Excavations at the CB1 Development Site, Hills Road, Cambridge.

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Summary

An archaeological excavation and small evaluation was undertaken on behalf of Brookgate at the CB1 development site, Hills Road, south Cambridge that continued on from a previous desktop assessment (Dickens et al. 2003) and two phases of evaluation (Mackay 2005 & 2006). Within the excavated area was a multi-phased Romano-British to Medieval gravel quarry field with evidence of Medieval and post-Medieval agricultural activity and a phase relating to the development of the area as a railway goods yard and sidings in the 19th century.

INTRODUCTION

Between the 25th January and the 26th February 2010 the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook a combined phase of open area excavation and evaluation on the site of the CB1 development, adjacent to Hills Road, south Cambridge (NGR 545970 257065) and following on from a desktop assessment (Dickens *et al*. 2003) and two phases of evaluation (Mackay 2005 & 2006). An archaeological specification and timetable by the CAU (Standring 2009) laid out the extent of the excavated area as well as location of evaluation trenches which was agreed by Andy Thomas of Cambridge County Council Historic Environment Team.

Landscape and Topography

The excavated and evaluated area was located within the east of the Proposed Development Area (PDA) immediately west of Hills Road (NGR 545970 257065) and the Earl of Derby public house and hotel (Figure 1). Extant hotel buildings delineated the southern side of the site. Geologically, the site was located on Third Terrace gravels overlying Lower Chalk and lay at a height of between 14.4 and 14.88m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum).

Methodology

Two adjacent areas within the PDA were investigated during the current phase of Archaeological works: an open area excavation (Area A) targeted on expanding the area where archaeological features were identified during an earlier evaluation (Mackay 2006), and 68.7m of evaluation trenches within an adjacent area previously inaccessible for trenching (Area B).

Archaeological features were hand excavated and all finds were retained. Recording followed a CAU modified MoLAS system (Spence 1990), whereby numbers (fill), or [cut] were assigned to individual contexts and feature numbers, (F.) to stratigraphic events. Sections were drawn at 1:10 and base plans at 1:50. The photographic archive comprises black and white slides as well as digital images. A representative range of features were bulk sampled. All work was carried out in strict accordance with statutory Health and Safety legislation and with the recommendations of SCAUM (Allen & Holt 2002). The site code is CRR10.

The overlying modern concrete capping, industrial deposits, topsoil and subsoil of Area A was removed under constant archaeological supervision by a tracked 360° machine using a 2.0m wide toothless ditching bucket. All removed deposits were scanned by eye and the subsoil was metal detected during and following removal. The excavation area measured approximately 14m by 25m with an area of 390 square metres. Exposed archaeological features were hand cleaned and planned and full elevations of overlying deposits were recorded at fixed points around the extent of the stripped area. The expansive and inter-cutting nature of the exposed archaeology required the excavation of six hand-dug slots (Slots 1-6) to identify the nature, relative stratigraphy and extent of exposed features. These slots were expanded as required to maximise the archaeological sequence investigated within Area A; 50% of any

discrete feature was excavated. A safety perimeter equal to the depth of adjacent deposits was enforced around the edges of the excavated area to step the excavation.

A total of three evaluation trenches, totalling 68.07m in overall length were opened within Area B, an area previously inaccessible due to the presence of a large warehouse (Figure 6). Following the removal of all concrete slab, monitored by an experienced archaeologist, the trenches were surveyed into place and CAT scanned to identify the presence of any active services. A tracked 360^{o} machine using a 2.0m wide toothless ditching bucket was utilised to remove industrial overburden, topsoil and subsoil to expose surviving archaeological features and geological 'natural'. This took place under close supervision by an experienced archaeologist.

Exposed archaeology was recorded in plan following the opening of the trenches. Excavation of a minimum of 50% all discrete features was undertaken and full profiles of the overlying deposits made.

Archaeological and Historical Background

The Archaeological and historical background of the CRR10 site and surrounding landscape have been fully documented in a desktop assessment (Dickens *et al.* 2004), and only a brief summary will be given here:

Only scant prehistoric activity has been recorded within the vicinity of the site. A small pit, containing a single sherd of Late Bronze Age Deverel Rimbury pottery (Cooper 2004), and a second pit containing Late Iron Age pottery (Kenny 2000) were identified towards the centre of the Brooklands Avenue site approximately 400m to the west of this site. It has been suggested that otherwise undated pits and ditches within the same area could have had a prehistoric origin (Dickens and Patten 2003).

A stronger presence of Romano-British activity has been previously identified within the locality of the PDA, with strong suggestions that the area lay within the broader hinterland of Romano-British Cambridge. The two principle features known to lie close to the excavated area are the *Via Devana* (Colchester to Godmanchester) road, thought to be reflected by the presence of the current Hills Road and the extensive earthworks to the southeast of the site described by Walker in 1910 as being Roman in date.

The line of the *Via Devana* was thought to have been defined by the observation of a possible roadside ditch within the Botanic Gardens during the 19th century (Babington 1883) and of a potential road within the grounds of Perse School to the south (Walker 1910; Fox 1923), where again in the mid 20th century two parallel ditches, with a gap of approximately 4.5m, were identified (RCHM 1959) leading to speculation that the roadway itself had been established here by the mid 1st century AD (Walker 1910). The definitive presence of the line of the road has, however, not been confirmed by more recent archaeological works within the vicinity of Hills Road (Cessford 2003; Mackay and Dickens 2003), although several early Romano-British features identified within the Unilever site (Dickens 1999), Brooklands Avenue (Armour 2002; Dickens and Patten 2003; Timberlake 2006) and Homerton College site (Mackay 2001) suggest the road to be in the near vicinity. A large conglomeration of quarry pitting,

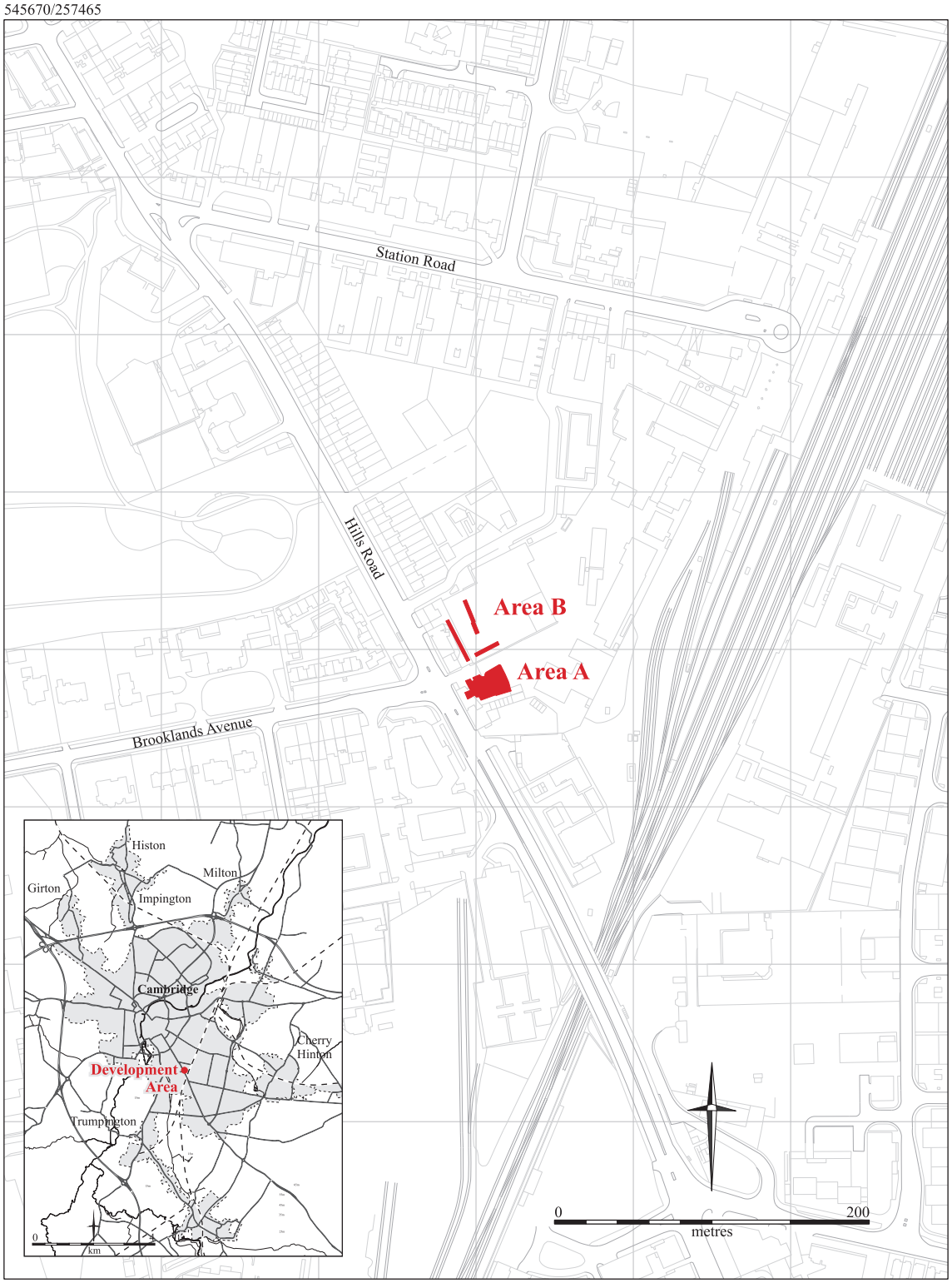

Figure 1. Location map

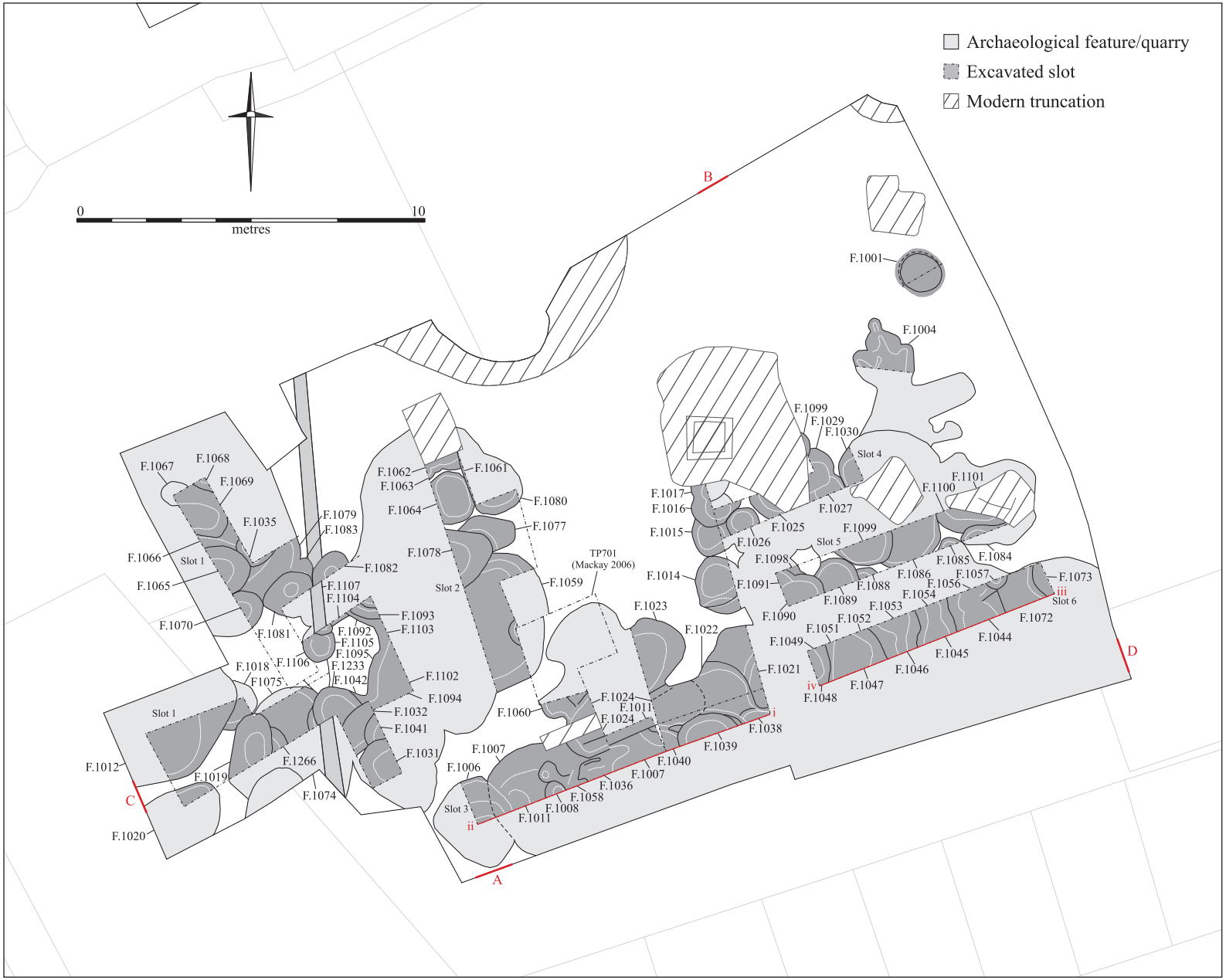

Figure 2. Area A showing feature numbers and excavated slots, with locations of sections (see Figs 4 and 5)

attributed a Romano-British date was identified within the archaeological evaluation of the Old Cattle Market at the corner of the present Hills Road and Cherry Hinton Road (Mackay 2001), which could have been associated with the construction and/ or maintenance of a nearby Romano-British road.

Earthworks noted by Walker (1910) during the construction of the railway and station located to the south east of the PDA are the second commonly accepted Romano-British feature adjacent to the area of investigation. These earthworks were suggested to have been the remains of a Roman camp close to a roadway (Fox 1923). No signs of such earthworks, or associated ditches were identified during the Cattle Market evaluation (Mackay 2001), which was, however, focussed some distance away from their recorded location.

The Brooklands Avenue development sites revealed evidence of early Romano-British, 1st-2nd century AD, field boundaries (Kenny 2000; Armour 2002). A possible Romano-British agricultural horizon identified at the Former Marshall Garage site on the southern side of Cherry Hinton Road (Newman 2009) also demonstrated the peripheral nature of the area in this period, but suggested a low level of occupational activity, not directly evidenced by the presence domestic features. This corresponds well with previous archaeological findings which demonstrate a focus of Cambridge Romano-British activity on and around Castle Hill (Alexander and Pullinger 1999; Evans 1996) and more nucleated settlements to the south of the town within the environs of Addenbrooke's Hospital (Evans *et al.* 2008).

Medieval activity within and around the area of these investigation appear to have been associated with agriculture than occupation and development. Potential Medieval ridge and furrow were identified within the Brooklands Avenue site (Armour 2002, Kenny 2000) and a small assemblage of Medieval wares was recovered from sub-soil deposits within the Cattle Market evaluation (Mackay 2001); a possible Medieval field boundary was identified within the Former Marshall Garage site (Newman 2009).

Post-Medieval land usage within and around the site shows a continuation of agriculture usage, with ridge and furrows being abandoned and possibly levelled during the 17th century at the Brooklands Avenue site (Armour 2002), to be replaced by more modern 'flat' ploughing and involving the build-up of a more homogenous agricultural horizon.

Agricultural plough soil was recorded within all the nearby sites, including the Cattle Market and CB1 evaluations, and it appears that this agricultural use continued unaltered until the mid nineteenth century, with the development of the Eastern Counties Railway from 1845, (Gordon 1968). By 1880 sidings and associated buildings were present throughout the current area of investigation. The development of the flour mill, originally built in 1864 and utilising the sidings adjacent to Hills Road with later, 20th century additions of warehouses overlying the tracks, was identified within the evaluation of the area (Mackay 2006) by a thick deposit of industrial overburden.

RESULTS

Area A: (Figures 2 & 3)

Approximately 50% of Area A was comprised of a complex conglomeration of intercutting archaeological features extending from the south western corner, under the extant Earl of Derby hotel buildings, to the west and north west extending beyond the limit of excavation towards the eastern side of Hills Road. Six slots were excavated within these features to determine a relative and potentially absolutely dated sequence of development; with a concentration on the western (Hills Road) end of the excavated area to determine the presence of any Romano-British activity directly associated with the *Via Devana*. Seven distinct phases of archaeological activity were identified, from Bronze Age to Industrial/ Modern[1].

Phase 1: Prehistoric (Figure 3 & 4).

A single definitively prehistoric feature, pit **F. 1006**, was located within Slot 3 in the south western corner of the excavated area. Sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides the pit contained fills of pale grey and brown, washed-out silty clays, containing a single sherd of Early Bronze Age pottery (Anderson, below), a likely Bronze Age flint (Billington, below) and a single fish spine. The washed-out nature of the fills of the pit, compared to surrounding features, as well as its primary position in the stratigraphic sequence of the area, suggests a prehistoric date. Identification of spelt or emmer grains within the basal fill further reinforces the probable prehistoric date of the feature.

The tree-throw/ root system **F. 1004** located within the eastern limit of the excavated area, whilst not containing any datable material culture, was truncated by Early Romano-British Phase 2A quarry pits and was therefore likely to be of a prehistoric date.

The presence of prehistoric activity within or close to the PDA investigation was further suggested by the recovery of a small assemblage of largely abraded Early Bronze Age pottery from the stratigraphically late Medieval, Phase 3 pit **F. 1024,** Late Bronze Age pottery from phase 2B pit F. 1022, Late Iron Age pottery from Phase 2B (**F. 1012)** and 2C (**F. 1021** and **F. 1047**) pits (Anderson, below). Twelve flints, mostly of a Bronze Age date, were also identified within later features from across the excavated area. The mixed nature of both the pottery and flint assemblages, corresponded well with the large-scale disturbance associated with later quarrying.

Phase 2: Romano-British (Figures 3 & 4.)

A total of 87 features of Romano-British date were excavated within the six slots of Area A, allowing a sub-phasing of early, middle and later features (Phase 2A, 2B and 2C) to be established both stratigraphically and morphologically, representing more

[1] Feature descriptions and phasing, by slot number, are shown in Tables 6 to 14 within Appendix 2.

than 50% of the total exposed area. The numbers of features assigned to each phase are presented in Table 1.

Slot number	Phase 2A	Phase 2B	Phase 2C	Total.
1	12	12	5	29
2	5	1	2	8
3	4	6	3	13
4	3	4	1	8
5	4	7	0	11
6	1	9	6	17
Other	1	1	0	2
Total:	**30**	**40**	**17**	**87**

Table 1: Phase 2 (Romano-British) pits.

Phase 2A

The stratigraphically earliest Romano-British features were morphologically shallow, circular or sub-circular pits, a maximum of 1.2m in diameter, with gradual to moderately sloping sides. The fills of Phase 2A pits were generally sandy silts with a high frequency of gravels, indicative of rapid back filling, likely associated with the excavation of adjacent Phase 2A and 2B pits, which commonly truncated them. They were present in a greater density around the periphery of the pit cluster, most notably within Slot 4 and the northern limit of Slots 1 and 2. In total, 30 Phase 2A pits were identified. A single sherd of Late Iron Age/ Early Romano British pottery was recovered from pit F. 1015.

Phase 2B

The second phase of Romano-British pits within Area A represented the largest percentage of identified features, with 40 excavated examples. Phase 2B pits were sub-circular in plan with steep to vertically sloping, occasionally under-cutting sides to a generally flat or slightly concaved base and varied in diameter from 1.3 to 3.2m. The basal fills frequently contained high silt content as well as frequent sandy gravels, whilst the upper fills were almost universally of sandy silty clay, suggesting that once dug, all the pits were left open for a considerable period of time and filled up naturally. The environmental sample of the basal fill of one Phase 2B pit, **F. 1023** contained the badly preserved seeds of Goosefoot and several fragments of fresh-water snail shell (de Vareilles, below).

Ceramic recovered from Phase 2B pits was limited, with small quantities of Late Iron Age/ Early Romano British sherds present within F. 1012, F. 1026 and **F. 1034**, potentially residual from Phase 2A activity and very abraded Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age sherds present within F. 1022. All pottery was present within the upper fills consistent with the slow silting of a prolonged period of inactivity and rapid backfilling associated with the excavation of adjacent Phase 2C pits.

Phase 2C

Phase 2C pits were generally larger than the previous phases, between 1.2 and 3.35m in length, sub-rectangular in plan with generally steeply sloping, occasionally undercutting sides to a flat or slightly concaved base. 17 Phase 2C pits were recorded

spread throughout the site, with the exception of Slot 5, and were most frequent within Slot 6. A generally north-south orientation was noted for the majority of the Phase 2C pits, and their location, in areas containing few or no Phase 2B pits or between the pits of the previous phases, demonstrated a more organised layout.

Phase 2C pits were identified truncating the uppermost fills of the Phase 2B pits, indicating a considerable period of time between the two phases of quarrying. Like the 2B features, the basal fills were generally silty clays with frequent gravel slumping and the upper fills were homogenous sandy, silty clays suggestive of a period of slow back-filling. As with the earlier phase, any datable material was restricted to the uppermost fills. Similar to pottery recovered from features attributed to the previous phases, heavily abraded Late Iron Age Early Romano-British pottery was recovered from the upper fills of Phase 2C pits **F. 1021**, **F. 1047** and **F. 1059**.

Phase 3: Medieval (Figures 3 and 4)

A total of seven pits within Area A and one pit within Trench B1, dated stratigraphically to the Medieval period by their relationship to the overlying Medieval agricultural horizon ([1036], [1033]), as well as truncating the upper fills of completely silted-up Phase 2 pits. All these pits were located within Slots 1 and 3 and appeared to be focussed within the south-west and western ends of Area A. Morphologically Phase 3 pits were sub-rectangular in plan with generally straight sides to flat bases. Only residual prehistoric material was recovered from Phase 3 pits, although a small quantity of coal was recovered from the paleo-environmental samples (de Vareilles below). Two unrelated circular postholes, **F. 1036** and **F. 1096,** were also attributed to this phase: **F. 1036** was located close to quarry pit **F. 1024**, suggesting it may have been associated with the quarrying process.

A shallow, north, north-east to south, south-west linear, **F. 1043,** was located to the west of Area A, which truncated the Phase 2 quarry pits and was filled with comparable material to the Medieval agricultural horizon and was likely to represent the base of a Medieval furrow. The profile of a more complete, yet shallower linear (**F. 1005**), aligned in a comparable orientation to F. 1043 was identified within the section of the western side of Area A (Figure 5, C).

Phases 4 & 5: Post-Medieval/ Modern (Figures 3 and 4)

Three features of a post-Medieval date of archaeological interest were recorded within Area A and were only identified below the multiple layers of industrial overburden sealing the excavated area, potentially early within the development of the railway yard: Two pear-shaped features appeared to be structural in origin (one excavated, **F. 1101**) with thick wooden beams at the base of irregular pits supporting an upright timber. Adjacent to these structural elements was a circular brick-lined feature (**F. 1001**) comprising of a wide, circular pit, with a bell-shaped brick lining with backfill between bricks and cut. A laminated fill of compacted ash, charcoal, coke and infrequent unburned coal filled the inside of the feature, which was thought to represent the base of a chimney/ boiler.

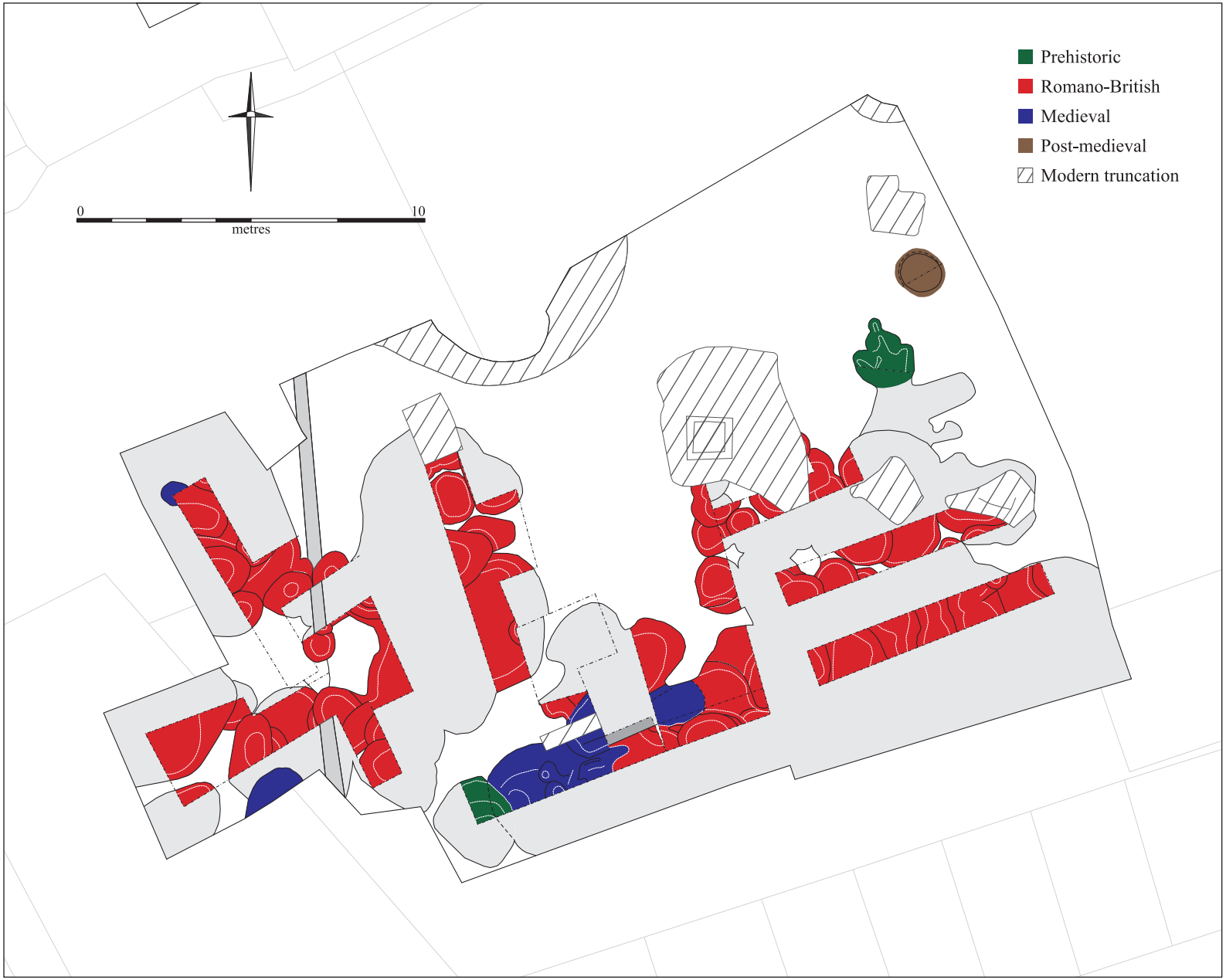

Figure 3. Area A phasing

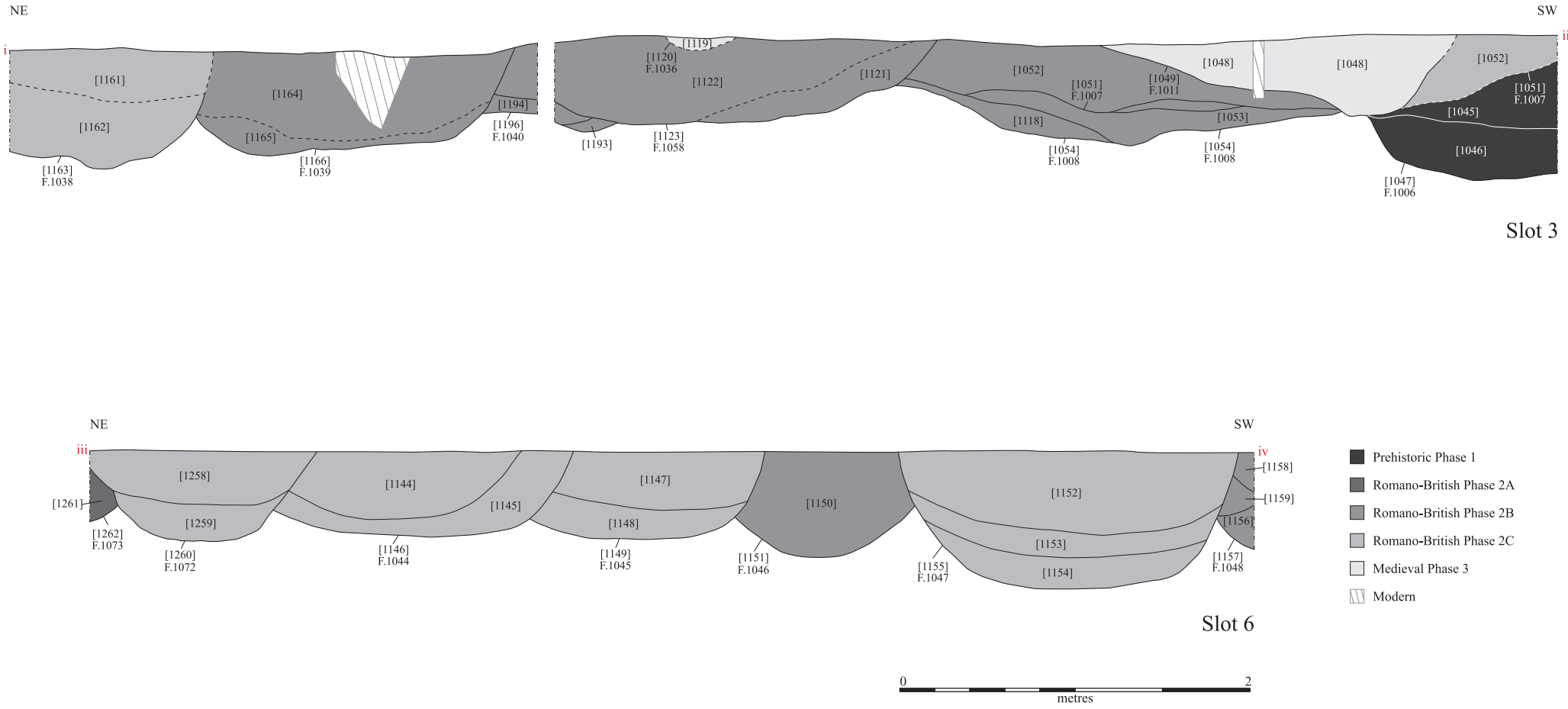

Figure 4. Phased sections of Slots 3 and 6

Overlying Soil Profile (Figures 2 & 5)

The excavation of Area A required the mechanical removal of up to 1.2m of industrial overburden, topsoil and subsoil before natural geology and recognisable archaeological features were exposed. This soil profile was recorded at the north-west (Figure 5, A), south (Figure 5, B), west (Figure 5, C) and south east (Figure 5, D) areas of the site, thus providing a detailed developmental sequence of the excavated area.

Following the Romano-British quarrying represented by Phase 2 pitting, a horizon of compacted silty clays ([1036]) sealed them and overlay the natural gravels ([1033]). Varying in thickness from 0.2 to 0.6m, this deposit contained a small quantity of Medieval and early post-Medieval pottery (Slater, below) as well as barley and wheat seeds (de Vareilles, below) and heavily fragmented animal bone (Rajkovača, below); all consistent with a Medieval agricultural horizon. Two furrow bases, **F. 1005** and **F. 1043,** were recorded as being contemporary with the development of this horizon, as were seven quarry pits and two postholes (see above).

Overlying the Medieval horizon across the entirety of Area A was a more homogenous deposit of a later plough-soil ([1033]) which varied from 0.25 to 0.33m in depth with plough ruts visible at the soil horizon interface with the earlier, Medieval subsoil.

Immediately sealing the plough soil in all but the western profile was a series of deposits of ballast, demolition and industrial material ([1027]-[1031] and [1035]) relating to the development and use of the railway during the 19th and 20th centuries. Associated with these was a surface of brick sets, thought to represent a siding within the south-western profile ([1026)]. The western profile (D) contained none of the railway related deposits, but had a thick layer of humic garden soil (1041) immediately overlying the plough-soil and representing the garden of the Earl of Derby public house.

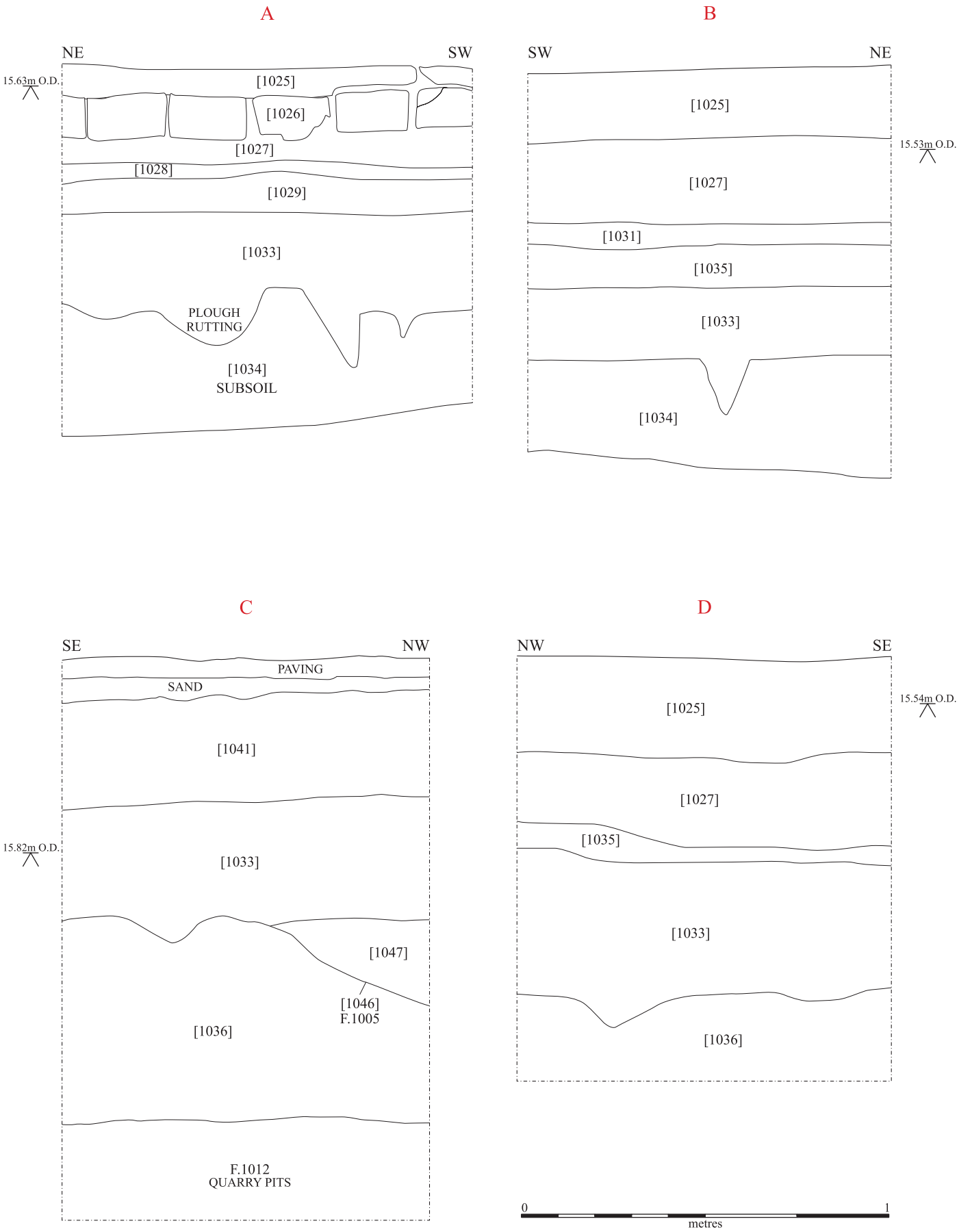

Figure 5. Overlying soil profiles

AREA B TRENCHING (Figure 1 & 6).

Three trenches, B1, B2 and B4 were excavated within the footprint of the recently demolished warehouse within Area B. A fourth trench, B3, was to be placed between the 19th century domestic and railway buildings along the eastern side of Hills Road, but was abandoned due to the presence of live services and the proximity to the foundations of the upstanding buildings.

All of the three excavated trenches showed similar soil profiles, which corresponded with that exposed within Area A. Below the modern concrete was an upper deposit [1000] comprised of multiple bands of dark-grey gravels, oil infused sand, compacted lime and broken brick, tile and mortar, representing the industrial and railway use of the area from the late 19th century onwards. This deposit overlay a moderately thick mid to dark brown deposit of homogenous silty clay containing infrequent lime and shell flecking [1004]. This deposit represented an accumulative post-Medieval plough soil and sealed a thinner deposit of light grey-brown, moderate to firmly compacted sandy, silty clay [1005], which appeared to be an earlier accumulative soil horizon, likely to be Medieval in date.

Trench B1

Trench B1 was 22.52m long, orientated north-south and contained two archaeological features: a shallow north-west to south-east aligned linear feature, **F. 1000** ([1006]), was recorded within the northern end of the trench, truncating sub-soil [1005] and likely to represent the base of a post-Medieval furrow; centrally within the trench was located **F. 1002**, a sub-rectangular pit ([1013]) truncating the sub-soil deposit [1005] and filled with multiple thin gravel slumps and re-deposited plough soils. Stratigraphically, F. 1002 appeared to be Medieval or early post-Medieval in date and morphologically it shares similarities with later, Phase 3 quarry pits within Area A.

> **F. 1000**. Linear, furrow base. Cut [1006] aligned NW-SE, shallow with moderately sloping sides to an irregular base. Fill [1007] Mid to Light Brown, moderately compacted sandy-clay, infrequent gravel inclusions.
>
> **F. 1002**. Quarry Pit. Cut [1013] Sub-Rectangular in plan, steeply sloping, occasionally undercutting sides leading to generally flat, slightly concaved base. Fills [1014], mid to dark brown, firmly compacted sandy clay, infrequent gravels. Re-deposited sub-soil, [1015] Mid to dark grey, loosely compacted sandy gravels with frequent clay mottling and occasional charcoal flecking. [1016] Light yellowy-brown, loosely compacted sandy gravel slump, occasional charcoal mottling, [1017] Mid to dark grey-brown loose to moderately compacted sandy-clay; occasional charcoal flecking. [1018] Light yellowy-brown, loosely compacted sand; occasional gravel. Primary slumping deposit.

Trench B2

Trench B2 was 16.58m in length, orientated east-west and contained no definitive features of an archaeological nature. An irregular, steeply sloping sided feature, **F. 1108** [1356], with a single, homogenized mottled silty clay fill [1357] and a second, smaller feature **F. 1003**, an irregular depression with banded homogenous sandy clays and patches of charcoal forming the fills were present within the eastern end of the

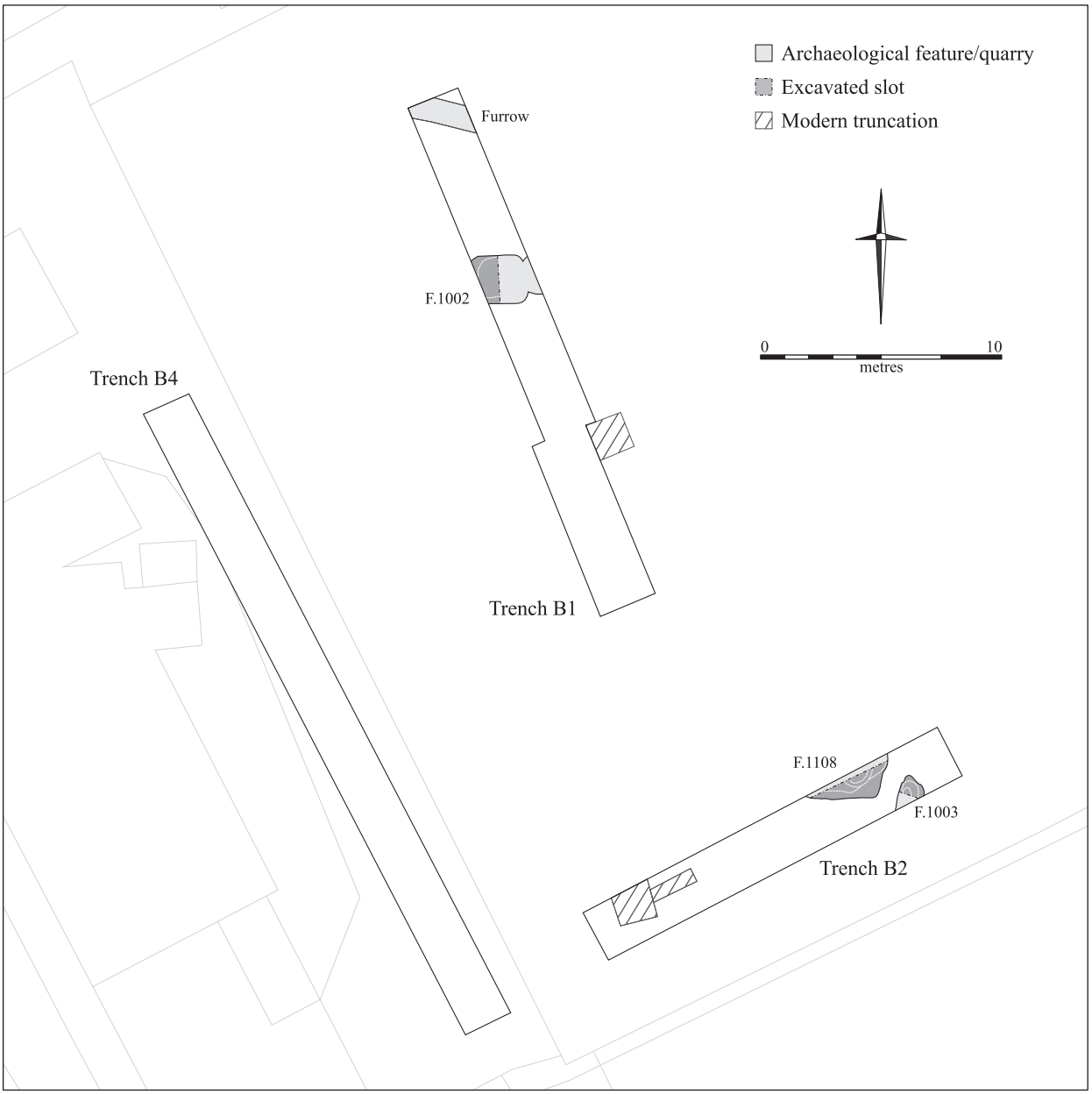

Figure 6. Trenches B1, B2 and B4 showing feature numbers and excavated slots

trench. The morphology of the features and nature of the fills suggest formation by a tree and associated root system. Both features truncated the sub-soil [1005] and can therefore be attributed to a Medieval or post-Medieval date.

Trench B3

Trench B3 was not dug due to the presence of live services.

Trench B4

Trench B4 was 28.97m in length and aligned north-south No features of archaeological interest were identified within Trench B4. Archaeological Test-pit 702 from the 2006 evaluation was present within the southern end of the trench. The upper industrial deposits [1000] contained occasional fragments of railway sleeper and possible buffer-base which likely related to the sidings shown on the 1880 Quarter session plan of the Railway station and yards.

Trench Number	Length	Industrial/ Railway Yard [1000] Thickness	Plough-soil Thickness [1004]	Sub-soil Thickness [1005]	Archaeology
B1	22.52m	0.45m	0.2m	0.3m	F. 1000; Furrow. F. 1002; Poss. Pit
B2	16.58m	0.65m	0.35m	0.25m	F. 1103; Rooting/ Animal Burrow. F. 1108: Tree-bowl.
B4	28.97m	0.6m	0.35	0.1	None.

Table 2: Area B Evaluation Trench details

DISCUSSION

The presence of one definitively prehistoric (likely Early to Middle Bronze Age) pit, **F. 1006**, containing flint, pottery and traces of Emmer wheat, as well as a small assemblage of residual pottery and flint within the fills of later features, mostly of a Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age date corresponds well with the identification of a low level of prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the excavated area (Kenny 2000; Dickens & Patten 2003; Cooper 2004). The irregular disturbance, **F. 1004** within the east of Area A, interpreted as tree roots was definitively truncated by the earliest Romano-British features and can be dated as prehistoric and although not containing any material culture it may suggest an at least partially wooded landscape prior to later prehistoric/ early Romano-British agricultural use.

The Romano-British quarrying, which dominated the excavated area, could be phased by stratigraphy and basic morphology into three groups: The first, Phase 2A, was represented by sub-rounded, shallow pits, which more often more resembled shallow scoops into the gravels. These were identified around the periphery of the pitting area, most notably within Slots 1, 2 and 4, where the exposed gravel tended to be darker, more compacted and with high clay content, as well as being identified within the occasional spaces between later phased pits. This suggested a primary phase of prospecting, with the extent of the desired gravel being identified prior to the actual quarrying taking place; with later quarrying truncating all but the peripheral Phase 2A

pits. The absence of such 'prospecting' pits within both the remainder of Area A and the trenches of Area B suggest at least some concept of the location of the desired gravels, possibly through observation of surface drainage and vegetation (Davies 1935).

Phase 2B, which represented the greatest number of pits, appeared to have been dug soon after, if not immediately after the 'prospecting' 2A Phase. Morphologically deeper and with steep and occasionally under-cutting sides, they represent determined quarrying activity. Frequent inter-cutting of the basal deposits of the pits by adjacent pits and similarities between the main fills suggested ongoing quarrying, with little or no backfilling between episodes of gravel and sand extraction. The focus of the Phase 2B quarrying was within the west and centre of Area A, with occasional pits identified to the east. This appears to correspond with the concept of 'roadside' quarrying associated with the initial (mid to later 1st century AD) construction of the *Via Devana*.

The Phase 2B Romano-British quarries were no deeper than 0.77m below the top of the exposed gravel, even when the gravel continued much deeper. The identification of freshwater snail fragments within the basal fill of Phase 2B pit F. 1023 suggests a prolonged period of standing water, representative of a higher water table than the present level. A similar high water table, interpreted as an area of marshy ground was demonstrated within archaeological works at the Brooklands site (Timberlake 2006).

The third phase of Romano-British quarrying (Phase 2C) was generally focussed on the southern side of Area A, being only partially observed within the western half of the excavated area and forming the majority of Slot 6 in the east. Those placed in newer gravels and exposed in Slot 6 were all sub-rectangular in plan, dug adjacent to one another and aligned on a roughly north south axis. The cuts of all the Phase 2C pits were noted to truncate all the fills of the earlier Phase 2B pits, indicating a significantly long time between the two phases, whilst still appearing to be sealed by the Medieval agricultural horizon. The seemingly deliberate alignment, and for the most part carefully chosen location of Phase 2C quarry pits, in contrast with the intercutting and apparently haphazard nature of the earlier quarrying could suggest a more formalised 'planned' phase of gravel extraction.

The location of the quarrying, close to the supposed line of the *Via Devana* (Walker 1910; Browne 1974), with its multiple phases, is likely to reflect the development of the primary, 1st century road, which may have been a *Via Glareata*, a simple gravel surface without *agger* or drainage ditches (Mackay 2006) once beyond the immediate environs of early Romano-British Cambridge. Roman road building, whilst commonly under military control, often utilised local labour (Chavallier 1976) which could explain the less organised Phase 2B extraction. The single sherd of Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British pottery within Phase 2A pit F. 1015, whilst likely to have been residual/ intrusive, could be indicative of this early quarrying by the 'local' Late Iron Age population, whilst the later, Phase 2C pits could well be associated with the construction of a more permanent road, under more localised control, such as that identified within excavations at Perse School in 1952, with flanking ditches but no surviving *agger* (RCHM 1959) and a suggested 2-3rd century date. This likely route of an early and later, more developed Romano-British roadway would suggest that the large area of quarrying identified at the corner of the current Hills and Cherry Hinton

roads (Mackay 2001) was of the same general date; finds of 1st-2nd century Romano-British pottery were identified within the fills of the pits and 15th century pottery were recovered from the upper fills or potentially from a sealing Medieval horizon. It would therefore seem reasonable to assume that the road lay adjacent to both areas of quarrying.

Whilst the location of the majority of the Phase 2C quarry pits was away from the suspected route of the *Via Devena*, (ie further to the east within Area A), it is possible that they were placed to exploit a local gravel seam. Similar rectilinear, evenly spaced quarry pits are commonly located alongside the routes of roadways, and are sometimes the only indicator of their existence (such as at Cagny; Chavallier 1976). As such, the quarry pitting found during this and previous excavations may also provide similar 'proxy' evidence for the construction of the *Via Devana*. The proximity of the earthworks described by Walker (1910) and Fox (1923) to the east of the PDA investigation area could be indicative of an east-west aligned track branching off from the main route of the *Via Devana* to a Romano-British settlement; no road/trackway associated with the earthworks was identified by Mackay (2001) to the south. The suggestion of a higher water table within and around the PDA during the Romano-British period could also explain the Walker and Fox earthworks; namely that any settlement would be prone to flooding and raised banks/ ditches and even a raised gravel platform would help to alleviate the effects.

The post-Roman use of the site, shown by an accumulative horizon that sealed the quarry pitting in Area A ([1036]) and immediately overlaying terrace gravels within both Area A and the trenches of Area B ([1034] and [1005]) contained small quantities of Medieval and early post-Medieval pottery. These were associated with a smaller and more dispersed phase of quarry pitting as well as by furrows, similar in orientation to those identified within the Brooklands Avenue site (Armour 2002) and former Marshall's Garage site (Newman 2009). Pottery recovered from these deposits suggested a 14th to 17th century date between the utilisation of furrowing and the transition to flat ploughing; dates that also appear to correspond with results from surrounding archaeological investigations. The later, Phase 3 quarry pits were shown to truncate, to a greater or lesser extent, the Medieval agricultural horizon within both Area A and Trench B1. The presence of what appears to represent a long lived field boundary immediately to the south of the site (first recorded on the 1807 Inclosure map; Dickens *et al*. 2003), also suggests these pits were dug in the corner of a land parcel, with the presence of great fen sedge (de Vareilles, below) indicating a marshy environment potentially caused, at least in part, by the presence of earlier Romano-British quarry pits.

Overlying the Medieval horizon was a moderate to thick overburden of homogenous plough soil which has been recorded (at least in part) in nearby sites and represents the transition to and continued utilisation of open flat-ploughed fields. No features (boundary ditches etc) associated with the Inclosure map of 1807 were identified within the excavation area and the area appeared not to change from the 17th to 19th centuries when the railway sidings were constructed. The uppermost excavated deposits of [1026], [1027], [1028], [1029], [1031] and [1035], attest to this development, and the location of **F. 1001**, likely to represent the base of a chimney within the east of the excavated area, was stratigraphically contemporary with the earliest of these deposits. Two bases for timber uprights (one excavated, **F. 1101**)

appear to be associated with this activity and correspond well with the depiction of a small structure or shed on the 1880s Quarter Sessions and 1886 Ordnance Survey map (see Dickens *et al*. 2003). A series of possible sleepers and the base of a buffer were present within the southern end of Trench B3 and a potentially decommissioned area of track-base and brick sidings were identified within the northern and southern elevations of Area A, both of which are shown on the same maps.

CONCLUSION

The identification and extent of the archaeology within Area A, corresponded well with that identified during the previous phase of test pitting (Mackay 2006) with the archaeology being restricted within the south and north-western area of excavation and no archaeology pre-dating the late Medieval/early post-Medieval periods identified within adjacent Area B. The dating of the majority of the quarry pits within Area A to the Romano-British period supports the suggestion that similar pits identified within the Cattle Market are of the same date, with both groups being indicative of an early route or construction of the *Via Devana*, a road that although well attested to have been located in the vicinity of Hills Road has to date not been archaeologically definitively located. The excavation also supported the possibility that the otherwise poorly recorded earthworks noted by Walker (1910) within the grounds of the railway station were a Romano-British settlement of some kind and the extensive quarrying at this site could have been associated with this.

The absence of any Romano-British dated archaeology other than the quarrying further supports the concept that the south fields of Cambridge were generally agricultural in nature, a use which continued in different forms until relatively recently when the railway and industrial activities sealed all underlying archaeology.

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APPENDIX 1: Specialists Reports

Later Prehistoric and Roman Pottery - Katie Anderson

A small assemblage totalling 22 sherds and weighing 192g were recovered from the excavations. All of the pottery was examined and details of fabric, form, decoration and use-wear were recorded, along with any other information deemed significant.

Pottery was collected from nine different features, as well as being collected as surface finds. The sherds were generally small and abraded, with a mean weight of just 8.7g, which is not unexpected considering the material was collected from quarry pits. The material was predominately Late Iron Age and Early Roman in date, and comprised predominately sandy sherds. The exceptions to this were some Early Bronze Age grog-tempered fragments from Feature 1008 (one of which retained feint incised decoration), and a Late Iron Age grog-tempered sherd and one flint-tempered sherd was recovered from Feature 1022, dating Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age in date. Only two vessel forms were identified, comprising two jars; a necked beaded rim jar, dating Late Iron Age/early Roman and an everted rim jar dating to the early Roman period.

Given the composition of the assemblage, in terms of size and condition, and the nature of the features from which the material was recovered, it is likely that all of the pottery was residual, having been re-deposited during the primary creation of the quarry pits.

Feature	No.	Wt(g)	Date
1006	4	9	EBA
1012	1	21	LIA
1015	1	21	LIA/ER
1021	2	1	LIA
1022	1	2	LBA/EIA
1026	1	11	LIA/ER
1034	4	13	LIA/ER
1047	2	17	LIA
1059	1	14	ER

Table 3: All Pottery from features (excluding surface finds)

Medieval and post-Medieval Pottery - Adam Slater (With Craig Cessford).

One sherd of Medieval and one sherd of early post-Medieval ceramic were recovered from a single depositional context within the excavation of CRR10; one rim sherd and one handle sherd.

Deposit [1034] represented a lower subsoil horizon which overlay the entirety of the excavated Area A, contained a handle of a large jug. It was rounded in section with a hard dark grey, fine grained sandy fabric containing a high concentration of white grits throughout. A worn light green glaze was preserved intermittently over a pale brown slip. The fabric, form and glaze are suggestive of either Grimston ware, originating in Norfolk, or of Ely ware, thought to be a more localised imitation. The

grey grit inclusions would indicate towards the latter, and a date of the 14th century can be suggested by the form of the handle.

Also within [1034] was a rim sherd of a shallow glazed red earthenware vessel, originally of approximately 310mm diameter. Glazed red earthenware was in common domestic use from the 16th to 19th centuries; the narrowness of the fabric and fineness of the rim is suggestive of a higher status vessel such as a dish or plate and is most likely of a 16th or 17th century date.

Flint - Lawrence Billington

A total of 15 worked flints (69.6g) were recovered from the excavations, consisting of secondary and tertiary flakes and two informally retouched flakes. All of the flints are likely to be residual; having been inadvertently caught up in the fills of later features and appear to reflect earlier, prehistoric activity on the site. The raw material is exclusively of gravel flint and probably represents the opportunistic use of small nodules from the local terrace gravels of the Cam. The condition of the artefacts is typical of re-deposited residual lithic material, with minor edge damage on most pieces. A light patination was present on only two pieces and no pieces showed heat alteration.

Technologically the bulk of the assemblage represents an expedient and informal flake based industry, hard hammers were used through out the reduction sequence and platforms were unprepared and often cortical. The morphology of flakes is varied, but most are small and retain partly cortical dorsal surfaces. A few removals appear to represent more structured reduction strategies, including a flake from F. 1027 with fine blade like dorsal scars and the proximal end of a retouched flake from F. 1021. Although the assemblage is dominated by waste material, directly resulting from flint working, the retouched flakes and a utilised flake from F. 1008 hint at other activities taking place.

None of the material is closely dateable and the size of the assemblage makes any characterisation of the assemblage tentative. The simplicity of the core reduction strategies could indicate a date for the assemblage anywhere from the later Neolithic to the Iron Age. Rare pieces show a greater measure of care in their production and probably reflect later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age activity. Particularly interesting is the apparent lack of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic material; in reality, none of the assemblage need predate the third millennium BC. Whether this is a consequence of the small sample size or represents a genuine pattern in this area remains uncertain.

F. No.	secondary flake	tertiary flake	retouched flake	Total
1006	1	2		3
1008	1			1
1021			1	1
1022	1	1	1	3

1027	1			1
1045	2			2
1047	1			1
1094	1	1		2
SF 100	1			1
total	9	4	2	**15**

Table 4: The flint assemblage.

Faunal Remains - Vida Rajkovača

The CRR10 excavation recovered four fragments of bone, one of which was identified to species. A Sheep/ goat first phalanx was recovered from the medieval sub-soil ([1034]) and further two unidentifiable bone fragments from the sieving of the bulk soil samples taken from the same context. Two features contained bone material. The Romano-British quarry pit F. 1059 produced a cattle-sized fragment of a tibia and Prehistoric pit F. 1006 yielded a fragment of a fish spine, which could not be attributed to species.

Environmental Samples - Anne de Vareilles

The four samples taken on site were processed using an Ankara-type flotation machine. They range from prehistoric to medieval in date. The flots were collected in 300µm aperture meshes and the remaining heavy residues washed over a 1mm mesh. Both the flots and heavy residues were dried indoors prior to analysis. The >4mm heavy residue fractions were sorted by eye. The only ecofacts recovered were some charcoal from the sub-soil [1034]. Sorting of the flots and identification of macro remains were carried out under a low power binocular microscope (6x-40x magnification). Identifications were made using the reference collection of the G. Pitt-Rivers Laboratory, university of Cambridge. Nomenclature follows Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals, Stace (1997) for all other flora and an updated version of Beedham (1972) for molluscs. All environmental remains are listed in table 5.

All archaeobotanical remains were carbonised. Few plant remains were recovered and the majority were poorly preserved. The cereal grains are quite heavily puffed and abraded, and most of the charcoal is vitrified pointing to intense burning conditions. The remains also appear to have suffered some physical erosion, probably before as well as after deposition. Modern rootlets and the blind burrowing snail *Ceciloides acicula* were present in all samples, showing that contexts have been affected by recent bioturbation. Mollusc shells were infrequent but most abundant in the basal fill of F.1023.

Prehistoric pit, F.1006 [1046] - Other than a very small amount of fine charcoal, one cereal grain and one small bone (possibly rodent) were found in the sample. The grain is of spelt or emmer wheat (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*), both of which were common prehistoric crops. Spelt was also very popular in the Romano-British period.

Romano-British quarry pit F.1023 [1093] - Some charcoal, a goosefoot seed (*Chenopodium* sp.) and a few snail shells were recovered. The grains were abraded and, along with the charcoal, mostly vitrified and could not be identified to species.

The small lumps of *parenchyma* may also represent poorly preserved grain. The small snail assemblage is dominated by the freshwater species *Lymnaea truncatula*, the presence of which is indicative of standing water. The quarry pit therefore seems to have been dug to the level of the water table.

Medieval quarry pit, F.1024 [1223]
The basal fill was sampled and found to contain some charcoal, one cereal grain fragment and a small wild plant seed. Pieces of coal were recovered from both the flot and heavy residue.

Medieval sub-soil, [1034]
The sample contained some charcoal, most of which is vitrified, 6 grains of wheat and possibly barley (*Triticum* sp. and *Triticum/Hordeum* sp.), and one seed of great-fen sedge (*Cladium mariscus*). A mussel shell fragment and an animal bone fragment were found in the >4mm residue.

Key: '-' 1 or 2, '+' <10, '++' 10-50 '+++' >50 items. 'P' present.

Sample Number	**1000**	**1002**	**1003**	**1001**
Context	1046	1093	1223	1034
Feature	1006	1023	1024	N/A
Feature Type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Sub-soil
Phase/ Date	Prehistoric	Romano-British	Romano-British	Medieval
Sample Volume	9L	8L	10L	9L
Charcoal Volume	<1	1	2	<1
Flot Fraction examined %	100	100	100	100
Large Charcoal (>4mm)		+	+	+
Med. Charcoal (2-4mm)		+	+	_
Small Charcoal (<2mm)	+	++	+++	++
Vitrified Charcoal	-	++	++	++
Coal			++	
Parenchyma	-	+	+	
Cereal Grains and Chaff				
Spelt/ Emmer Wheat	1			
Wheat				1
Barley/ Wheat		1		3
Unident Cereal		1	1	2
Non-Cereal Seeds				
Goosefoot		1		
Great Fen Sedge				1
Unident Seeds			1	
Fresh Water Mollusca				
Lymnaea Truncatula		++		
Damp/ Shade loving Species				
Vallonia Excentrica/ Pullchella		+		+
Dry Places				
Pupilla Muscorum		+		
Unknown Habitats				
Lauria Cylindracea	-	-		
Vertigo		+		
Trichia		-		
Ceciliodes Acicua	+	+	+	++
Other Biological Items				
Bone Fragments				-
Small Bones	-			
Shell (Mussel)				-
Modern Rootlets	P	P	P	P

Table 5: Charred Plant Micro Remains and other Finds from the Bulk Soil Samples

APPENDIX 2:
Feature Descriptions and Phasing by Excavated Slot.
Area A:

Slot 1

Feature	Feature Type	Context	Context Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	PHASE
1012	Quarry pit	1071	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderately compacted sandy silt with infrequent angular and sub-angular gravels.	3.7	2.5	0.45	2B
		1072	Fill	Mid brown, moderate to firmly compacted sandy silty clay. Frequent angular and sub-angular gravels.				
		1073	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, very steep to near vertically sloping, generally straight sides leading to a flat base.				
1018	Quarry pit	1074	Fill	Mid to pale orangey-brown, mottled moderate to firmly compacted sandy silt Frequent angular and sub-angular gravels.				2A
		1075	Fill	Mid to pale orangey brown moderate to firmly compacted silty clay. Infrequent gravel inclusions.				
		1076	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, moderate to steeply sloping sides to an irregular, concaved base.	0.8	1.07	0.37	
1019	Quarry pit	1077	Fill	Moderately firmly compacted, mottled orangey-brown silty clay.				2C
		1272	Fill	Mid browny-yellow, moderately compacted sandy silt with frequent angular and sub-angular gravel inclusions.				
		1078	Cut	Sub rectangular in plan, rounded terminal. Steeply sloping concaved sides to narrow concaved base.	1.35+	0.75	0.35.	
1020	Quarry pit	1079	Fill	Mid to darg orangey, grey-brown moderately compacted sandy silt.	2+	1.65	0.33	2B
		1080	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, steeply sloping concaved sides to concaved base.				
1033	Quarry Pit	1131	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderate to firmly compacted silty sandy clay.	1.6	1.1	0.64	2B
		1263	Fill	Mid browny-orange, moderate to loosely compacted silty sand.				
		1132	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, steeply sloping sides to a concaved base.				
1034	Quarry pit	1230	Fill	Mid grey-brown moderate to firmly compacted sandy silty clay	2	1.9	0.73	2B
		1231	Fill	Mid reddish-brown, moderately compacted gravelly silty sand, frequent large angular and sub-angular gravels.				
		1232	Fill	Mid grey brown, moderate to firmly compacted gravelly sand. Frequent angular and sub-angular gravels.				
		1233	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderately compacted silt.				
		1234	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, steeply sloping concaved sides to concaved base				
1035	Quarry pit	1252	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderate to firmly compacted sandy silt.	1+	1+	0.67	2C
		1253	Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan, steeply sloping, near vertical sides to concaved base.				
1043	Linear	1138	Fill	Mid brown, moderate to firmly compacted silty clay	13+	1.4	0.2	2A
		1139	Cut	Narrow linear in plan, NE-SW aligned. Steeply sloping concaved sides to concave base.				
1065	Quarry pit	1236	Fill	Mid reddish-brown, moderately compacted gravely sandy clay.	1.1	1.4	0.61	2B
		1237	Cut	Sub-circular in plan with moderate to steeply sloping sides to flat base				

1066	Quarry Pit	1235	Fill	Mid grey-brown moderately compacted sandy silt.	1.3	1.5	0.77	2B
		1239	Fill	Lens of mid to dark grey-brown, moderately compacted sandy gravelly clay.				
		1238	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, moderate to steeply sloping sides to slightly concaved base				
1067	Pit/ Posthole	1240	Fill	Dark to mid grey-brown, moderate to firmly compacted sandy silty clay. Infrequent charcoal flecking.	0.75	0.96	0.35	3
		1241	Fill	Mid to dark reddish-brown moderately compacted silty sand. Frequent angular and sub-angular gravels.				
		1242	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, Steeply sloping sides to concave base.				
1068	Quarry Pit	1245	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderately compacted sandy-silt with frequent angular and sub-angular gravels.	1.3+	1+	0.65	2C
		1246	Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan with steeply sloping sides to a concaved base				
1070	Quarry pit	1227	Fill	Mid reddish-brown, moderate to loosely compacted silty gravely clay.	0.6	0.45	0.42	2A
		1228	Fill	Mid reddish brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.				
		1229	Cut	Not visible in plan, moderate to steeply sloping sides to concaved base				
1071	Quarry pit	1243	Fill	Mid to dark grey-brown, moderately compacted sandy clay	1+	1+	0.7	2B
		1244	Fill	Mid grey, moderate to firmly compacted silty clay.				
		1250	Fill	Mid reddish-brown, moderate to loosely compacted sandy-clay. Frequent sandy gravel inclusions.				
		1251	Cut	Sub-circular in plan steeply sloping concaved sides to a concaved base.				
1074	Quarry pit	1264	Fill	Mid orangey-grey, moderate to loosely compacted silty sand.	0.3+	0.4+	0.53	2A
		1265	Fill	Mid brown, moderately compacted silty sand.				
		1266	Cut	Not visible in plan. Heavily truncated by both F. 1033 and F. 1075				
1075	Quarry pit	1270	Fill	Mid to dark grey-brown, moderate to firmly compacted silty sand.	1.75	1.1	0.49	2B
		1271	Fill	Mid yellowy-brown, moderate to firmly compacted silty sand.				
		1267	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, moderate o steeply sloping concaved sides to moderately concaved base.				
1076	Quarry pit	1268	Fill	Mid to light brown, moderate to firmly compacted silty sand.	0.3+	0.5+	0.46	2A
		1269	Cut	Not fully exposed in plan; sub-circular with moderately steeply sloping sides to narrow concaved base.				
1079	Quarry pit	1254	Fill	Mid reddish-brown, moderate to loosely compacted sandy gravelly clay.	0.65	0.6	0.35	2A
		1255	Cut	Circular in plan, moderately sloping sides to concaved base				
1081	Quarry pit	1290	Fill	Mid to dark reddish brown, moderately compacted silty sand	1.6	1.5	0.46	2B
		1291	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, moderate to steeply sloping sides to concaved base				
1082	Quarry pit	1288	Fill	Mid orangey-brown moderate to firmly compacted sandy silt	1.3	1.25	0.19	2A
		1296	Fill	Mid reddish-orangey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.				
		1289	Cut	Circular in plan, moderate to gradually sloping sides to concaved base				
1083	Quarry pit	1298	Fill	Mid reddish-brown, moderate to loosely compacted sandy, gravelly clay	0.7	0.76	0.4	2A
		1299	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, moderately steeply sloping concaved sides to concaved base				
1092	Quarry pit	1342	Fill	Mid browny-orange, firmly compacted silty clay	0.95	0.95	0.52	2B
		1343	Fill	Mid browny-orange clayey silt with frequent gravel inclusions				
		1344	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderate to firmly compacted sandy silt. Infrequent gravel inclusions.				
		1345	Cut	Circular in plan, vertical, undercut, steep to moderately sloping sides to concaved base				
1093	Pit	1340	Fill	Mid to light browny-grey, moderate to firmly compacted silty clay.	1+	1+	0.21	2A
		1341	Cut	Not visible in plan. Edges truncated, base irregular and flat.				

1094	Quarry pit	1331	Fill	Light orangey-grey, mid to firmly compacted silty sand	1.4+	1.8	0.48	2B
		1332	Fill	Mid orangey-brown, firmly compacted clayey-silt.				
		1333	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, steeply sloping concave sides to concaved base				
1095	Quarry pit	1334	Fill	Mid orangey brown, moderate to firmly compacted silty clay. Frequent angular and sub angular gravels.	2.22	1+	0.46	2C
		1335	Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides to concaved base				
1102	Quarry pit	1336	Fill	Light browny-grey, moderately compacted silty clay.	1+	1+	0.33	2A
		1337	Cut	Not visible in plan. Steep to moderately steeply sloping sides to a concaved base.				
1103	Quarry pit	1338	Fill	Mid browny-orange moderately compacted clayey silt	0.76	0.8	0.61	2B
		1339	Cut	Not visible in plan, moderate to steeply sloping concave sides leading to concaved base.				
1104	Quarry pit	1346	Fill	Light yellowy brown, moderately compacted silty clay.	0.52	1+	0.14	2A
		1347	Cut	Not visible in plan, shallow, moderately sloping sides to irregular, flat base.				
1105	Quarry pit	1350	Fill	Dark orangey brown, moderate to firmly compacted clayey silt.	2+	0.46	0.39	2C
		1351	Fill	Light orangey-brown moderate to loosely pea gravels				
		1352	Fill	Mid yellowy brown, moderately compacted silty clays with infrequent gravel lenses				
		1353	Cut	Sub- rectangular in plan, steeply sloping generally straight sides leading to concaved base				
1106	Quarry pit	1354	Fill	Mid orangey brown, loose to moderately compacted sandy, gravelly clay	0.48	0.5	0.38	2A
		1355	Cut	Not visible in plan, moderate to steeply sloping straight sides to a concaved base.				
1107	Linear. Furrow.	1348	Fill	Mid browny-orange, moderate to loosely compacted sandy silt	3+	0.46	0.27	3
		1349	Cut	North, north-east to south, south-west aligned linear, gradually sloping concaved sides to concaved base.				

Table 6: Features descriptions Slot 1.

Slot 2

Feature	Feature Type	Context	Context Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	PHASE
1059	Quarry Pit	1197	Fill	Mid brown, loosely compacted sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and infrequent angular and sub-angular gravels.	3.35	2+	0.76	2C
		1198	Fill	Light brown, loosely compacted sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking.				
		1199	Fill	Light reddish-brown loose to moderately compacted gravelly silt with infrequent charcoal flecking. Re-deposited natural slumping.				
		1200	Fill	Mid brown-grey, loosely compacted gravelly sand. Slumping deposit.				
		1274	Fill	Mid Orangey-brown loose to moderately compacted gravely silt. Slumping deposit.				
		1201	Cut	Sub-rectangular/ oval in plan with moderate to steeply sloping sides leading to generally flat base.				
1062	Quarry Pit	1282	Fill	Mid orangey-brown, moderate to firmly compacted silty clay	0.7+	0.3+	0.4	2A
		1210	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, moderate to steeply sloping sides to generally flat base				
1061	Quarry Pit	1283	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderately compacted silty clay; occasional angular and sub-angular gravels.	0.25	0.25	0.3+	2A
		1208	Cut	Sub-Circular in plan, steep to vertical sides. Base not exposed				
1063	Quarry Pit	1213	Fill	Mid orangey brown, moderate to firmly compacted silty clay with high concentration of loose angular and sub-angular gravels.	0.3+	0.45+	0.28	2A
		1212	Cut	Sub circular in plan, steep to moderately sloping sides to irregular concaved base.				
1064	Quarry Pit	1284	Fill	Mid orange brown, moderate to loosely compacted sandy, gravely-clay; high concentration of loose angular and sub-angular gravels. Primary slump deposit.	1.1+	1+	0.4	2A
		1285	Fill	Mid grey-brown moderately compacted silty clay, occasional gravel.				
		1214	Cut	Sub-circular in plan steep to moderately sloping sides to generally flat base.				
1077	Quarry Pit	1275	Fill	Mid browny-yellow, moderately compacted silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions	1+	1.46	0.27	2C
		1276	Fill	Mid grey-brown, loosely compacted silty clay. High frequency of angular and sub-angular gravels. Primary slumping				
		1277	Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan with moderate to steeply sloping sides to slightly concaved base.				
1078	Quarry Pit	1278	Fill	Mid brown-grey, loosely compacted sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.	1+	1+	0.65	2B
		1279	Fill	Mid orangey brown, loosely compacted sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.				
		1280	Fill	Mid grey-brown, loosely compacted sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.				
		1281	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, moderate to steeply sloping sides to irregular, concaved base.				
1080	Quarry Pit	1286	Fill	Mid yellowy-brown, loosely compacted sandy silt with infrequent angular and sub-angular gravels	0.4+	0.6+	0.16	2A
		1287	Cut	Sub rounded in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides to irregular base.				

Table 7: Features descriptions Slot 2.

Slot 3

Feature	Feature Type	Context	Context Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	PHASE
1006	Pit	1044	Fill	Mid orangey-brown, firmly compacted sandy clay, infrequent small angular gravels.	2.2	2.7	0.83	1
		1045	Fill	Mid to dark orangey-grey moderate to firmly compacted silty clay.				
		1046	Fill	Mid to light grey, moderate to firmly compacted silty clay. Frequent mottling with compacted, orangey-brown sandy-clay.				
		1047	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, steeply sloping slightly concaved sides to a slightly concaved base. Notable 'step' to the western side.				
1007	Quarry pit	1050	Fill	Mid orangey-yellow, moderately compacted sandy clay, infrequent angular and sub-angular gravels.	3.1	1+	0.4	2C
		1051	Cut	Northern edge of pit. Sub-rectangular in plan, moderately sloping western edge and near vertical eastern side leading to generally flat base.				
1008	Quarry pit	1053	Fill	Mid to dark orangey-brown, moderately compacted sandy clay.	0.82+	1.28	0.51	2B
		1118	Fill	Light to moderate grey-brown, moderately compacted sandy silt.				
		1054	Cut	Not visible in plan, moderate to steeply sloping sides to relatively flat base.				
1009	Quarry pit	1057	Fill	Mid browny-orangey grey moderately compacted silty clay.	0.82	0.8+	0.32	2A
		1058	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, steep to moderately sloping sides to concaved base.				
1011	Quarry pit	1048	Fill	Mid orangey-grey brown moderately compacted sandy clay with infrequent small angular and sub-angular gravels and infrequent charcoal flecking.	1+	1.87	0.46	3
		1049	Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan. Steeply sloping sides to the west/ north and moderate to gradually sloping sides to the east leading to irregular concaved base.				
1021	Quarry Pit	1081	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderate to firmly compacted sandy silt.	2.25	1+	0.69	2C
		1082	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderately compacted sandy silt.				
		1083	Fill	Mid orangey, grey, loose to moderately compacted sandy silty marl.				
		1095	Fill	Mid orangey-brown, moderately compacted silty gravely clay.				
		1084	Cut	Sub-rounded in plan, steeply sloping sides to a nearly flat base				
1022	Quarry pit	1085	Fill	Mid browny-grey, moderately compacted sandy silt.	1.85	1.1	0.73	2B
		1086	Fill	Light to mid grey, moderately compacted sandy silt.				
		1087	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, steeply sloping slightly concaved sides leading to concaved base.				
1023	Quarry pit	1092	Fill	Mid browny-grey, moderately compacted silty clay. Infrequent angular and sub-angular gravels.	1.25	1.2	0.6	2B
		1093	Fill	Light to mid browny-grey moderately to firmly compacted with moderately high frequency of angular and sub-angular gravels.				
		1094	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, steeply sloping to generally flat base.				
1024	Quarry pit	1222	Fill	Mid grey-brown moderate to firmly compacted sandy silt.	2.1	1.25	0.45	3
		1223	Fill	Light grey, moderately compacted silt.				
		1224	Fill	Reddish-brown, moderate to loosely compacted sandy silt with high frequency of loose angular and sub angular gravels.				
		1225	Cut	Narrowly -rectangular in plan, straight sides with rounded terminals, parallel with F. 1058. Moderate to steeply sloping sides to a generally flat base.				
		1203	Fill	Mid to light grey, moderately compacted sandy silt				
		1204	Fill	Mid orangey brown, moderately compacted sandy silt				

		1205	Fill	Light to mid grey, firmly compacted sandy silt				
		1206	Cut	Not visible in plan. Steeply sloping sides to narrow, flat base.				
		1088	Fill	Mid to light grey, moderately compacted sandy silt				
		1089	Fill	Mid orangey brown, moderately compacted sandy silt				
		1090	Fill	Light to mid grey, firmly compacted sandy silt				
		1143	Fill	Mid grey, firmly compacted silt.				
		1170	Fill	Light orangey-brown, moderate to loosely compacted sandy gravel slump				
		1091	Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan, straight, near vertical sides to narrow, flat base				
1036	Post hole	1119	Fill	Dark grey brown, moderately compacted sandy silt. Infrequent charcoal.	0.45	0.45	0.08	3
		1120	Cut	Circular in plan, moderately sloping sides to concaved base.				
1038	Quarry pit	1161	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderate to firmly compacted sandy silty clay.	0.5	1.3	0.6	2C
		1162	Fill	Mid browny-grey, moderate to firmly compacted silty clay.				
		1163	Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan. Steep to near vertically sloping sides to generally flat base				
1039	Quarry pit	1164	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderately compacted silty clay	1.9	1.1	0.58	2B
		1165	Fill	Mid grey-brown firm to moderately compacted sandy gravely clay.				
		1166	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, truncated by modern features. Steeply sloping concaved sides to concaved base.				
1040	Quarry Pit	1193	Fill	Mid to light grey, moderately compact sandy silt. Basal fill.	0.91	1+	0.55	2B
		1194	Fill	Mid reddish-brown, moderate to firmly compacted gravely clay.				
		1196	Cut	Not visible in plan. Steeply sloping sides to concaved base				
1058	Quarry pit	1121	Fill	Mid orangey-brown, moderate to firmly compacted silty sand.	1.65	1.1+	0.5	2B
		1122	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderate to firmly compacted sandy silt.				
		1123	Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan with irregular, moderately steeply sloping sides to a relatively flat base.				
1060	Quarry pit	1217	Fill	Mid browny grey, firmly compacted sandy silt	1.23	0.55	0.55	2B
		1218	Fill	Mid grey, moderately compacted silt				
		1219	Fill	Mid orangey brown, mottled firmly compacted silty sand				
		1220	Fill	Orangey brown, moderate to firmly compacted silty sandy clay with frequent gravels				
		1221	Cut	Sub circular in plan, steeply sloping sides to concaved base				

Table 8: Features descriptions Slot 3.

Slot 4

Feature	Feature Type	Context	Context Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	PHASE
1015	Quarry pit	1065	Fill	Mid to light brown, moderately compacted sandy clay.	1.2	1.2	0.2	2A
		1064	Cut	Circular in plan, moderate to gradually sloping slightly concaved sides to concaved base.				
1016	Quarry pit	1067	Fill	Mid to dark browny-grey moderately compacted gravely clay.	0.5+	1.35+	0.36	2A
		1066	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, steeply sloping sides leading to generally flat base.				
1025	Quarry pit	1105	Fill	Mid to light grey, moderately compacted silty clay.	1.2	1+	0.55+	2B
		1106	Fill	Mid grey, moderately compacted silty clay with infrequent sandy gravel inclusions.				
		1107	Fill	Moderate to loosely compacted orangey-brown sandy clay with very frequent angular and sub-angular gravels. Primary slumping fill.				
		1096	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, steep to vertically sloping sides. No base exposed (truncated by modern activity).				
1026	Quarry pit	1109	Fill	Mid to light grey brown, moderately compacted silty clay.	1.4	1+	0.55	2B
		1110	Fill	Mid grey brown, moderately compacted silty-clay; occasional charcoal flecking.				
		1111	Fill	Mid orangey-brown, moderately compacted sandy silty clay with frequent angular and sub-angular gravels.				
		1097	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, moderate, steep and near vertically sloping sides to generally flat base.				
1027	Quarry pit	1103	Fill	Mid to light grey-brown, moderately compacted silty clay.	1.05	1+	0.6	2B
		1104	Fill	Mid yellowy/orange moderately compacted gravely clay. Basal slump.				
		1098	Cut	Sub-Circular in plan, moderate to steeply sloping sides to irregular, concaved base.				
1028	Quarry pit	1171	Fill	Mid to light grey-brown moderately compacted silty clay.	0.5+	0.2+	0.36+	2A
		1099	Cut	Not fully exposed in plan, truncated by modern activity. Curved edge exposed. Moderately steeply sloping sides.				
1029	Quarry pit	1172	Fill	Mid grey-brown moderately compacted sandy, silty clay with frequent angular and sub-angular gravels.	1.1+	1.4+	0.54	2B
		1100	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, moderately steeply sloping, slightly concaved sides to an irregular, concaved base.				
1030	Quarry pit	1102	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderately compacted silty clay. Moderate quantities angular and sub-angular gravels.	1.2+	1+	0.6+	2C
		1101	Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan, varying sides. No base exposed. Truncated by Modern (Phase 5) activity.				

Table 9: Features descriptions Slot 4.

Slot 5

Feature	Feature Type	Context	Context Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	PHASE
1084	Quarry pit	1300	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderately compacted silty clay	0.9	0.9	0.38	2A
		1301	Fill	Mid orangey-brown, moderately compacted sandy, gravely clay.				
		1302	Cut	Sub-rounded in plan, steeply sloping sides to irregular, concaved base.				
1085	Quarry pit	1303	Fill	Mid grey-brown moderately compacted silty clay.	0.95	0.95	0.4	2A
		1304	Fill	Mid orangey-brown, firmly compacted silty gravely clay.				
		1305	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, moderately steeply sloping, generally straight sides to concaved base.				
1086	Quarry pit	1306	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderately compacted silty clay.	1.3	1.3	0.48	2B
		1307	Cut	Sub-Circular in plan; steeply sloping to vertical sides leading to generally flat base.				
1087	Quarry pit	1308	Fill	Mid to dark orangey-brown moderate to firmly compacted silty clay with frequent angular and sub-angular gravels.	0.6+	0.45+	0.35+	2A
		1309	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, steep to vertically sloping sides to generally flat base.				
1088	Quarry Pit	1310	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderate to firmly compacted silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions.	0.6	0.35	0.4	2A
		1311	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, steeply sloping sides to flat base.				
1089	Quarry Pit	1312	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderately compacted silty sandy clay.	1.6	1.6	0.56	2B
		1313	Fill	Mid to light orangey brown, moderate to firmly compacted silty, sandy clay.				
		1314	Cut	Circular in plan, moderate to steeply sloping sides to generally flat base.				
1090	Quarry Pit	1315	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderately compacted silty clay.	1.6+	1.8+	0.63	2B
		1316	Fill	Mid to light grey, moderately compacted silty clay with frequent angular and sub-angular gravels inclusions.				
		1317	Fill	Mid orangey-brown, moderately compacted sandy clay with frequent angular and sub-angular gravels.				
		1318	Cut	Circular in plan, steeply sloping, occasionally undercutting sides to generally flat base.				
1091	Quarry pit	1319	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderately compacted silty clay with occasional angular and sub-angular gravel inclusions.	0.3+	0.3+	0.6	2B
		1320	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, steeply sloping sides to generally flat base.				
1098	Quarry pit	1321	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderately compacted sandy clay with infrequent sandy gravel inclusions.	0.6+	0.6+	0.4	2B
		1322	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, moderate to steeply sloping sides to a concaved base.				
1099	Quarry pit	1323	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderately compacted silty clay.	2.3+	2+	0.5	2B
		1324	Fill	Mid orange-brown, moderately compacted sandy, silty clay with high concentrations of angular and sub-angular gravels				
		1325	Cut	Sub-Circular in plan with steeply sloping sides to flat base.				
1100	Quarry Pit	1326	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderately compacted silty clay.	0.75+	2.1+	0.56	2B
		1327	Cut	Sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping concaved sides to a concaved base.				
1101	Structural foundations	1328	Fill	Hetrogeneous, mid to dark grey brown sandy clay of varying compaction.	3.0	2.1	0.65	5
		1329	Fill	Two wooden beams forming ‘X’ with lap-joint and dowel joint. Upright post set at centre.				
		1330	Cut	Rectilinear in plan, with projecting ‘tail’ to the North-west. Vertical, occasionally undercutting sides to flat base.				

Table 10: Features descriptions Slot 5

Slot 6

Feature	Feature Type	Context	Context Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	PHASE
1044	Quarry pit	1144	Fill	Mid greyish-brown, firmly compacted clayey-silt. Occasional charcoal flecking.	1+	2.35	0.46	2C
		1145	Fill	Mid orangey-brown, moderately compacted gravely sandy clay. Primary slump deposit.				
		1146	Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan, steeply sloping almost vertical sides to generally flat base.				
1045	Quarry pit	1147	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderately compacted clayey silt with infrequent charcoal flecking.	1+	1.4	0.5	2B
		1148	Fill	Light grey, moderate to loosely compacted clayey-silt.				
		1149	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, steeply sloping concaved sides leading to concaved base.				
1046	Quarry pit	1150	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderately compacted silty, gravely-clay. Frequent angular and sub-angular gravels.	1+	1.6	0.6	2B
		1151	Cut	Circular in plan, moderately steeply sloping concaved sides to concaved base				
1047	Quarry pit	1152	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderately compacted clayey silt.	1+	1.9	0.77	2C
		1153	Fill	Light to mid orangey-brown, firmly compacted sandy, gravely clay. Slumping deposit.				
		1154	Fill	Mid to light grey, loosely compacted silt.				
		1155	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, steeply sloping sides to concave base.				
1048	Quarry pit	1156	Fill	Mid greyish-brown, firmly compacted coarse sandy gravel.	1+	0.7+	0.78	2B
		1157	Cut	Not seen in plan. Steeply sloping concaved sides to concaved base.				
1049	Quarry pit	1158	Fill	Mid brown-grey loosely compacted silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecking.	1+	1.6	0.7	2C
		1159	Fill	Light Grey, moderately compacted silt.				
		1160	Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan, steeply sloping concaved sides leading to generally flat base.				
1050	Quarry pit	1173	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderately compacted clayey silt. Infrequent charcoal and loose angular and sub-angular gravels.				2C
		1174	Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan, steeply sloping, generally straight sides to concaved base: Northern terminus of feature.	1+	1.92	0.43	
1051	Quarry pit	1175	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderately compacted silty sand with frequent gravels.	1+	0.8+	0.7	2B
		1176	Cut	Not visible in plan, steeply sloping concaved sides to a concaved base.				
1052	Quarry pit	1177	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderate to loosely compacted sandy silt.	1+	1.58	0.58	2B
		1178	Fill	Light grey, moderately compacted silt.				
		1179	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, steeply sloping sides to concaved base.				
1053	Quarry pit	1180	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderate to firmly compacted silty sand.	1+	1.88	0.52	2B
		1181	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderately compacted silty clay.				
		1182	Cut	Not visible in plan; Steeply sloping, concaved sides to slightly concaved base.				
1054	Quarry pit	1183	Fill	Mid brown, moderately compacted, sandy silt.	1+	1.05	0.53	2C
		1184	Fill	Mid grey-brown loosely compacted silty clay.				
		1185	Cut	Oval/ Sub-rectangular in plan, steeply sloping concaved sides to a narrow, sharply concaved base.				
1055	Quarry pit	1186	Fill		1+	0.3+	0.47	2B
		1187	Cut	Not visible in plan; no sides recorded. Slightly concaved base.				
1056	Quarry pit	1188	Fill		1+	1.05	0.5	2C
		1189	Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan, steeply sloping sides leading to slightly concaved base.				
1057		1190	Fill	Mid grey-brown, loosely compacted silty, sandy clay.	1+	0.4+	0.45	2B

	Quarry pit	1191	Fill	Mid reddish brown, firmly to moderately compacted silty, gravely-sand				
		1192	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, concaved sides leading to concaved base.				
1072	Quarry pit	1258	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderately compacted sandy silt with infrequent angular gravels.	1+	0.88	0.51	2C
		1259	Fill	Mid orangey-brown, moderately to firmly compacted gravely sandy clay. Slumping deposit.				
		1260	Cut	Not visible in plan. Steeply sloping sides to generally flat base.				
1073	Quarry pit	1261	Fill	Light to mid orangey brown, moderate to loosely compacted sandy, gravelly clay	1+	0.15+	0.4+	2A
		1262	Cut	Not Visible in Plan; Steeply sloping concaved side. No base exposed.				

Table 11: Features descriptions Slot 6.

Area A: Discrete Features and deposits

Feature	Feature Type	Context	Context Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	PHASE
1001	Furnace / kiln base	1008	Kiln/ Furnace base	Very dark grey to black, loosely compacted ash and coke waste, occasional orangey-brown sandy clay mottling..	1.4	1.4	0.8+	5
		1009	Fill	Dark grey to black very loosely compacted coke nodules. Very infrequent burned wood/ charcoal inclusions.				
		1010	Fill	Dark grey to black, moderately compacted ash and coke, distinct laminations suggestive of slow accumulation.				
		1011	Masonry	Unbonded bricks, upper course consists of 13. Bricks handmade, no frogging. 230mm x 110mm x 85mm. Masonry becomes wider towards base (maximum 1.3m exposed)				
		1012	Fill	Mid to dark grey, moderately compacted silty clay with frequent mottling of dark orangey-brown sandy clay. Backfill deposit of [1358].				
		1358	Cut	Not exposed fully. Cut for brick lining. Potentially straight sided. No base exposed.				
1004	Tree-throw	1038	Fill/ Deposit	Light grey-brown, loose to moderately compacted silty, sandy clay with frequent large, mid to dark orangey brown sandy clay inclusions.	3.5+	3	0.15	Pre 2A
		1037	Cut/ Intrusion	Irregular 'organic' series of curvilinears. Irregular sloping sides to very irregular base. Truncated by Phase 2A and Phase 2B quarry pits.				
1014	Quarry pit	1063	Fill	Mid to light yellow-brown moderately compacted sandy clay, infrequent angular and sub-angular gravels.	1.28	1.2	0.2	2A
		1062	Cut	Sub-rounded in plan, moderately steeply sloping slightly concaved sides to a generally flat base.				
1017	Quarry pit	1069	Fill	Mid to light grey-brown firmly compacted sandy clay with frequent angular and sub-angular gravels. Primary slump.	0.8+	0.8+	0.38+	2B?
		1070	Fill	Mid to light grey-brown, moderately compacted sandy clay. Infrequent charcoal mottling				
		1068	Cut	Potentially sub-circular in plan (truncated by modern activity), steeply sloping sides to concaved base.				
1005	Furrow	1042	Fill	Mid grey-brown, moderate to firmly compacted silty clay.	6+	0.95	0.1	3
		1043	Cut	Linear cut visible within the west and north-west sections as truncating uppermost deposits of Subsoil [1036]. Aligned north to south. Moderately to gradually sloping sides to irregular flat base.				
N/A	Modern Ground Surface	1025	Deposit	Concrete capping of entire excavated area			0.15	Modern
N/A	Railway siding?	1026	Masonry	Brick 'setts', yellow fabric with no frog. Of similar type to those of Kiln/ Chimney F. 1001. 220mm x 110mm x 85mm. Potentially a yard/ working surface for railway occupation of site.				5
N/A	Railway / Industrial	1027	Deposit	Grey/ black moderate to loosely compacted silty clay with high frequency of loose charcoal, coal and clinker.			0.08	5

N/A	Railway / Industrial	1028	Deposit	Dark grey-brown silty clay with frequent coke/ coal and charcoal.			0.05	5
N/A	Railway / Industrial	1029	Deposit	Dark grey-brown to black silty clay frequent charcoal, coke and coal.			0.08	5
N/A	Railway / industrial	1031	Deposit	Light grey to white, compacted lime mortar deposit. Located intermittently over area of excavation. Thought to represent a consolidation deposit prior to railway yard construction deposit [1033]			0.05	5
N/A	Plough soil	1033	Deposit	Mid to dark brown, moderate to firmly compacted silty slay. Identified throughout both Area A and B. Frequent plough scarring as well as furrows visible.			0.34	4
N/A	Sub-soil	1034	Deposit	Mid to dark orangey-brown moderate to firmly compacted silty clay. Subsoil identified as overlying the natural gravels.			0.35	3
N/A	Railway / Industrial	1035	Deposit	Dark browny-grey, moderately compacted silty clay with very frequent broken tile/ brick and clinker/ coal/ charcoal. Primary ground consolidation deposit prior to railway construction.			0.1	5
N/A	Sub-soil	1036	Deposit	Mid orangey-brown, moderate to firmly compacted silty clay. Subsoil overlying Quarry Pits			0.36	3
N/A	Garden Soil	1041	Deposit	Dark grey, moderate to loosely compacted, homogenous clayey silt.			0.34	5/ modern

Table 12: Discrete features within Area A

Area B

Trench B1

Feature	Feature Type	Context	Context Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	PHASE
1000	E-W Linear	1007	Fill	Mid to Light Brown, moderately compacted sandy-clay, infrequent gravel inclusions	2.6+	1.3	0.08	4
		1006	Cut	Moderately Shallow, generally straight sides leading to generally flat base.				
1002	Pit	1014	Fill	Mid to dark brown, firmly compacted sandy clay, infrequent gravels. Re-deposited Subsoil.	1.8	0.9	0.5	3
		1015	Fill	Mid to dark grey, loosely compacted sandy gravels with frequent clay mottling and occasional charcoal flecking.				
		1016	Fill	Light Yellowy-brown, loosely compacted sandy gravel slump, occasional charcoal mottling				
		1017	Fill	Mid to dark grey-brown loose to moderately compacted sandy-clay; occasional charcoal flecking.				
		1018	Fill	Light yellowy-brown, loosely compacted sand; occasional gravel. Primary slumping.				
		1013	Cut	Sub-Rectangular in plan, steeply sloping, occasionally undercutting sides leading to generally flat, slightly concaved base.				

Table 13: Features descriptions Trench B1

Trench B2

Feature	Feature Type	Context	Context Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	PHASE
1003	Pit/ root	1020	Fill	Light, creamy-grey loosely compacted silty, sandy gravel. Primary Gravel slump	1.1+	0.6	0.4	4
		1021	Fill	Mid to dark-grey, moderately compacted sandy gravel with frequent charcoal.				
		1022	Fill	Mid reddish-brown, firmly compacted sandy-clay.				
		1023	Fill	Dark grey to black, moderately compacted silty sand. Frequent charcoal.				
		1024	Fill	Mid to dark reddish brown, moderate to firmly compacted sandy clay. Occasional charcoal flecks.				
		1019	Cut	Irregular, sub-rounded in plan; generally steeply sloping sides to concaved base. Shallow 'step' visible on eastern side.				
1108	Tree-throw	1357	Fill	Mid to light brown, loosely compacted sandy clay. Frequent orangey brown clay mottling and light grey gravel flecking.	3.7	1.1+	0.48	4
		1356	Cut	Sub circular in plan with irregular moderate to steeply sloping sides to irregular concaved base.				

Table 14: Features descriptions Trench B2

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: cambridg3-125383

Project details

Project name	Excavations at the CB1 Development Site, Hills Road, Cambridge
Short description of the project	An archaeological excavation and small evaluation was undertaken on behalf of Brookgate at the CB1 development site, Hills Road, south Cambridge that continued on from a previous desktop assessment (Dickens et al. 2003) and two phases of evaluation (Mackay 2005 and 2006). Within the excavated area was a multi-phased Romano-British to Medieval gravel quarry field with evidence of Medieval and post-Medieval agricultural activity and a phase relating to the development of the area as a railway goods yard and sidings in the 19th century.
Project dates	Start: 25-01-2010 End: 26-02-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB2159 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	PITS Iron Age
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMANL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	'Environmental Sampling','Measured Survey','Sample Trenches','Targeted Trenches','Test Pits','Topographic Survey'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England

Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE Excavations at the CB1 Development Site, Hills Road, Cambridge
Postcode	CB1
Study area	390.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 459 570 52.1914822179 0.134704425519 52 11 29 N 000 08 04 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 14.40m Max: 14.88m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	Robin Standring
Project director/manager	Robin Standring
Project supervisor	Adam Slater
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Physical Archive ID	CRR10
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental'
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Digital Archive ID	CRR10
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Stratigraphic','Survey'
Digital Media available	'Database','Spreadsheets','Survey'
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Paper Archive ID	CRR10
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Stratigraphic','Survey'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Map','Miscellaneous Material','Plan','Report','Section','Survey '

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Excavations at the CB1 Development Site, Hills Road, Cambridge
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Slater, A
Other bibliographic details	Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 933
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Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice