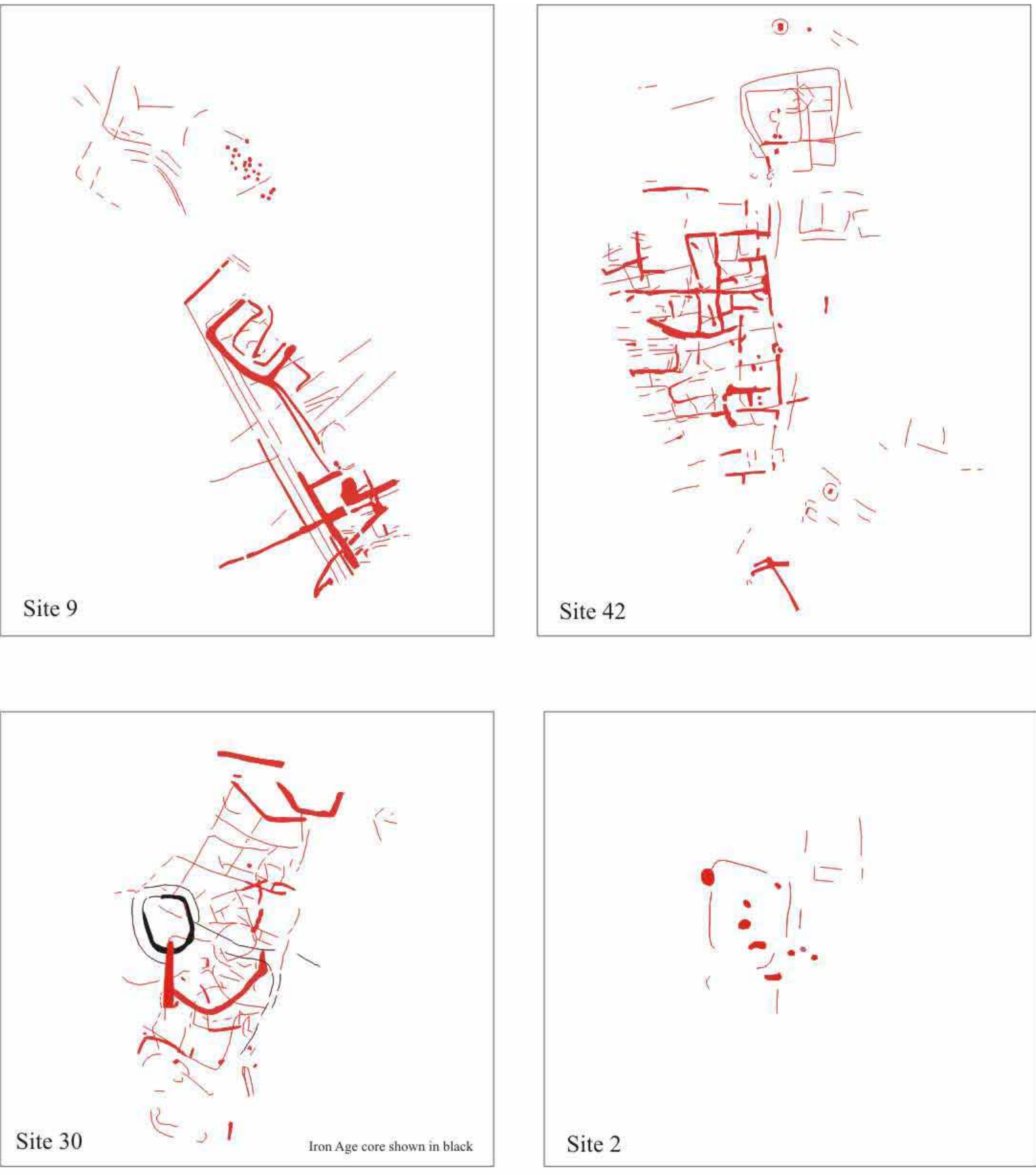



Figure 7: Comparative 'Early' Cropmark Sites

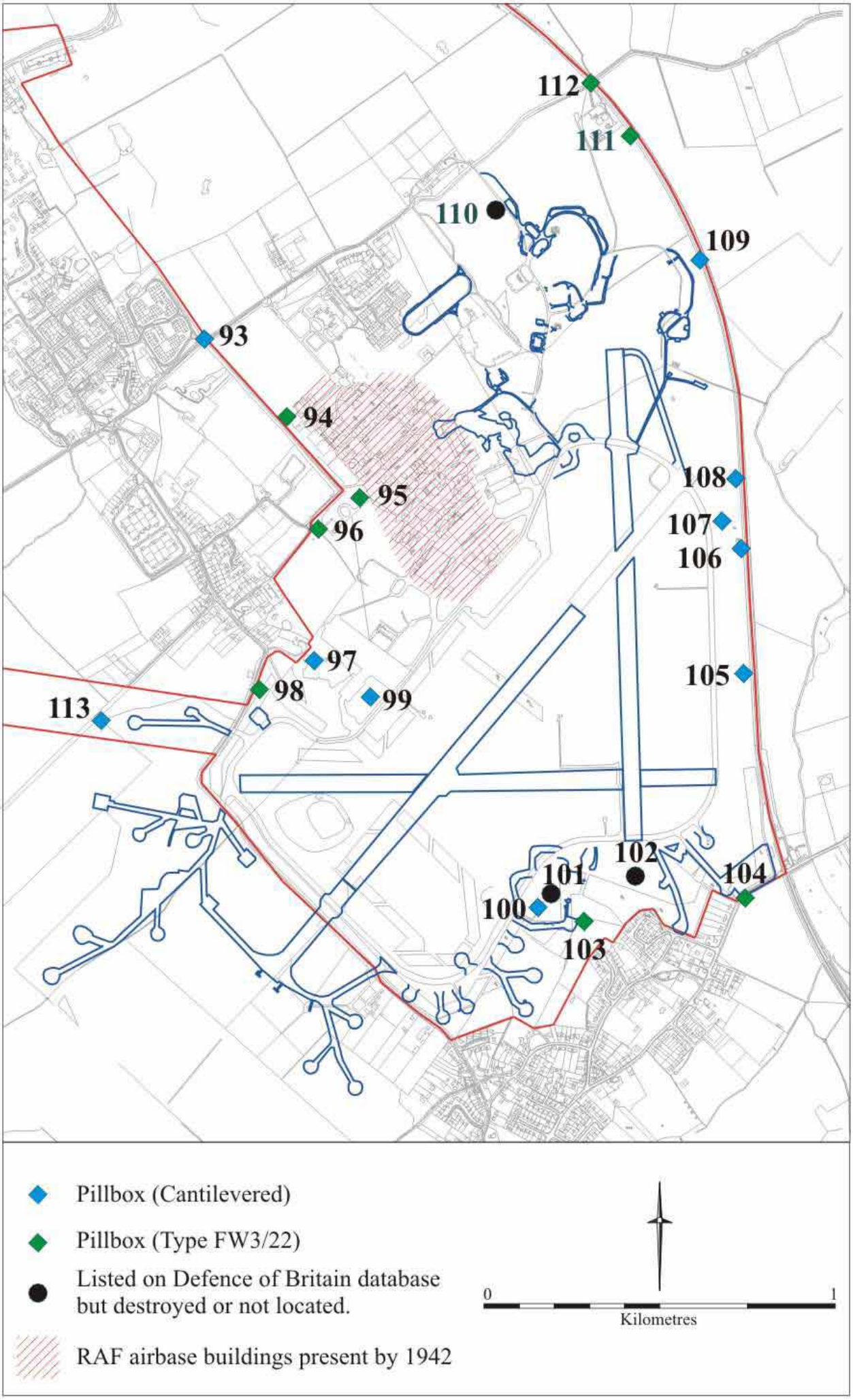



Figure 8: Air Field Features

Passage from buried shelter to pillbox 106

Pillbox 100

Stanton shelter by pillbox 100

Pillbox 108

Figure 9 Airfield Defences

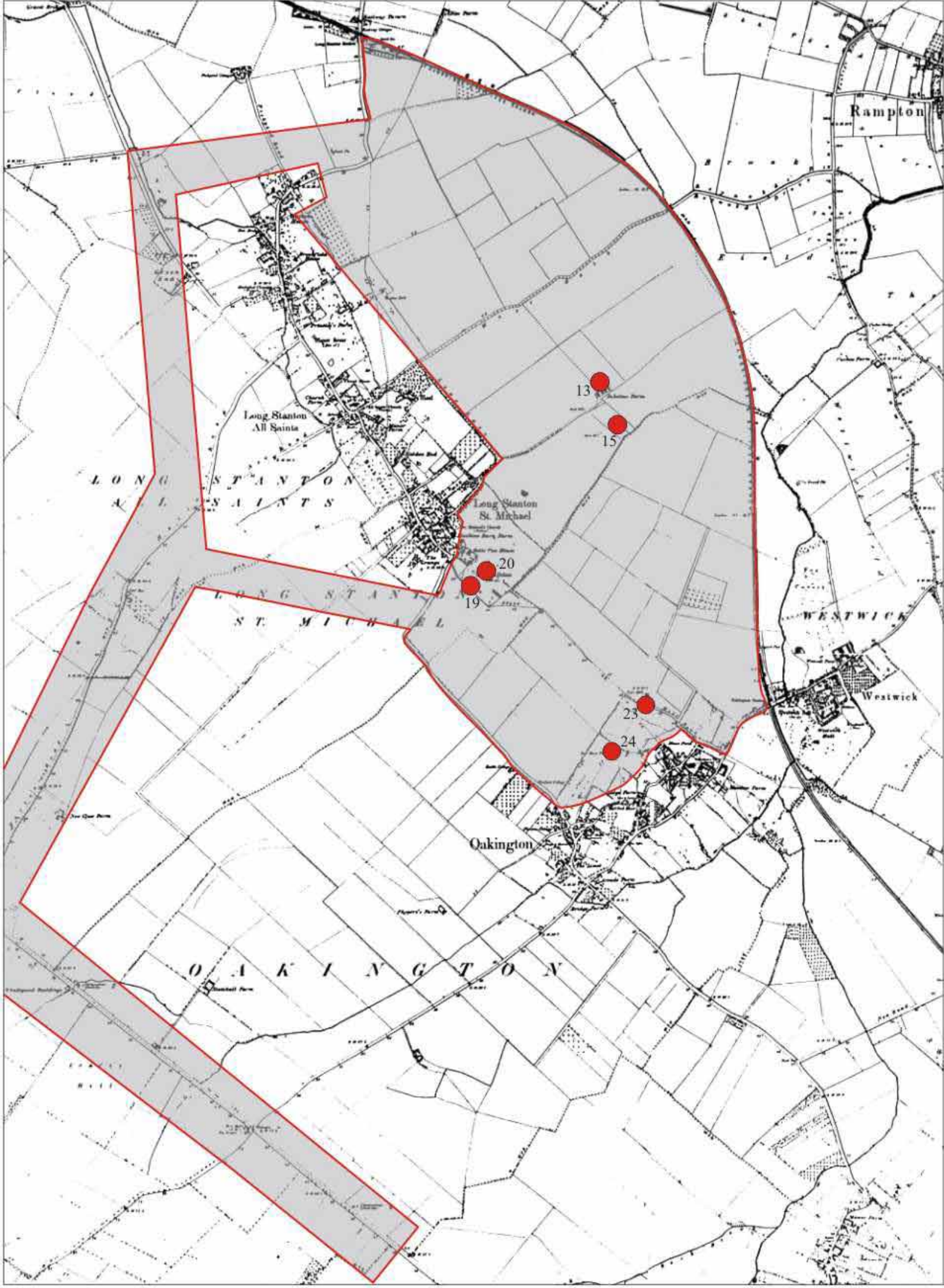



Figure 10 Ordnance Survey (1st Edition) 1886

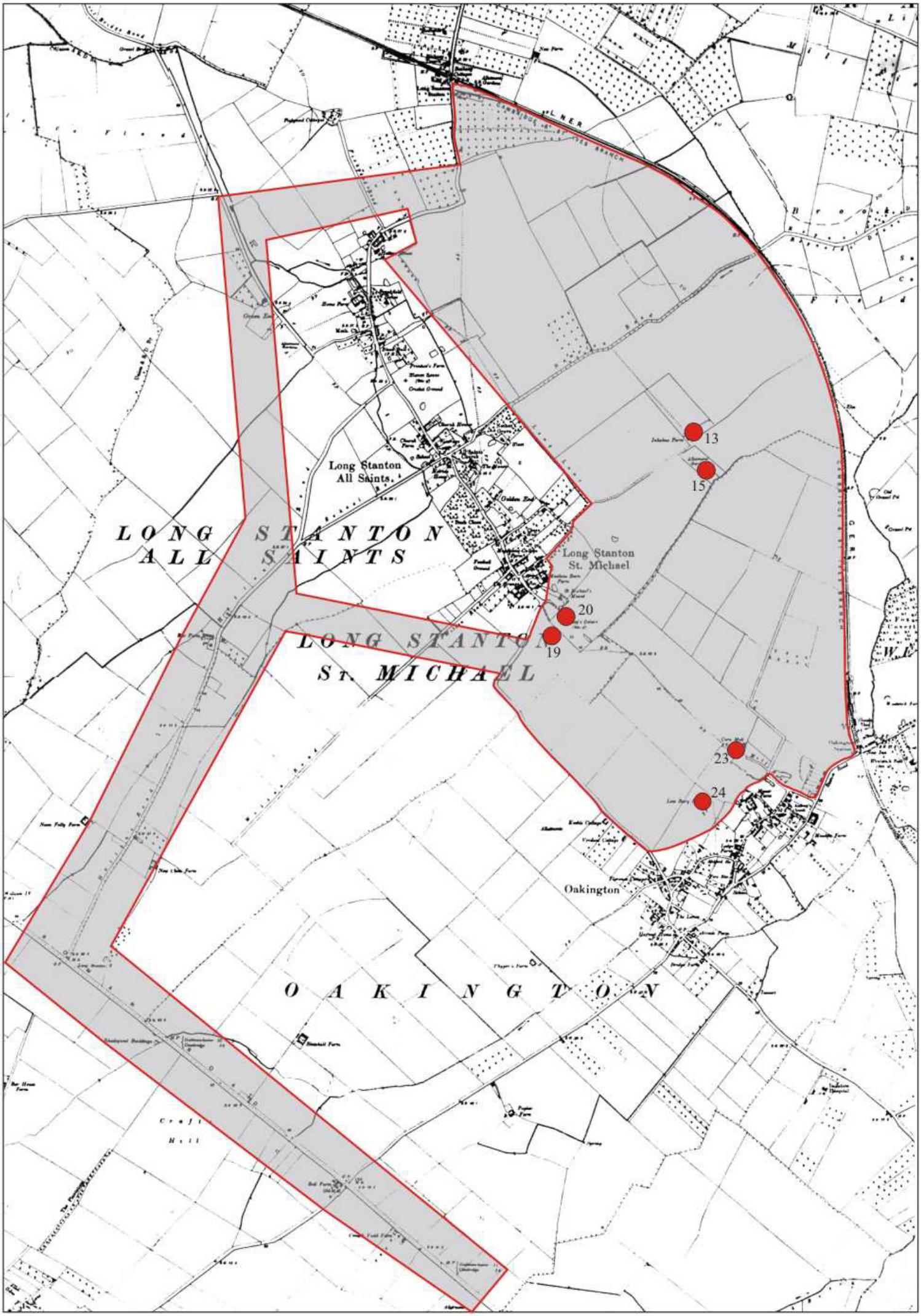



Figure 11 Ordnance Survey 1927

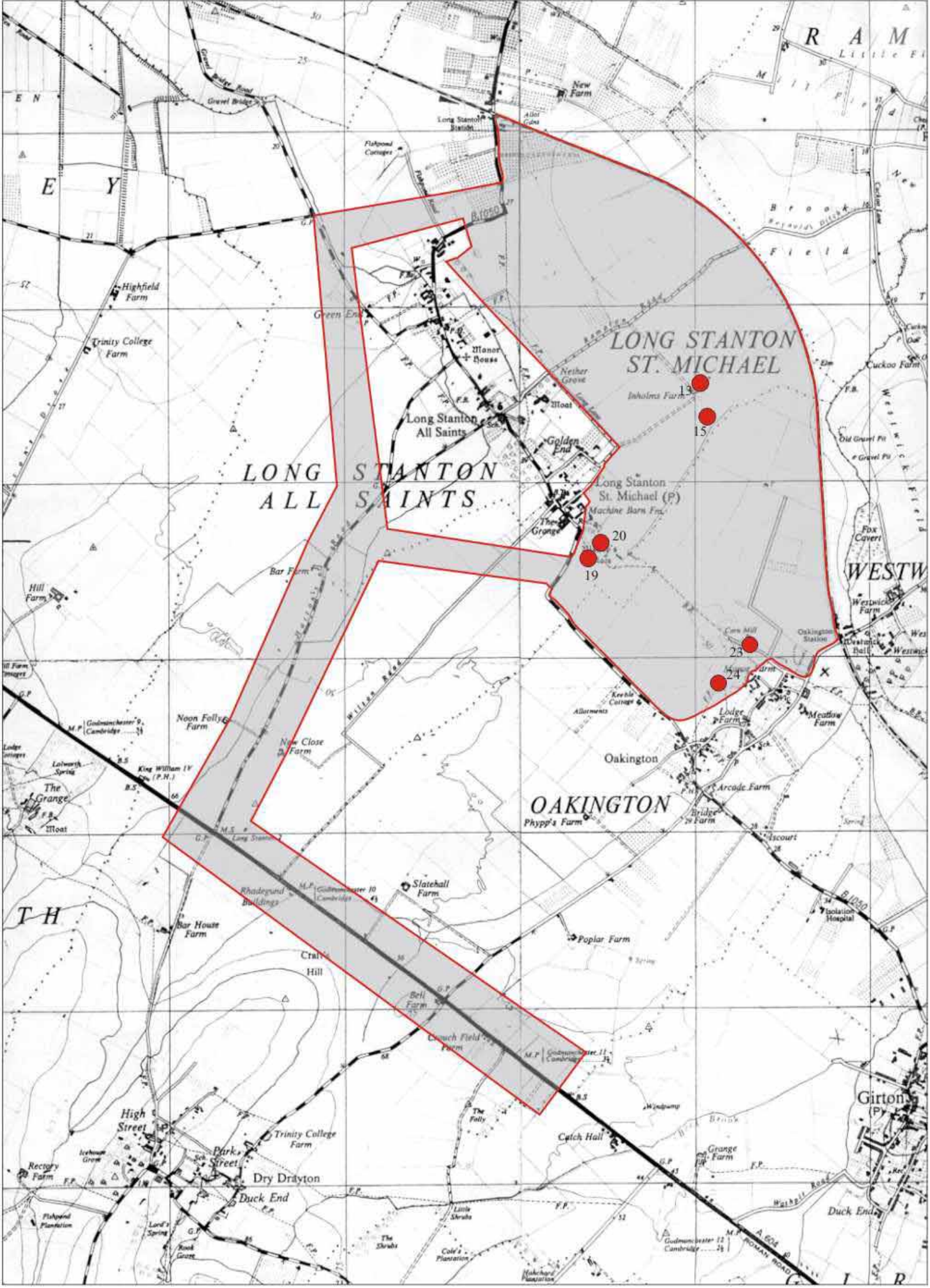



Figure 12 Ordnance Survey 1949

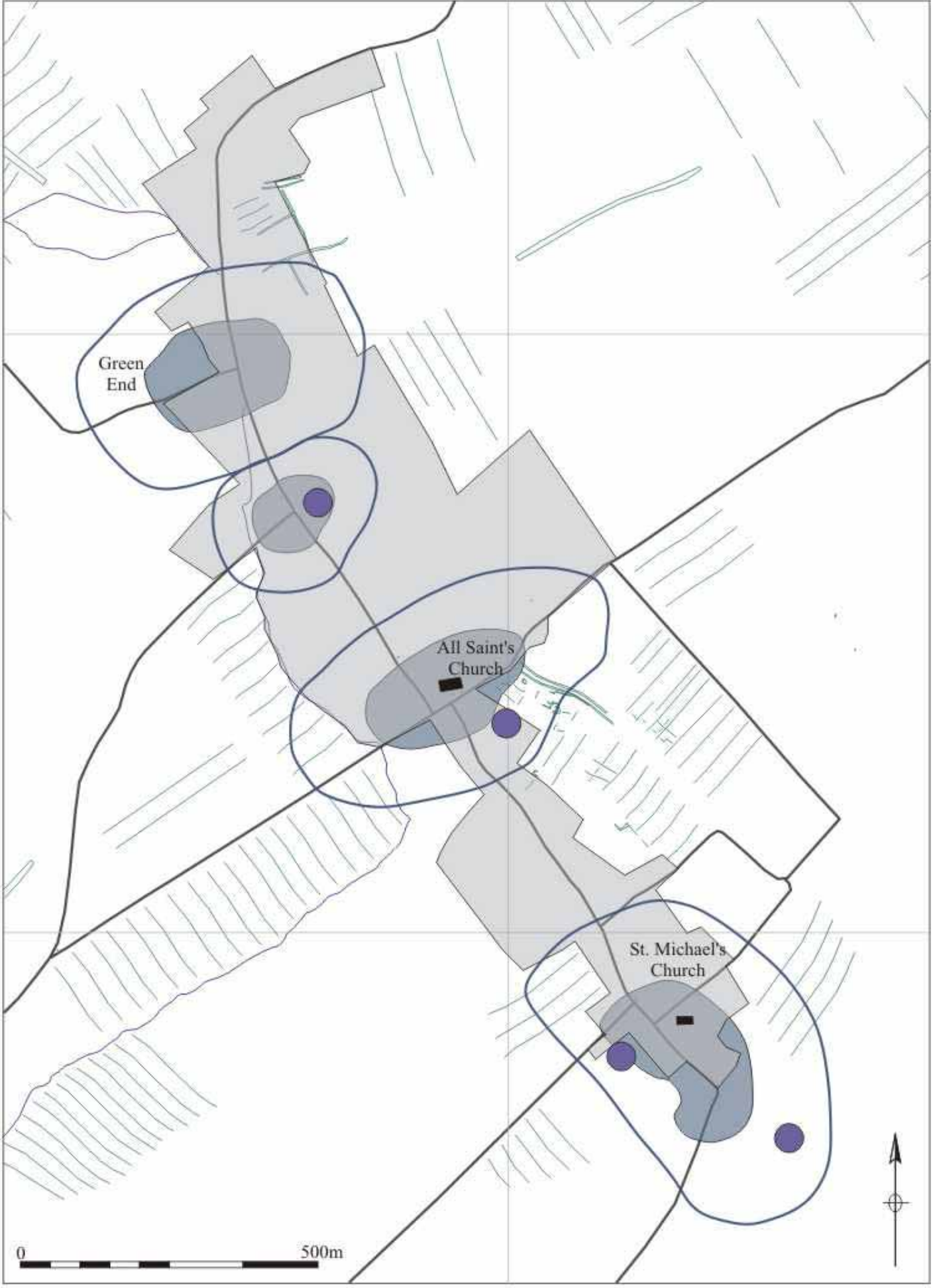



Figure 13 Longstanton: Early Settlement (after Taylor 1998: 61)

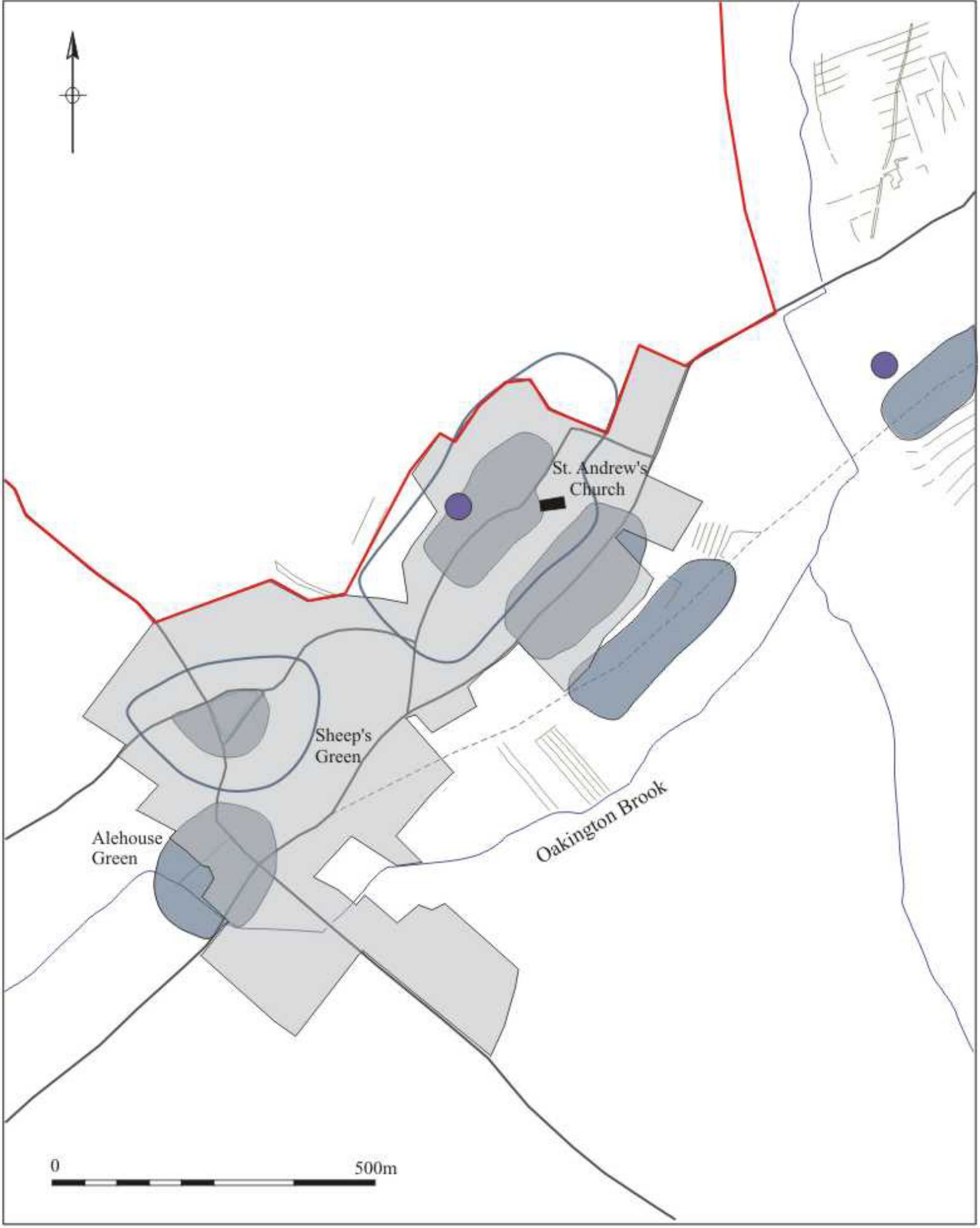
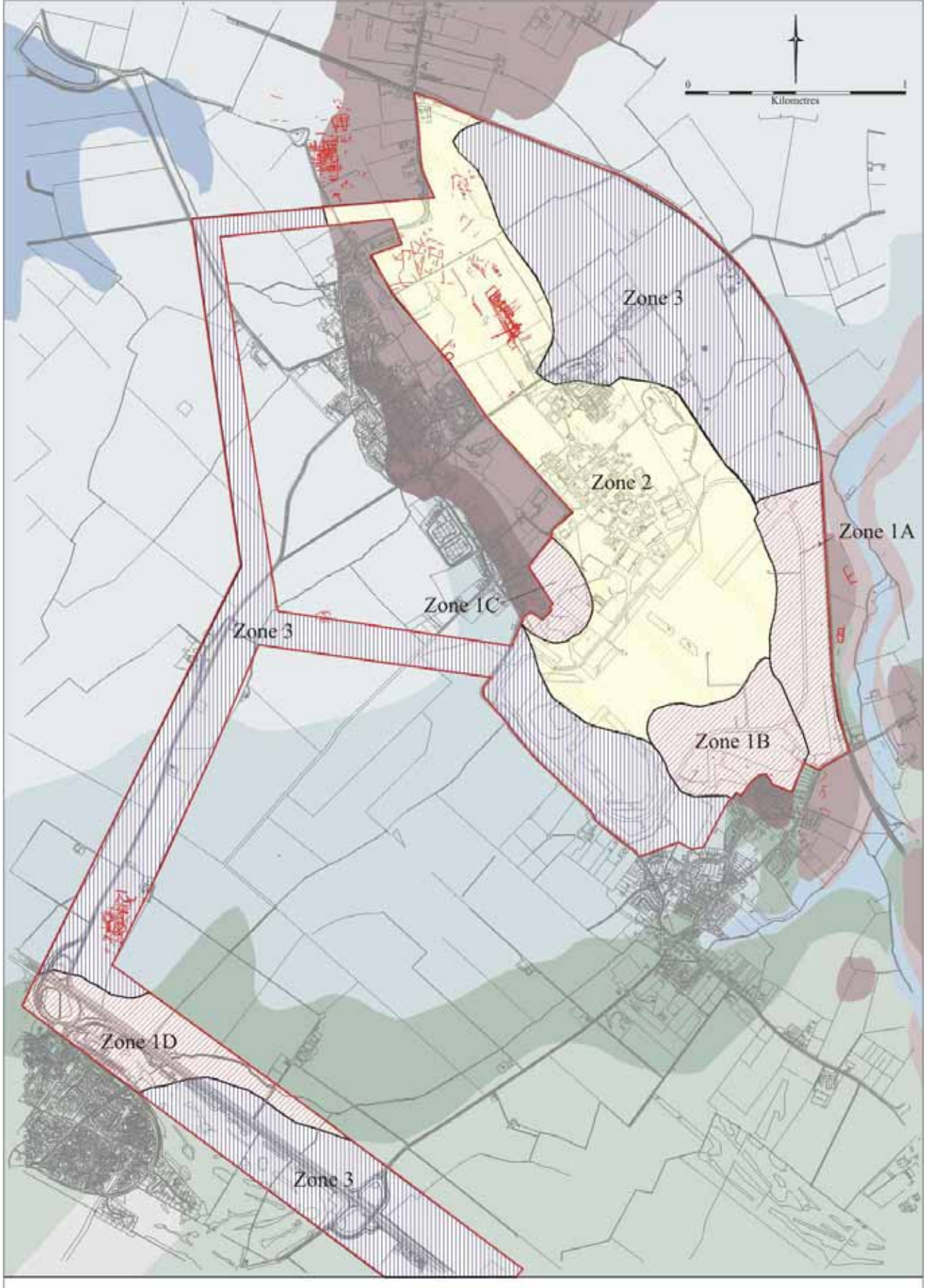



Figure 14 Oakington: Early Settlement (after Taylor 1998: 67)




Legend

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alluvium | 4th Terrace Gravel | Boulder Clay |
| Alluvium on 2nd Terrace Gravel | Greensand | Gault |
| 2nd Terrace Gravel | Amptill Clay | Cropmarks |
| 3rd Terrace Gravel | Kimmeridge Clay | Settlement Area |

Figure 15: Landscape Ranking