Addenbrookes Energy Centre Cambridgeshire

An Archaeological Excavation Assessment

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Addenbrookes Energy Centre, Cambridge

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1. Summary

Cambridge Archaeological Unit undertook an open-area excavation during the winter of 2013/2014 on land adjacent to Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge prior to the development of an Energy Centre. The excavation identified several earlier prehistoric ditches which probably formed part of a wider field system. Overlying this was a dense series of ditches and associated settlement activity which constituted three different phases of activity spanning the Late-Iron Age through to the Early Romano-British period. Also present were a number of later medieval and post-medieval agricultural boundary ditches.

2. Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) on land adjacent to Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge between the 9th December 2013 and 14th March 2014. The excavation was commissioned by Utilyx Asset Management Limited and was carried out prior to the development of an energy centre for Addenbrookes Hospital. The excavation aimed to 'preserve by record' the archaeological remains identified during a previous trenched evaluation (Evans & Mackay 2005). This report details the results of the excavation and includes an assessment of the archaeological evidence in relation to the regional research framework, (Brown & Glazebrook 2000).

2.1 Location, Topography and Geology

The site consisted of two Areas of archaeological excavation (Area 1 and Area 2 – Figure 1).

Area 1 was located to the southwest of Addenbrookes Hospital, Robinson Way, Cambridge, CB2 0SL, and centred on TL 4616/5473. It is bordered by the new road, Dame Mary Archer Way, and open farmland to the south; Sir Francis Crick Avenue and farmland to the west; and Addenbrookes Hospital and farmland to the north and east (Figure 1). Area 1 covers 1.08 ha, and sloped steadily downwards from its southern edge, where the height is 14.90m OD, to 13.40m OD in the northeast corner (Figure 3). The underlying geology consisted of chalky clay marl (The West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation of the Lower Chalk) overlain in places by thin patches of relict gravels which belong to the Third Cam Terrace (BGS 2000).

Area 2 was located approximately 250m to the northeast of Area 1 and bordered Robinsons Way to the north, a multi-storey car-park to the west; and Dame Mary Archer Way to the south and east (Figure 1). It covered 0.15 ha and sloped downwards from its eastern edge from a height of 14.73m OD to 14.17m OD along the western edge. The underlying geology was the same as Area 1.

2.2 Archaeological Background

The southern fringe of Cambridge and the surrounding area is a rich archaeological landscape which has been subject to extensive archaeological investigations by the CAU and other organisations in recent years; although excavations were first carried out within the Addenbrookes Hospital complex in 1967 (Cra'ster 1969). Furthermore, the development area was archaeologically evaluated as part of a wider evaluation in 2005, (Evans & Mackay 2005). A summary of the relevant archaeological investigations, together with how they relate to the development area, is detailed below.

2.2.1 Earlier Prehistoric

To date, there has been limited evidence for pre-Bronze Age activity within the Addenbrookes landscape; and this largely consists of residual worked flint and pottery recovered from later features. Occasional isolated Neolithic features have, however, been identified; including a small pit and utilised treethrow identified during

excavations approximately 300m to the north (Collins 2009), which indicates a 'presence' within this landscape. Within the wider area two Neolithic round-barrows and associated burials were identified during excavations at Trumpington Meadows (Pattern 2012) and Neolithic pits were recorded at Trumpington Park and Ride (Hinman 2004), Glebe Farm (Collins 2011) and Clay Farm (Phillips & Mortimer); all of which are located between 500m and 1.60 km to the southwest of the development area. The distance from these sites indicates there is a low potential for earlier prehistoric activity across the PDA.

2.2.2 Bronze Age

Evidence for Early Bronze Age activity within the surrounding landscape is also scarce and again is largely restricted to stray and residual artefacts' being recovered from later features and deposits. From the Middle Bronze Age however the Addenbrookes landscape began to be transformed, with archaeological investigations at Clay Farm (Evans & Mackay 2005; Phillips & Mortimer 2011) and across the '*2020* lands' (Armour & Collins 2008; Evans, Mackay & Webley 2008; Collins 2009) revealing evidence for an extensive field system and numerous settlement enclosures, which have yielded significant artefact assemblages. This activity continued into the Late Bronze Age, with a roundhouse and several pits identified during the Boulevard excavations (Newman, Collins, Appleby & Dickens 2010), which were within 50m of the northwest corner of the PDA, indicating a high potential for Middle/Late Bronze Age activity within the development area.

2.2.3 Early-Middle Iron Age

Only limited Early and Middle Iron Age activity is recorded from within the immediate Addenbrookes area, however substantial settlement relating to this period has been identified to the west at Clay Farm (Phillips & Mortimer 2011) and slightly further afield at Trumpington Meadows (Patten 2012) where numerous structures and over 700 storage pits were identified. This indicates there is a low to moderate potential for similarly dated archaeological activity within the PDA.

2.2.4 Late Iron Age-Romano-British

In contrast to the Early and Middle Iron Age periods, the Addenbrookes environs were extensively settled during the Late Iron Age, Conquest, and Early Romano-British periods, (Evans, Mackay & Webley 2008; Phillips & Mortimer 2011). In regards to the PDA, the '*2020* Lands' archaeological evaluation (Evans & Mackay 2005) indicated the presence of settlement enclosures and field system elements within the area; and the adjacent Boulevard excavation (Newman, Collins, Appleby & Dickins 2010) identified an artefact rich, settlement enclosure with numerous internal features and connecting ditches, several of which are projected to cross into the northwest corner of the PDA. A further excavation carried out by Oxford Archaeology adjacent to the southwest corner of the area (Phillips, 2013) also identified numerous ditches dating to this period together with an Early Romano-British pottery kiln, suggesting a high potential for both settlement and industrial activity within the PDA.

To the northeast of the PDA an excavation carried out by the CAU (Tabor 2013) identified elements of Late Iron Age through to Early Roman field system, which clearly extended towards the northeast corner of the area, although the paucity of recovered artefacts suggests this area was located some distance from any settlement foci.

2.2.5 Early Medieval

Early to Middle Saxon settlement activity has been recorded during archaeological excavations to the north of the PDA. This included two rectangular posthole buildings together with five wells and associated features identified at the Hutchinson site (Evans, Mackay & Webley 2008); and an SFB with accompanying wells and pit cluster recorded during excavations in advance of the construction of the Laboratory for Molecular Biology, (Collins 2009; Timberlake 2007). However, limited evidence for the continuation of early medieval activity into the immediate area around the PDA has been identified; suggesting there is a low potential for Saxo-Norman archaeology within the limits of the development area.

2.2.6 High Medieval – Present

The Addenbrookes environs in more recent times have largely been given over to agriculture, with a changing pattern of field systems overlaying the area, which are likely to be well represented within the PDA. However, no known settlement related activity has been identified or recorded within the immediate area around the area.

2.3 Methodology

Topsoil and underlying deposits were removed under the supervision of the archaeological supervisor by a tracked 21-ton 360^{o} machine using a toothless ditching bucket. Soil removed during the machining process and all exposed features were scanned by an experienced metal detectorist, and both Areas were digitally planned using GPS. Recording of archaeological Features and Deposits followed a CAU designed system (Dickens 2008) developed for extensive rural projects which assigns feature numbers, **F.**, to stratigraphic events such as ditches, pits and postholes. Intervention numbers [950+] were assigned to each 'event' (slot, half-section etc.) carried out by an archaeologist; and all deposits within the cut of an Intervention were assigned a context number [950.1+]. All sections were drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20 scale; bulk environmental samples were taken where appropriate; and a digital photographic archive was assembled. Excavation of all features was carried out using hand-tools.

Due to the impact of flooding brought on by severe wet weather (Figure 5), several additional systems were put in place to facilitate the excavation. This included:

a) The construction of a sand-bag wall in order to contain the flood water within the northeast corner of Area 1; where there was limited archaeological activity.

b) The placement of several pumps in order to drain the flood water onto the lower ground adjacent to the site.

c) The excavation by machine of two trenches in the northeast corner of Area 1 to act as sumps for the rest of the site.

All work was carried out in strict accordance with statutory Health and Safety legislation and with the recommendations of FAME (Allen & Holt 2010) and in accordance with a site specific risk assessment and the CAU Health and Safety Policy. Furthermore, the site was subject to a Health and Safety Inspection from Cambridge Universities Health and Safety Division (W. J. Hudson). The CAU assigned Site Code is ATT:AEC 13 and the event number is ECB 3904.

2.4 Archive

A total of 487 Interventions from 242 Features were excavated and recorded, and artefacts including pottery, animal bone, worked flint, worked stone, worked clay, burnt clay, burnt stone and metal objects were recovered and catalogued. All documentary records and accompanying artefacts have been assembled into a catalogued archive in line with Appendix 6 of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and are currently being stored at the CAU offices.

3. Results

3.1 Geotechnical Test-Pit Watching Brief

A series of four geotechnical test pits were excavated within Area 1, on behalf of Utilyx Asset Management Ltd. during the machining phase. Excavation of the test-pits was monitored by a CAU operative in order to ensure any archaeological remains were identified and recorded. The test-pits measured 2.0m (long) by 0.75m (wide) and were dug to a maximum depth of 3.80m. No archaeological deposits or remains were present within any of the test-pits.

3.2 Area 1

Area 1 yielded an extensive pattern of archaeological features dating from the earlier prehistoric through to the post-medieval period. The primary phase of activity however dated from Late Iron Age through to Early Romano-British, with three different ditch and enclosure systems identified. Because of the dense and intercutting nature of the ditch systems, particularly within the western half of the PDA, and the lack of variety within the recovered dating evidence, a number of features have been assigned to a particular phase based on their alignment, form and how they relate to other features. For ease of description the different phases of activity are described, in-sequence, separately below, and Appendix 7.10 details individual Features and Interventions.

Prior to the commencement of hand-excavation, all the identified features were subject to a thorough metal detecting survey. A moderate number of metal artefacts were recovered (Appendix 7.5 and Figure 12) including six copper alloy broaches, several lead fragments and iron objects, and three Romano-British coins. Also recovered was a well preserved, decorated copper alloy raised boss (see Figure 12)

from a patera (ritual vessel), probably dating to the Romano-British period; and a copper alloy needle and probable medieval thimble.

3.2.1 Earlier Prehistoric

Three ditches, **F.656**, **F.683** and **F.692** were attributed to the earlier prehistoric period (See Figures 3 and 7), although a more specific date could not be assigned at this point due to the paucity of datable material recovered them. Ditch **F.656** (Figure 14 shows a section of this ditch) extended across the PDA on a northeast-southwest alignment with ditch **F.692**, orientated northwest-southeast connecting to it in the southwest corner of the area. Ditch **F.683**, is parallel to **F.692** at a distance averaging 12.5m, although this feature is only present within the northwest corner of the PDA. All three features are cut by the three phases of Late Iron Age and Early Romano-British activity and are infilled with similar pale grey sandy clay silt. Multiple slots were excavated in these features but only a small quantity of animal bone, burnt clay and worked flint was recovered from them. Similarly, two bulk environmental samples were processed from **F.656** and one from **F.692** (see Appendix 7.4), but these proved to be quite sterile, apart from small quantities of charcoal and a moderate to high quantity of snails.

These ditches probably form part of the extensive Middle/Late Bronze Age field system known to extend across much of the Addenbrookes landscape.

3.2.2 Late Iron Age

The Late Iron Age saw the establishment of the first enclosure system within the PDA, together with elements of a probable field system and an area of gravel quarrying (see Figures 3 and 8).

The eastern arm of the enclosure was formed by ditches **F.739** and **F.796**; the southern arm by **F.694**; the western arm by **F.694** and **F.708** and the northern arm by **F.789**. These ditches formed a square approximately 30m across with an entranceway in all four sides, (see Figure 8). The eastern entrance appeared to be the most formal one, with the ditches, and ditch termini which formed it, being substantially larger than the other three. Furthermore, two large pits/postholes (**F.798** and **F.808**) were cutting the ends the two termini, suggesting the entranceway may have been enhanced with marker posts of some form. The northern entranceway was heavily truncated by a later ditch and so its size is undetermined, however; the southern entrance was relatively wide and less formalised than the eastern one. The western entrance was unusual in its narrowness, measuring less than 2m wide, with a large posthole (**F.709**) directly in its centre; perhaps suggesting this access point was restricted for people, as it is deemed to narrow for most livestock. The enclosure ditches contained a modest assemblage of pottery and animal bone (See Appendices 7.1 and 7.2, and Figure 13), although most of a single vessel and a possible strainer (pottery handle with perforated holes) were recovered from the eastern arm of the enclosure (**F.796**). A bulk environment sample taken from **F.708** was also quite sterile, with only a small quantity of charcoal and a moderate to high quantity of snails present. Three small undated pits/postholes were located within the northern half of the enclosure (**F.763**, **F.764** and **F.765**), however no other internal features could be attributed to it. The modest quantity of artefacts, the lack of internal features and the high number of

entranceways indicate the enclosures primary purpose may have been to control the movement of livestock, rather than as an area of settlement.

The remaining features definitively dated to the Late Iron Age were located to the northwest of the enclosure and consisted of three ditches (**F.653**, **F.815** and **F.867**), three gullies (**F.715**, **F.759** and **F.785**) and an area of small-scale gravel extraction pits (**F.695**). The three ditches likely formed part of a field system; however the purpose of the three gullies is not clear. Gully **F.759**, which is positioned across the southern terminus of ditch **F.815**, appeared contemporary with that ditch, despite its differing alignment. It also contained a large quantity of horse bone, some which was partially articulated (see Appendix 7.2).

3.2.3 Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British

The Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British period saw the establishment of a new enclosure system which subsumed the earlier one, and saw the creation of a broad outfield system, (see Figures 3 and 9).

The enclosure was formed by ditches **F.718**, **F.725**, **F.737** and **F.876** (located within the northwest corner of the PDA) and was relatively square in shape with an internal diameter of 13.0m. The enclosure ditches averaged 1.0m wide and 0.40m deep (see Figure 14) and were recut/re-established at least once. They also contained a moderate quantity of artefacts primarily consisting of animal bone and pottery, (see Appendices 7.1 and 7.2). Numerous internal features including individual, and clusters of small, shallow pits, and a probable beam-slot structure comprised of features **F.853** and **F.855**, (see Figure 4) were present; indicating primarily a domestic function for the enclosure. The internal features were characterised by dark grey, almost black sandy clay silt fills which contained moderate quantities of artefacts, although bulk environmental samples taken from them were quite sterile except for the presence of charcoal and snails. Given their size and form, and the quantity/type of artefacts recovered from them, it is likely the primary function for majority of the pits was the disposal of domestic rubbish. The probable beam-slot structure was rectangular in shape and had a length of 3.0m and width of 2.0m, which is small for a dwelling and could potentially have served another purpose, for instance as a workshop or small animal pen.

To the south of the enclosure was ditch **F.675** which contained a very significant (given its size) quantity of pottery (155 sherds; see Appendix 7.1). The position of this ditch and the quantity of artefacts recovered from it indicate further settlement activity is likely to be located beyond the western edge of the PDA.

Located to the east of the settlement enclosure were two further enclosed areas which likely represent part of an in-field system. The first (adjacent to the east of the settlement enclosure) was primarily formed by ditches **F.663**, **F.684** (which also formed part of the outfield system), **F.733** and the eastern arm of the settlement enclosure ditch. This enclosed area contained few internal features, although pit **F.652** located adjacent to ditch **F.663** did contain a significant assemblage of artefacts including quern stone (Appendix 7.6), pottery, animal bone, several nails and a number of iron rings potentially used as *terret* rings (Appendix 7.5). The ditches were substantial features, averaging upto 2.0m wide and 1.0m deep (see Figure 15) and

generally contained moderate to high quantities of artefacts, suggesting they were used for the disposal of domestic rubbish. As with other bulk environment samples taken however, only limited results were obtained. The second enclosed area was formed by the continuation of ditches **F.663** and **F.684** as well as ditches **F.733** and **F.738**. As before, these ditches were substantial features containing moderate to high concentrations of artefacts indicating the further dumping of domestic rubbish. No internal features could be associated with this enclosure suggesting its primary function may have been for livestock

Ditch **F.663** continued across the PDA and is known to extend beyond the edge of the area, (Phillips 2013). It becomes steadily less substantial towards the east and was recut/re-established on at least two occasions (see Figure 16). Two ditches (**F.661** and **F.858**) were cut to the north of this feature and one to the south (**F.681**), and taken together likely formed elements of an outfield system. In keeping with this type of outfield system, only limited quantities of artefacts were recovered from them, furthermore; bulk environmental samples taken from them were also quite sterile beyond a small quantity of charcoal and the ubiquitous snails.

3.2.4 Early Romano-British

The Early Romano-British period saw the apparent abandonment of the earlier enclosures and field-system and the emphasis placed on a new enclosure towards the southern boundary of the PDA; and the establishment of a new field system laid out on the same alignment as the previous one, (see Figures 3 and 10).

The enclosure was initially a rectangular U shaped feature formed by ditch **F.678**, with a western arm (**F.693**) added at a later date; and enclosing an area measuring 16.0m in length and 9.0m in width (the front cover shows a representative photograph of this feature). Both of these ditches were relatively insubstantial, averaging 1.10m wide and 0.35m deep and were infilled with homogenous dark grey sandy clay silt. A moderate to high quantity of pottery and animal bone were recovered from the numerous slots in both ditches, although a significant amount was primarily recovered from within the northern arm of ditch **F.678**, (see Figure 13). The recovered pottery was primarily of local manufacture and representative of a modest farmstead/settlement, with only a small quantity of imported Samian ware within the assemblage (see Appendix 7.1), whilst the animal bone assemblage was typical for this time, being primarily cattle, with some horse and other domestic species (see Appendix 7.2). Two moderate sized postholes were present within the enclosure (**F.728** and **F.729**) but no other internal features were present. However, given the assemblage of artefacts recovered, and the shape/form of this enclosure it is likely to have had a domestic function.

To the north of, and aligned with the enclosure were several ditches which formed part of a probable field system (see Figures 3 and 10). Ditches **F.742** and **F.743** were substantial features averaging 2.0m wide and 0.80m deep which replaced an earlier ditch (**F.738**). Ditch **F.743** crossed the whole site on a northeast-southwest alignment, whilst **F.738** cornered approximately midway across the site and continued on a northwest-southeast alignment. Both of these features contained moderate quantities of artefacts including animal bone and pottery, although noticeably higher concentrations were present within the southern half of the site (see Figure 13),

suggesting these sections of ditch were used for the disposing of domestic rubbish. **F.664** was a moderate sized ditch which crossed the site and formed the northwest-southeast axis for the field system. It appeared contemporary with ditch **F.743**.

Another substantial feature contemporary with this period was watering hole/well **F.791**. This feature was positioned directly on the junction of two earlier linears, including probable Bronze Age ditch **F.656** and Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditch **F.663** indicating **F.791**was deliberately placed here. The well was circular in shape, 5.0m in diameter and 2.0m deep with vertical sides and a flattish base (see Figure 17). Relatively few artefacts were recovered from it and, despite the 'wet' nature of the lower deposits, only limited environmental evidence was present within the bulk samples (see Appendix 6.4). Given its position away from any obvious settlement activity, it is likely its primary function was to supply water to livestock.

The remaining feature dated to this period was layer **F.744** which was present within the western half of the PDA and overlay, and partially infilled, several features including ditch **F.733**, in which it was most visible. This was a relatively artefact rich deposit whose presence indicated ditch **F.733** at least, had silted up and fallen out of use by the time it formed.

3.2.5 Late Medieval/Early Post-medieval

Several ditches dating to the late medieval/early post medieval period were recorded within the PDA (see Figures 3 and 11). These included ditch **F.724** which crossed part of the site from the northwest, before cornering and extending beyond the edge of the excavation area to the northeast. Several smaller ditches were clearly associated with this feature including ditches **F.793**, **F.804**, **F.814** and **F.849**, and likely defined small agricultural fields/areas. These five ditches clearly cut the Late Iron Age/Romano-British features, and were readily defined due to their characteristic mid brown sandy silt fills which were in sharp contrast to the darker grey clay silts which predominantly infilled the earlier features. A small quantity of tobacco pipe and glazed 15th-16th century pottery was recovered primarily from **F.724**.

Ditch **F.659** also dated from this period and extended from the southern edge of the site on a northeast-southwest orientation, to the northeast corner. This feature was initially thought to be a companion to prehistoric ditch **F.656** as they follow a parallel line and look to form a trackway. However, **F.659** clearly cut several Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British ditches, whereas **F.656** was clearly cut by those same features. Furthermore it was infilled with the characteristic mid brown sandy silt seen in the other features from this period. Ditch **F.659** was also recorded in the car-park excavation to the northwest (Tabor 2013) where it was seen to form part of an extensive field system.

3.2.6 Late Post-medieval

A total of five post-medieval agricultural boundary ditches were identified within the PDA (see Figures 3 and 11). Three of these, (including **F.657** and **F.680**) were orientated northeast-southwest, and were evenly spaced creating individual strips, or fields, approximately 50m wide. The remaining two ditches (including **F.682**) were orientated northwest-southeast, but were only partially visible within the area. These

features shared similar profiles and dimensions and were infilled with the same dark grey/brown sandy clay silt with few inclusions. Minimal artefacts were recovered from them, but included glazed post-medieval pottery, tobacco pipe and field drain fragments.

3.2.7 Modern

Aside from field drains and an area of modern truncation along the southern boundary of the site, the single most prominent modern feature within the PDA was a former gas pipe-line which extended across the development area on a northwest-southeast alignment. The pipe-line truncated numerous archaeological features, although, its impact on the overall interpretation of the site was considered minimal.

3.2.7 Undated

The two primary features that were considered undated were features **F.713** and **F.722**. **F.713** was a short curved linear feature located to the north of Early Romano-British enclosure **F.678**. It was approximately 2.0m in length and contained a small number of human bones (see Appendix 7.3) including splinters from a long bone and the upper and lower jaw. Due to the jumbled position of the remains, this feature is unlikely to be a truncated grave, but probably represents the deposition of a number of fragments. No dating evidence was present, but given its form, the feature is likely to be prehistoric.

Pit **F.722** was a small cremation in an isolated position located northeast of Early Romano-British enclosure **F.678**. It contained a quantity of well calcined human bone (see Appendix 7.3), probably from a teenager/adult. No dating evidence was present within this feature and, given its isolated position, could not easily be ascribed to any particular phase of activity.

3.3 Area 2

Area 2 was a small rectangular area, measuring 97m long and 15m wide (0.15 ha) located approximately 250m to the northeast of Area 1, (Figure 2 and 6). A single, small ditch (**F.662**) orientated northwest-southeast was identified and excavated within this area; however no dating evidence was recovered from it. The only other activity identified within this area was several field drains and a small area of modern truncation.

4. Discussion

As with other archaeological investigations within the Addenbrookes landscape to date, very limited evidence for early prehistoric (pre Early Bronze Age) activity was identified within the PDA; and this solely consisted of several residual worked flints, broadly dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

The presence of several probable later Bronze Age ditches within the PDA was not unexpected, although the paucity of artefacts recovered from them demonstates they are some distance from any settlement foci. However, their presence indicates how

widespread the field systems established during this period were. Indeed, it is likely, given their size and orientation that they link into previous (Newman, Collins, Appleby & Dickens 2008) and ongoing excavations to the northeast (Tabor *forthcoming*).

As demonstrated during previous investigations within this landscape (Evans, Mackay & Webley 2008), the Early and Middle Iron Age periods are poorly attested to, and this is a trend which continues within the PDA, with no features or artefacts which could be attributed to these periods identified. This indicates the establishment of settlement across this part of the Addenbrookes landscape during the later Iron Age occurred on unoccupied/unutilised land.

The primary phases of activity identified across the PDA clearly dated between the Late Iron Age and Early Romano-British periods, with this dense period of settlement spanning likely *c.*200 years (100 BC - 100 AD). The presence of three different field/enclosure systems and related settlement also suggests that significant reorganisation was an ongoing process within this part of the landscape during this time. Furthermore, the activity identified within the PDA is only a component of a much wider area of settlement, with several of the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British ditches extending into the Boulevard excavations to the northwest (Newman, Collins, Appleby and Webley 2010) and into the compound excavation to the southwest (Phillips 2013), forming a series, or pattern of, settlement enclosures with accompanying infield systems.

No obvious post-built structures dating to this period were present within the PDA, although a small beam-slotted structure was identified within the northwest corner, which is similar in form and date to structures identified during the Boulevard excavation. Despite the lack of obvious buildings, the quantity and type of artefacts recovered from the enclosure ditches is highly suggestive of domestic activity. For example the pottery and animal bone distribution plots (see Figure 13) indicate the dumping of domestic waste within the northern arm of the Early Romano-British enclosure located close to the southern boundary of the area. This suggests that any building related features (such as postholes) within the enclosure have probably been truncated away; indicating that evidence for structures may also have been lost through truncation within other parts of the PDA.

The relatively high number of brooches recovered, and the presence of a probable raised umbo from a patera (ritual vessel), which is one of only three recovered from the Addenbrookes landscape (Evans, Mackay, Webley 2008), indicates the settlement here was potentially of above average status. However, the pottery assemblage would appear to argue against this (see Appendix 6.1) as, despite the fragments from over 900 different vessels being identified, (see Appendix 7.2) the vast majority were utilitarian local wares, with only two sherds of imported Samian ware supporting an argument for an above average status.

It is curious to note that the densest archaeology, both within the PDA and further afield (Newman, Collins, Appleby & Dickens 2010), lay within some of the lowest lying ground within the immediate vicinity (see Figure 2). This is particularly surprising given the high water table/proneness to flooding observed within this area and it is unlikely to be a coincidence. It indicates this position was desirable, perhaps

because water was more readily available within this locale, as the nearest known water course is Hobsons Brook, which flows approximately 450m to the southwest of the PDA. However, other factors/reasons for the density of settlement activity seen here cannot be ruled out. The poor results achieved from the bulk environmental samples are also surprising, given the potential for good preservation within an area with a high water table (and the domestic nature of much of the activity present within the PDA). However, the results could also indicate the primary foci of settlement and activities such as crop processing lie outside the area defined by the PDA. In fact the presence of an Early Romano-British pottery kiln together with related features adjacent to the southwest corner of the PDA, (Phillips 2013) certainly highlights different activities were occurring across this area.

The absence of later Romano-British archaeology both within the PDA and within other nearby archaeological investigations indicates a significant reorganisation of the landscape must have occurred during this time, leading to this area becoming effectively marginalised right through until the late medieval/post-medieval period.

5. Conclusion

Overall, the excavations at the Energy Centre site uncovered significant archaeological remains which add a major new element to the growing picture of the importance of the Addenbrookes landscape, particularly during the Late Iron Age through to the Early Romano-British period.

6. Acknowledgements

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The excavation was carried out by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU): Project Manager: Alison Dickens, Project Supervisor: Matthew Collins, Site Survey: Jonathan Moller, Excavation Team: Rob Barrett, Rose Calis, Matt Jones, Tim Lewis, Jack Outram, Dan Sharman, and Chris Wakefield; with additional help from Selina Davenport, Shannon Hogan, Lizzy Middleton, Emma Rees and Alistair Wright.

7. Appendices

7.1 Pottery
(Albion Archaeology)

Methodology

For each context, pottery was recorded by fabric type and quantified by minimum vessel and sherd count, and weight. Pottery was spot dated by individual fabric and/or form type.

Quantification, provenance and date range

The assemblage comprises 968 vessels, represented by 2,482 sherds (31.3kg), spanning the mid-1st century BC to the late 1st century AD, possibly extending into the very early 2nd century. A small sherd of 17th-century glazed earthenware also occurred.

Eighty-five cut features, and surface deposits contained pottery; the majority derived from ditches, many of which contained multiple fills. Pits yielded 16% and negligible assemblages occurred within gulleys, post holes and spreads (Table **1**).

Deposit type	Sherd No.	% Sherd	Mean sherd Wt	Wt (g)	% Wt
Ditch	1,948	78.5	12.9g	25,300	80.8
Pit	424	17.2	11.7g	4,985	15.9
Gully	91	3.6	7.8g	716	2.4
Post hole	11	0.4	15.1g	166	0.5
Spread	8	0.3	17.6g	141	0.4
Total	**2,482**	**100**	**-**	**31,308**	**100**

Table 1: Pottery Quantification by feature type

Forty-nine features (58% of contexts producing pottery) contained less than 100g, and seven features (8%) yielded in excess of 1kg, the largest deposit weighing 4.8kg. Single sherds were collected from 18 features (21% of contexts yielding pottery). The pottery is generally abraded and fragmented, with a mean sherd weight of 13g. Several vessels are represented by more than one sherd, although there are no obvious complete profiles. Twenty-seven cross-contexts were recorded, mainly between different fills of individual features, suggesting that the pottery was discarded relatively soon after breakage, rather than accumulating in surface middens.

Tables 3 and 4 (Appendix 1) quantify the pottery (by sherd count and ware) within the major elements of the contextual hierarchy: ditches and pits. Ditches (Table 3) are the main focus of deposition; six features yielded assemblages weighing in excess of 1kg, the largest deposits deriving from [678] and [663], which respectively contained 4.8kg and 3.4kg. The largest pit assemblage by both sherd count and weight derived from [652] (Table 4), which contained 129 sherds weighing 1.8kg. All other pit assemblages total less than 1kg.

Pottery type series

Fabric types are defined on the basis of inclusion type and character, following Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group guidelines (PCRG 2010). Ware codes are alpha-numeric, with the principal inclusion used as the fabric identifier (Table **2**). The assemblage is utilitarian and suggests low to modest status. Most Iron Age and Roman wares are judged to be of local manufacture and distribution. The small quantity of sourced non-local Roman wares derives from the south Midlands and south Gaul.

Ware code	Common name	Sherd No.	Wt (g)
Grog			
GR1	LIA Grog-tempered wares	123	2,233
GR2	LIA Grog and sand	201	4,751
GR3	LIA Grog and calcareous	18	222
GR4	LIA Grog and mica	2	33
Sand			
Q1	LIA Sandy wares	976	11,119
Q2	Reduced sandy coarse wares	290	2,573
Q3	Oxidised sandy coarse wares	136	1,656
GW1	Coarse grey wares	350	4,566
GW2	Fine grey wares	280	2,943
GW3	Fine micaceous grey ware	61	538
Shell			
SH1	LIA Shelly wares	38	593
SH2	South Midlands shelly ware	2	33
Imports			
SGS	South Gaulish samian	2	19

Table 2: Pottery Type Series

Range and variety

Late Iron Age
(54% total assemblage by sherd count)

Pottery of late Iron Age date occurs in a restricted range of fabrics. Characteristic of late Iron Age sites in south Cambridgeshire (Thompson 1982, 17), sandy wares are dominant, comprising 72% of the assemblage (by sherd count), with grog-tempered fabrics totalling 25% and shelly wares the remainder. While most late Iron Age vessels are wheel-thrown or wheel-finished, a small proportion is hand-made. The latter are mainly grog-tempered, and generally represent sizeable vessels such as storage jars and some cooking pots, many displaying sooty residues. Jars and necked bowls with simple everted or beaded rims dominate the assemblage. Rim diameters range from 110–280mm and from 300–400mm for storage jars. Single or multiple cordons are typical, as is combed decoration, the latter either vertical or forming more elaborate curving patterns (cf. Farrer, Hull and Pullinger 2000, plate XLII, 128; plate LIII, 212), which are executed with variable degrees of finesse.

Also represented within the assemblage are a small number of butt and/or barrel beakers with combed or rouletted decoration, platters, a possible strainer (with pre-firing perforations in the base) and a sizeable shelly ‘bucket-type’ vessel. The latter has a grooved rim and suspension loop, similar to examples from Piddington, Northants. (Friendship-Taylor, 1999, fig. 72: 7.1) and Baldock, Herts. (Stead and

Rigby 1986, fig. 112: 107). Modifications, in the form of drilled post-firing holes occur on four vessels; they may represent repairs.

Transitional/Early Roman
(46% total assemblage)

Pottery assigned a transitional/early Roman date predominantly comprises reduced and oxidised sand-tempered coarse ware vessels; and grey wares, thought to be of local origin. The majority are wheel-thrown. Vessels in the coarser fabric types have thick walls and are more crudely fashioned than those in finer fabrics, which are more carefully finished, occasionally with burnished surfaces. Two sherds of shelly ware from Northamptonshire/Bedfordshire, and two imported mid-late 1st-century south Gaulish samian sherds (a form 15/17 platter, and a rouletted bowl of uncertain form) complete the assemblage.

The pottery displays continuity in vessel form and style, with cordoned and combed jars dominating the assemblage. Rilled examples also occur, suggesting a slightly later date. Rim diameters range from 90–300mm and 360–440mm for storage jars. In common with pottery from the Hutchison Site, Addenbrooke's (Webley and Anderson 2008, 69), the presence of a greater range of jar rim profiles suggests a degree of Romanisation, although there is no obvious variance in style from the later Iron Age material. Specialised forms are poorly represented, and comprise shallow platters representing possible terra nigra copies, and single examples of a flagon and a lid. Evidence for modification or repair is restricted to a grey ware base angle, with a drilled post-firing hole.

Assessment of potential

A chronological framework has been established for the site spanning the mid-1st century BC to the late 1st century AD, possibly extending into the very early 2nd century. The assemblage is utilitarian and suggests low to modest status, with most of the pottery being of local manufacture. As such, the pottery has moderate potential to contribute to an understanding of the nature, function and character of the site, enabling the latter to be placed within its local and regional context. A number of late Iron Age and early Roman settlements are known in the immediate vicinity (Webley and Anderson 2008, 73), and the pottery assemblage from this site appears to fit well into this group. Ditches are the main focus of deposition, and to a lesser degree, pits. Study of the assemblages from these deposits may help to elucidate the nature of settlement activity undertaken. Any spatial variation noted may indicate chronological, functional, or depositional differences between various groups. It should be noted, however, that the relatively small size and fragmentary nature of the assemblages from these deposits may limit their value in this respect.

	Late Iron Age						Transitional/Early Roman							
Feature	**GR1**	**GR2**	**GR3**	**GR4**	**SH1**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**GW1**	**GW2**	**GW3**	**SGS**	**SH2**	**Total**
653	3	2				21			2					**28**
659							1	2	1					**4**
661								1	7					**8**
663	31	40	1			84	3	14	23	14	1			**211**
664	1	1				1	9		4	13	6			**35**
666		4				1								**5**
675	11	42				96	3		3					**155**
677						2	1	5	7	2	7			**24**
678	1					15	158	61	90	114	5	1	2	**447**
681	2	1				32		1	25	2	4			**67**
684	3	3				45	4	1	1	5	2			**64**
685						2		7						**9**
690								1	4					**5**
693							1							**1**
694	2	1				3	2	2	2	6	2			**20**
696							1	1						**2**
708							1	1	8		1			**11**
712									1					**1**
718	5	5				167	22	8	56	11	9			**283**
725	3					9	12	1	10	2		1		**38**
733	5	8				33		2	2	4				**54**
737	1			1		12	1		11					**26**
738	2			1		88	2							**93**
739		1	2			7								**10**
742	7	7				7	3	2	4	1				**31**
743	1					29	17	6	1					**54**
755						1								**1**
796	9	12			35	41	1	5						**103**
815	1	3				37			5	2				**48**
833		1												**1**
849						2								**2**
856	2					2								**4**
858		1				22			7	16				**46**
860	1													**1**
861	3	2			1	2			3					**11**
870		3				9			3					**15**
876	6	3				14			2	2				**27**
881						1			1					**2**
Total	**100**	**140**	**3**	**2**	**36**	**785**	**242**	**121**	**283**	**194**	**37**	**2**	**2**	**1,947**

Table 3: Pottery from ditches – quantification by sherd count

	Late Iron Age					Transitional/Early Roman					
Feature	**GR1**	**GR2**	**GR3**	**SH1**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**GW1**	**GW2**	**GW3**	**Total**
650							1	9			**10**
652	3	1			10	30		23	43	19	**129**
688	4										**4**
695	2										**2**
701	3				4	1	1	2	3		**14**
702						1	1				**2**
703		1			6	2		1			**10**
726								1			**1**
729					1						**1**
731					2						**2**
734		1			8	7	5	2	2		**25**
749	3				2						**5**
750					1						**1**
751					1	1				4	**6**
757						1		4			**5**
761					2						**2**
768					1						**1**
777						2			1		**3**
778					31	3		4	15		**53**
791	5	2		2	13			1	1		**24**
816								2			**2**
817					1		4				**5**
818		1			1						**2**
823					2						**2**
828					1						**1**
830					6						**6**
839								1			**1**
850					5			1			**6**
854					5		1	1	9		**16**
865		1									**1**
866					1					1	**2**
871					7				7		**14**
878	2	40	15		8						**65**
Total	**22**	**47**	**15**	**2**	**119**	**48**	**13**	**52**	**81**	**24**	**423**

Table 4: Pottery from pits – quantification by sherd count

7.2 Faunal Remains

(Daniel Sharman)

This phase of excavation carried out at Addenbrookes recovered a total of 1195 faunal specimens, the majority from feature based contexts; of that number 351 fragments were able to be identified to species, equating to 29% of the assemblage. The largest quantity of material (82 fragments) came from context 1367.01 in ditch **F.663**. Across this site; ditches are the most common depositional areas for faunal material.

Methodology

The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmidt (1972), Hillson (1999) and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. Unidentifiable fragments were assigned to general size categories where possible. This information is presented in order to provide a complete fragment count. Butchery, pathology and gnawing were noted where possible. Ageing of the assemblage employed both mandibular tooth-wear and fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses. The ageing data of Silver (1969) was used to assess epiphyseal fusion of the post-cranial elements. The analyses of tooth eruption and mandibular tooth-wear stages were recorded following Payne (1973) for *ovicapra*, and Grant (1982) for cattle and pigs.

Preservation

The assemblage as a whole is very fragmentary in nature, and in terms of preservation is varied across the site (see Table 5), but tending to range between poor and moderate, with half of the contexts on site yielding faunal remains being quite poor. However, (Table 6) the majority of fragments were deemed to be in moderate condition. The majority of the assemblage was highly fragmented with very few complete bones and of those that were complete, most were part of associated bone groups. These factors meant that the number of specimens reliably identified was relatively low. Therefore where possible elements unable to be identified to species were grouped into size categories (see Table 7), resulting in 696 fragments (42%) that were unidentifiable to any species.

Preservation	Number of contexts	% of contexts	Fragment count
Good	1	1	1
Quite Good	2	1	11
Moderate	45	31	593
Quite Poor	50	35	402
Poor	46	32	188
Total	144	100	1195

Table 5: Preservation counts

Species Representation

When examining the assemblage based on feature type (see Table 6) the majority of the faunal remains (78%) came from ditches. Pit and gully features shared relatively low percentage of fragments of 11% and 10% respectively. The ditches show a fairly even representation of species (see Table 7), whilst cattle and horse are the two highest occurring species in gully type features. Pits are dominated by large mammal with cattle and horse representing 50% of the total recovered fragments.

Feature type	Fragment count	%
Ditch	932	78
Gully	114	10
Pit	137	11
Posthole	3	0.3
spread	9	0.7
Total	1195	100

Table 6: Feature counts

Taxon	Ditch NISP	Gully NISP	Pit NISP
Cattle	142	15	17
Dog	1	0	0
Horse	54	9	17
Pig	2	0	1
Sheep/Goat	82	5	6
Cattle - sized	81	7	21
Sheep - sized	32	2	5
Total	394	38	67

Table 7: Species by feature

The site as a whole included only the 5 main domestic species; cattle, dog, horse, pig and sheep/goat (see Table 8). However this does not mean wild species were not exploited as an addition to diet and secondary products and it is plausible that due to the poor preservation of some areas of site, specimens may not have survived. Looking at the NISP counts cattle is the most common species represented at Addenbrookes comprising of just fewer than 50% of the assemblage, the next most common species is sheep/goat followed closely by horse. Pig and dog are present but in very few numbers; the only bit of dog that was recovered (a fragmented mandible) was from a ditch. When taking NISP into consideration it can be said that the population at Addenbrookes has a large reliance on the larger mammals such as cattle and horse. Sheep/goat appears to be of secondary concern with very little importance given over to pigs. MNI also reflects this high proportion of larger mammals with horse just behind the number of cattle; however sheep show the highest MNI count for the site, this is likely to be due to cattle producing greater resources compared to sheep resulting in the need for larger flock numbers. This dominance of Cattle over Sheep/Goat could be attributed to a spread of Romanisation bringing the importance of beef with the army (King 1999).

Taxon	NISP count	NISP%	MNI
Cattle	174	49.5	7
Dog	1	0.4	1
Horse	80	22.7	5
Pig	3	1	1
Sheep/Goat	93	26.4	8
Species sub total	351	100	-
cattle sized	109	-	-
Sheep/Goat sized	39	-	-
Totals	499	-	-

Table 8: Species representation

Aging Data: Fusion and Mandible Wear Stages

Whole mandibles were in few in number at Addenbrookes resulting in a lack of age data for mandibles in the assemblage. Only two cow mandibles were able to be fully aged using Grant's wear stages (1982), resulting in them being attributed to an adult and an old adult. Although the assemblage included more than two mandibles that could be scored, it was not possible to assign a MWS due to missing wear scores because of the loss of the teeth. It was felt that due to the lack of mandibles an estimation using Grant's method would be futile in creating a better picture of mortality. No sheep mandibles were able to give a complete score and no pig mandibles were recovered.

In comparison to the MWS epiphyseal fusion proved to be of more use. 45 bones were recorded for fusion enabling age estimation (see Table 8). From the analysis of cattle bones it can be seen that the majority are adults and would be of prime meat age. In contrast, the sheep bones, indicates there was a steady death rate before a larger culling around the meat age at 2-3 years. Due to the lack of specimens recorded for pig it can only be said that the assemblage included one individual at meat age. Applying simple mortality profiles (Payne 1973) it can be suggested that for cattle the population at Addenbrookes employed a husbandry regime focussed on meat production due to the heavy preference of prime meat bearing individuals. When applying a profile to the sheep flock it could be suggested that it is a flock of mixed strategies due to the steady culling, it could be a flock raised for wool production with a small cull of prime stock if they had need. The large presence of horse would suggest a good stock of horses. These would have been used for both transport and traction, with the possibility of those that were culled were used for secondary products such as hides which could go some way in explaining the high death rates for the young adult horses (see Table 9).

	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse
0-6 MTHS	0	0	0	0
6-12 MTHS	0	1	0	0
12-18 MTHS	3	1	0	7
18-24 MTHS	0	0	1	7
2-3 YRS	11	4	0	1
3-4 YRS	6	1	0	2
4-5 YRS	0	0	0	0
5+ YRS	0	0	0	0

Table 9: Age counts gained from fusion data

Butchery

From the assemblage only 20 specimens showed evidence of butchery; this consisted primarily of chop marks, although two nick marks were made by a blade. This relatively small number could be attributed to the poor surface preservation of the assemblage, which would result in the loss of finer blade marks. Looking more into the intensions of this butchery the majority indicate meat removal and marrow extraction, which are both tertiary practices (Rixen 1989); this can be associated with a small group or even personal use; such as a family grouping. There was one example of secondary butchery present on a cattle pelvis which demonstrated evidence for the disarticulation of the rear limb from the carcass. When looking at the body part distribution on site (see Table 10), it can be seen that there is no discrimination for the discarding of material, which demonstrates the preference for disposing of the faunal material into ditches. Of particular note is the disposal of two horse associated bone groups, one found in gully **F.759** and the other pit **F.791**. Both groups represent the lower rear left legs from the tibia to at least ph1, with one including ph2 as well. Neither show any sign of butchery at either end, and appear to have been discarded with other forms of material indicating they had no special significance placed on them.

Cow	Ditch	Gully	Pit
cranial	44	12	5
fore limb	40	1	9
hind limb	26	2	2
total	110	15	16

Horse	Ditch	Gully	Pit
cranial	14	0	2
fore limb	10	0	2
hind limb	10	7	8
total	34	7	12

Pig	Ditch	Gully	Pit
cranial	0	0	1
fore limb	1	0	0
hind limb	1	0	0
total	2	0	1

Sheep/Goat	Ditch	Gully	Pit
cranial	16	2	1
fore limb	17	1	0
hind limb	38	2	5
total	71	5	6

Table 10: Body part distribution by feature and species

Conclusion

In conclusion, despite the low percentage of identifiable material from the assemblage a great deal has been interpreted from it. With regards to preservation, Addenbrookes offered mixed results, with the majority of the recovered specimens being in a quite poor to moderate state of preservation; with a high percentage of bones that had suffered from weathering and erosion. Of the features excavated, ditches seem to be the prime choice for disposing of bone waste, followed by pits. When considering the exploitation of species at Addenbrookes it can be seen that domestic species were the main sources, with no wild species being present; although due to the poor preservation any opportunistic kills may not have survived to enter the archaeological record. Of the domestic species present, a reliance on cattle can be seen indicating a husbandry practice that is geared towards meat production. Although sheep appear in greater numbers when looking at MNI counts they are still likely to be of secondary importance, with a mixed regime applied to produce wool and supplement meat when needed. Horse seems to have played a significant role for the population as they were kept in relatively high number. Butchery seems to have been on a small scale with it focusing on meat removal and splitting for bone marrow extraction. Further excavations within the landscape would help build a larger assemblage allowing for more data to be used to look into age profiling. This would to help construct a more detailed mortality profile to indicate husbandry practices and how they match up to others in the region, placing Addenbrookes in its wider context.

7.3 Human Remains

(Natasha Dodwell)

Human bone was recovered from two features, close to the Early Roman enclosure. Loose teeth from both the upper and lower jaw, fragments of mandible, splinters of long bone and the mid shafts of a femur and humerus were recovered from a shallow, sub-rectangular cut, **F.713**). The development of the dentition suggests that the bones derive from an immature individual, aged approximately 9years ± 3years (Brown 1985 and Ubelaker 1989). The cortical surface of the bones is extremely abraded (grade 3-4, McKinley 2004, 16 fig.6). No comment is made by the excavator as to the positioning of the elements within the cut but the dimensions (1.16 x 0.36 x0.12m) suggest that the feature is a heavily truncated, disturbed grave, on a north south alignment.

A small quantity (10g) of well calcined human bone deriving from a subadult/adult was recovered from a shallow, oval pit **F.722** measuring 0.6m x 0.4m x 0.2m. Bone fragments were visible on the surface of the feature which also included frequent flecks and fragments of charcoal. Only limb bone shafts were identifiable. The largest fragment recorded was only 25.59mm but the majority of fragments were in the 5-10mm fraction.

Beyond carbon dating, no further work needs to be undertaken.

7.4 Bulk Environmental Samples

(Val Fryer)

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at the Addenbrookes Energy Centre, undertaken by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU), recorded pits, ditches and other discrete features associated with a settlement and out-field system of Late Iron Age or Early Roman date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area and a total of sixteen were submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by CAU and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997) for the plant macrofossils and Kerney and Cameron (1979) and Macan (1977) for the mollusc shells. All plant remains were charred. Modern roots were present within all sixteen assemblages.

Results

Although cereals, chaff and weed seeds are recorded, the density of material is generally exceedingly low. Three assemblages (from samples 157, 183 and 185) do contain a slightly higher density of material, but even these are relatively sparse. Preservation of the few remains which are recorded is poor to moderate; many of the grains and seeds are puffed and distorted (probably as a result of exposure to high temperatures during combustion) and some macrofossils are abraded, possibly suggesting that they were exposed to the elements for some considerable period prior to inclusion within the feature fills.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded within five samples, although most occur as single specimens within an assemblage. Cereal chaff is exceedingly scarce, but a spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume base is recorded within the assemblage from sample 183 (pit **F.808**).

Weed seeds are even scarcer, occurring within only four of the assemblages studied. All are of common segetal weeds/grassland herbs namely brome (*Bromus* sp.), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), small legumes (Fabaceae), poppy (*Papaver* sp.), persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia*) and small grasses (Poaceae). A single sedge (*Carex* sp.) nutlet is present within the assemblage from sample 185 (ditch **F.815**). Charcoal/charred wood fragments occur within all but sample 141, almost most assemblages contain only one or two pieces. However, sample 157, from cremation deposit **F.722**, does contain a high density of material and samples 183 and 185 both contain moderate densities of charcoal, although in the latter instances, the material does appear to be quite rounded and abraded. Other plant macrofossils occur very infrequently.

Other remains are also scarce. Occasional fragments of black porous material are recorded, and it is thought most likely that these are residues of the combustion of

organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Small, abraded bone fragments are noted within eight assemblages, with those from cremation **F.722** mostly being burnt/calcined. Burnt bone is also noted within sample 183. Small pieces of coal (coal 'dust') are present within all but five assemblages, but it is thought most likely that all are intrusive within the feature fills, being derived from either the spreading night soil during the post-Medieval period or the use of steam implements on the land during the early modern era.

Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, shells of both terrestrial and freshwater species are common or abundant within all sixteen assemblages. At the time of writing, the contemporaneity of these remains with the contexts from which the samples were taken is unclear. However, many of the shells are bleached and abraded, suggesting that they are of some antiquity, and the presence of burnt specimens within some assemblages may indicate that a proportion of the shells are of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date. All four of Evans (1972) ecological groups of terrestrial species are represented, with open country and catholic taxa occurring most frequently. Dry, short-turfed grassland species (including *Pupilla muscorum, Vallonia* sp. and *Vertigo pygmaea*) are particularly abundant, although it would appear that some features may have been sufficiently shaded to create microhabitats suitable for colonisation by species most often seen amongst rocks or in moist leaf litter. Shells of marsh/freshwater slum species are also present within all sixteen assemblages, although this is, perhaps, not surprising, as the site is low-lying and prone to periodic flooding. Freshwater obligate species are also recorded, although all are most commonly found in ditches or small bodies of water prone to seasonal drying. Two possible shells of *Hydrobia ventrosa*, a brackish water species, are, perhaps, a little more unusual, although the site is only just south of what would have been the contemporary southern fen edge.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, plant macrofossils are extremely scarce within these assemblages. With only three possible exceptions, it would appear most likely that all are derived from scattered or wind-dispersed refuse, all of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. In contrast, the assemblages from pit F808 (sample 183) and ditch **F.815** (sample 185) are almost certainly derived from small deposits of hearth or midden waste, while cremation **F.722** (sample 157) represents a deliberate deposit which is ritual in nature. As the assemblages are so limited, it would appear most likely that the excavated features were largely peripheral to any foci of either domestic or agricultural significance. Although mollusc shells are abundant, their significance is also difficult to interpret because of the issue of contemporaneity. However, the few burnt specimens which are recorded probably indicate that grasses and dried herbage were being gathered both for use as kindling/fuel for the cremation pyre and for bedding, flooring, thatch or fuel within a domestic context. As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of plant macrofossils for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended. Quantification of the mollusc assemblages could be undertaken, but it is thought very unlikely that such work would significantly add to the data already contained within this assessment. It is recommended that a summary of this assessment is included within any publication of data from the site.

Sample No.	**141**	**143**	**147**	**150**	**152**	**153**	**157**	**162**	**163**	**167**	**169**	**171**	**179**	**183**	**185**	**191**
Context No.	**996.02**	**1007.01**	**1019.01**	**1042.02**	**1056.01**	**1057.02**	**1076.01**	**1101.2**	**1110.04**	**1141.02**	**1164.01**	**1181.01**	**1242.03**	**1277.02**	**1310.01**	**1408.01**
Feature No.	**F675**	**F678**	**F681**	**F701**	**F656**	**F708**	**F722**	**F656**	**F684**	**F751**	**F664**	**F692**	**F791**	**F808**	**F815**	**F737**
Feature type	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Crem.**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**P/W**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Linear**
Cereals																
Avena sp. (grains)														x		
Hordeum sp. (grains)				x							x			x	x	
Triticum sp. (grains)		xcf												x	x	
(glume bases)						x			x						x	
(spikelet bases)														x		
T. spelta L. (glume base)														x		
Cereal indet. (grains)						x	x				x			x	xx	
Herbs																
Bromus sp.														x		
Chenopodium album L.															x	
Fabaceae indet.														x		
Papaver sp.														x		
Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia														x		
Small Poaceae indet.				x							x			xx	x	
Wetland plants																
Carex sp.															x	
Other plant macrofossils																
Charcoal <2mm		x	x	xx	x	x	xxxx	x	x	x	x	x	x	xxx	xx	x
Charcoal >2mm				x		x	xxxx						x	xxx		x
Charcoal >5mm							x							x		
Charcoal >10mm														x		
Charred root/stem						x	x							x	x	
Indet. seeds		x				x								x		

Sample No.	**141**	**143**	**147**	**150**	**152**	**153**	**157**	**162**	**163**	**167**	**169**	**171**	**179**	**183**	**185**	**191**
Context No.	**996.02**	**1007.01**	**1019.01**	**1042.02**	**1056.01**	**1057.02**	**1076.01**	**1101.2**	**1110.04**	**1141.02**	**1164.01**	**1181.01**	**1242.03**	**1277.02**	**1310.01**	**1408.01**
Feature No.	**F675**	**F678**	**F681**	**F701**	**F656**	**F708**	**F722**	**F656**	**F684**	**F751**	**F664**	**F692**	**F791**	**F808**	**F815**	**F737**
Feature type	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Crem.**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**P/W**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Linear**
Other remains																
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x		xx	x	x			x	x		x		x	x	
Black tarry material																x
Bone	x			x			x xxb	x					x	xb	x	x
Burnt stone														x		
Ostracods															x	
Small coal	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x		x			x	x
Mollusc shells																
Woodland/shade loving species																
Aegopinella sp.		xcf		xcf		x	x		x			x		x		
Clausilia sp.			x											x		
Discus rotundatus			x					x						x		
Oxychilus sp.								x	xcf					x		x
Pomatius elegans																x
Punctum pygmaeaum		x		x						x		x		x		x
Trichia striolata						xcf										
Vitrea sp.				x				x								
Zonitidae indet.															x	

Sample No.	141	143	147	150	152	153	157	162	163	167	169	171	179	183	185	191
Context No.	**996.02**	**1007.01**	**1019.01**	**1042.02**	**1056.01**	**1057.02**	**1076.01**	**1101.2**	**1110.04**	**1141.02**	**1164.01**	**1181.01**	**1242.03**	**1277.02**	**1310.01**	**1408.01**
Feature No.	**F675**	**F678**	**F681**	**F701**	**F656**	**F708**	**F722**	**F656**	**F684**	**F751**	**F664**	**F692**	**F791**	**F808**	**F815**	**F737**
Feature type	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Crem.**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**P/W**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Linear**
Open country species																
Helicella itala	x	x	x	x		x	x			x		x			x	
Helicidae indet.												x				
Pupilla muscorum	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	x	xx	xx xb	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xxxx	xx	xx xb	xx	x
Vallonia sp.	xx	xxx	xxx	x	xx		xxx	xx		xx	xx	xxx	xx	xxx xb	xxx	x
V. costata	x	xx	xx		x	x	x xb	x		x		xx		x	x	x
V. excentrica		x	xx	x		x	xcf	x			xcf	xxcf	xcf	xcf		
V. pulchella	x	x	xx	xcf	xcf		xxcf		x	x	xcf	xcf	xcf	xx	x	
Vertigo pygmaea	xx	xxx	xxx	x	x	xx	xx	xx	x	xx	x	xxx	xx	xxx xb	x	x
Catholic species																
Cepaea sp.			x							x		x				
Cochlicopa sp.	xx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xx xb	x	xx	x	xx	x	xxx	x	xx	x	x
Euconulus fulvus	x															
Nesovitrea hammonis	x	x	x	x			x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x
Trichia hispida group	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx xb	xxx	xx
Marsh/freshwater slum species																
Carychium sp.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	xx	x	x	x	xx	xx	x
Lymnaea sp.		x	x	x	x	x		xx		x	x	x	xx	x	xx	x
L. glabra					xcf					xcf						
L. truncatula						x	x				x	x	x		x	
Succinea sp.	x	x	x		x		x		x	x	x				x	x
Vertigo angustior				x		x	x	x		x			x	x		
Freshwater species																
Anisus leucostoma		x	xx	x	x	x	x	xx	xxxx	xx	x	x	x	x	xxx	x

Sample No.	**141**	**143**	**147**	**150**	**152**	**153**	**157**	**162**	**163**	**167**	**169**	**171**	**179**	**183**	**185**	**191**
Context No.	**996.02**	**1007.01**	**1019.01**	**1042.02**	**1056.01**	**1057.02**	**1076.01**	**1101.2**	**1110.04**	**1141.02**	**1164.01**	**1181.01**	**1242.03**	**1277.02**	**1310.01**	**1408.01**
Feature No.	**F675**	**F678**	**F681**	**F701**	**F656**	**F708**	**F722**	**F656**	**F684**	**F751**	**F664**	**F692**	**F791**	**F808**	**F815**	**F737**
Feature type	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Crem.**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**P/W**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Linear**
Aplexa hypnorum									x	x						
Armiger crista															x	
Bithynia sp.		x		xcf	x		x	x								
(operculi)		x					x								xb	
Hydrobia ventrosa				x								x				
Pisidium sp.					x			x								
Planorbis sp.									xxxx	x	x	x		x	xx	x
P. planorbis		x	x						xx	x					x	
Valvata cristata		x	x				x	x							x xb	x
Other																
Limacid plate														x	x	
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**20**	**12**	**8**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**16**	**16**	**10**	**12**	**10**	**12**	**9**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Key to Tables 11 and 12 (above)

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare b = burnt P/W = pit/well

7.5 Metalwork

(Andy Hall and Grahame Appleby)

Some thirty nine pieces of metalwork were recovered during metal detecting, with the exception of six pieces recovered from **F.652**. The assemblage included 19 copper alloy items (including three coins and six brooches), 16 pieces of iron work and four lead or lead alloy pieces. Of note are six brooches, all of which date to the 1st century AD, a Late Iron Age toggle and a central umbo from a patera or similar vessel.

Copper alloy

The copper assemblage can be divided into three broad categories: vessel related; dress accessories and miscellaneous. No copper alloy items were recovered from hand-excavated features.

Vessel related

<541> Sf.81. Well preserved central umbo or raised boss from a patera or similar vessel. The centre has a flat circle and dot decoration surrounded by a sunburst pattern and two concentric rings are present towards the base; the edge is bevelled/chamfered and traces or probable solder are present on the inside. Diameter 36.2mm, height 16.5mm, weight 18g. Probable Roman in origin, *pelta* and a rams-head handle from a patera were recovered from an Aylesford-Swayling cremation burial at Clay Farm, a short distance from this site, which also included Terra Nigra plates and cup, Samian plate and Dressel 7-11 amphora sherds. There is thus a distinct possibility that this object derives from a disturbed burial.

Dress accessories

<529> Sf.66. A heavily corroded Rosette /thistle type copper alloy brooch with decorated foot with beaded border. The pin, majority of the catchplate and possibly the applied plate or rosette from the front are all missing. The fragmentary catchplate appears to have been pierced with two perforations. Parallels with examples from Colchester (Crummy 1983) and Saham Toney in Norfolk (Brown 1986) suggest a date around 50-60 AD. A similar rosette/thistle brooch was recovered from a mid 1st century cremation at the Hutchison site 400m to the north (Evans et al 2008). Rosette diameter 22.3mm, length 44m, weight 8g.

<537> Sf.75. A small, badly corroded copper alloy Colchester with very short wings. Half of the six coil spring is present but he catchplate, pin and remainder of the spring are missing. The chord of the spring is held by a short tapering front facing hook. Length 45mm, weight 6g.

<538> Sf.78. A copper alloy one piece Colchester brooch, complete with the exception of the forward hook that has snapped off. The front of the bow is decorated with cable decoration and the catchplate is pierced with three circular perforations. The two wings are short and undecorated and the spring has eight coils. Once again, the assemblage of brooches from the Hutchison site offers good parallels especially for the unusual circular perforations through the catchplate (ibid.). They date from the first half of the 1st century AD (pre-conquest). Width 22.2mm, length 58.5mm, weight 12g

<543> Sf.85. A heavily corroded one piece Colchester brooch, missing the majority of the pin and with fragmentary pierced catchplate. The spring mechanism appears to have eight coils and secured with a forward hook. Due to the poor condition of the brooch surface, no decoration can be distinguished. Width 18.9mm, length 55.8mm, weight 10g.

<552> Sf.95. Reasonably well preserved button-and-loop clock or cloth fastener with tear-shaped or petal head/button. The shank is drawn out at right-angles from the head to an open-work loop; the head is slightly concaved/dished and may originally been enamelled. Similar to Wild's Class VIIIb. Length 39.6mm, width 18mm, weight 8g. This type of fastener has been found on numerous pre-Flavian and Flavian sites in northern Europe and Britain (Wild 1970: 143); Late Iron Age or Early Roman.

<558> Sf.102. A small, copper alloy Colchester derivative brooch of rear-hook type, missing the spring, pin and the majority of the catchplate. There is decoration to the front of the triangular cross section bow with a notched (denticular) ridge. There are also moulded groves to the end of the wings. Very similar to examples from Saham Toney (Brown 1986, 24) and Stonea Grange (Mackreth 1996, 307) and Colchester (Crummy 1983, 11). The date range is the late 40s to around 65 AD. Width 22.6mm, length 41.1mm, weight 8g.

<562> Sf.106. A finely preserved bow brooch with a hinged pin (now missing). This type of brooch with traits similar to examples from Stonea (Mackreth 1996, 308) would probably be classified as a Colchester derivative type. The pin would have been hinged on a bar inserted within the cast cylindrical wings. The front of the wings is decorated with a series of grooves towards the terminals. The faceted bow terminates in a small foot with a solid triangular shaped catchplate behind. The top of the bow is decorated with four grooves that arch around the bow towards its rear face. Mackreth suggests a date within the third quarter of the 1st century AD, so perhaps slightly later than the rest of this group (*ibid*.). Width 32.5mm, length 36.14mm, weight 10g.

Miscellaneous

<530> Sf.67. Well preserved post-Medieval copper alloy thimble. Height 19.7mm, diameter 19.5mm, weight 4g.

<539> Sf.79. Corroded small flat (D-shaped cross-sectioned) ring. External diameter 20mm, internal diameter 14.4mm, weight 2g. Undated.

<549> Sf.92. Well preserved large needle, bent, with a brown patina and groove above and below the eye. Similar to Crummy's Type 3 needles (1983, 67). As observed by Crummy, not all of the examples from Colchester were Roman or residual as the form recurred in the post-Medieval period. Length *c.* 130mm, weight 6g.

<556> Sf.100. Well preserved thin D-shaped cross-sectioned ring with a dark green patina. Diameter 36.75mm, internal diameter 31.7mm, thickness 2.4mm, weight 4g. Undated.

<557> Sf.101. Thin piece of rectangular cross-sectioned copper alloy wire, with brown patina, almost certainly post-Medieval. Weight 1g, thickness 1mm.

<559> Sf.103. Pitted and partially corroded set of reasonably we'' preserved tweezers decorated with a single groove set back from the edge. The tip of one blade tips is missing. Similar to an example found at Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig. 63, no. 1883). Length 49.5mm, weight 2g. Tweezers are relatively common finds on Roman sites

<561> Sf.105. Brown patinated rectangular fragment of copper alloy binding strap or similar, measuring 20mm x 22mm; the strip has parallel transverse 'tear', whilst the other two edges are clearly original.

Ironwork

Sixteen pieces of ironwork (total weight 673g) were recovered during metal detecting, with six fragments recovered from **F.652**. Of the former group, the assemblage consists of nails, lumps, undiagnostic fragments and a large horseshoe; these are not described further and are retained in the archive.

<531> **F.652** [964.1], Sf.68. Two nail fragments, heavily concreted. Lengths 34.4mm, 19.6mm, total weight 8g.

<532> **F.652** [964.1], Sf.69. Curved and riveted fragment 48.9mm long (weight 18g). The outer edge appears to have saw-like teeth. Due to the degree of concretion and corrosion it is unclear what this item may have originally been, although it is possible that this was part of a horseshoe.

<533> **F.652** [964.1], Sf.70. Heavily concreted and fused(?) group of iron rings. One ring has fragmented and detached from the group and one ring has a raised knob. This feature suggests that this particular ring may be a terret ring used for suspending and or securing straps or material. Diam. *c*. 40mm, total weight 68g.

Lead

Four pieces of lead were, two of which are small undiagnostic lumps and not described further (these are retained in the archive; cat. nos. 540 and 544). Of the remaining two pieces, one may be a small plain bale/cloth token (cat. no. 528; diam. 16.6mm, weight 2g) and the second item may be a damaged and partially folded token (cat. no. 564; width 24mm, weight 6g) decorated with a large raised 'Y' (with serifs).

This is a small assemblage retrieved from a landscape where significant archaeology spanning the Late Iron Age and Roman Conquest has been found (Evans et al. 2008). The recovery of the six brooches thus adds a considerable number to those already found in the locality, and the recovery of a patera piece and Iron Age toggle hints at the possibility of a nearby disturbed cremation burial; however, this interpretation is speculative and needs to be treated with suitable caution. The only ironwork of note is the possible horseshoe or saw and possible/probable fused terret rings found in F.652. If the identification of these pieces is correct these will most likely relate to horse gear and harness equipment. X-raying of these items will aid the identification and function of these objects. Despite the small quantity of material recovered; the type of objects are important and further help our understanding of the intensive use and exploitation of this landscape during the mid-1st century AD.

7.6 Worked Stone

(Simon Timberlake)

Some **10.26 kg** of worked stone was recovered from this site, which included 9.03 kg of beehive rotary quernstone made of Hertfordshire Puddingstone conglomerate, 0.29 kg of saddle-quern fragments (dolerite and quartzite), 0.29 kg of whetstone (quartz schist and greensand), and single little-used hammer-stone made from a utilised quartzitic-sandstone cobble (0.64 kg). The assemblage was thus dominated by broken-up (destroyed and discarded) puddingstone quern. See Table 13.

Puddingstone quern (Late Iron Age-Roman)

Fragments of at least six different quernstones were identified. All of these were from upper stones, and probably all of a similar size; each as small hand mills of approximately 250mm diameter (Watts' Type 9e beehive quern (see Watts 2002)).

The largest of these fragments weighed 3.34 kg (half an upper stone), however, none of them preserved the traces of the axle/grain feed hole or handle holes in section, though they did possess the traces of well-worn flat grinding surfaces and the carefully-worked smooth rounded exteriors typical of beehive querns. Several different fascia varieties (lithologies) of the Hertfordshire Puddingstone (Lower

Eocene) conglomerates were noted, most of them composed of typical red-black flint pebble clasts (5-35 mm diameter) embedded in a grain-supported silicified cement sand matrix. Abington Piggotts in Hertfordshire was a well-known quarry source for these querns from the Late Iron Age through to Roman times (Wilkes & Elrington 1978).

These types of quern were traded well outside of the East Anglian area, but during the 1st century AD these started off being much commoner locally than other sorts of querns within the rural settlements of South Cambridgeshire. However, the abundance of these varied between settlements; these being rather common at Vicar's Farm (see Hayward in Lucas & Whittaker 2001), moderately so at Babraham (Timberlake *et al.* forthcoming), but common also at the Addenbrookes Hutchinson Site (Evans et al. 2008, 84-85). This is in contrast to sites such as North West Cambridge where such quern is rare, the latter being dominated as early as the 1st-2nd century AD by Old Red Sandstone quern coming from the west.

Saddle-quern

Two small fragments of saddle-quern were recovered (0.29 kg). It seems likely that the use of these pre-dates the introduction of rotary beehive querns towards the middle-end of the 1st century AD.

Whetstone

Two fragments of whetstone were recovered from two different, probable Late Iron Age/Early Roman features (**F.653** and **F.678**). The occurrence of a quartz schist whetstone in this context was slightly unusual, given that most are normally associated with Early Medieval – Late Medieval contexts. In those cases, rough bats of schist have been found to have been imported from Norway (Eidsborg, Upper Telemark), some as early as the 9th - 11th century AD (Hansen 2009). In the case of this site, it seems likely that the quartz schist used was of glacial erratic origin (but with a source in Scotland or Scandinavia) and therefore just coincidentally similar. The whetstone recovered from **F.678** on the other hand has been manufactured from fine-grained sandstone (most likely greensand), potentially originating from the Blackdown Greensand in Devon (known to have been exploited from Roman times onwards), or perhaps even the Lower Greensand (SE England).

Hammer-stone

The single example found probably represents the expedient use of an available hard sandstone cobble, and may in this context be redeposited and of earlier prehistoric origin.

Recommendations: Either of the large fragments of beehive puddingstone quern (cat. No's <15> or <320>) should be photographed for the assessment report.

Feature/ SF<>	Weight (g)	Size (mm) L x W x D	Geology	Use	Notes	Date
SF <108>	702	80x60x60 +100x35x60	Eocene conglomerate (Herts puddingstone)	beehive rotary quern	x2 fragments of upper stone	Early Rom?
F.652	3220	230x130x97	Eocene conglomerate (Herts puddingstone)	beehive rotary quern	½ upper stone	Early Rom?
F.653	224	77x80x15	quartz-mica schist	whetstone	little use: possibly on one face + short edge?	
F.678	248	80x80x40	Eocene conglomerate (Herts puddingstone)	beehive rotary quern	fragment of upper stone	Early Rom?
F.678	64	80x40x12	micaceous sandstone (greensand?)	whetstone	well polished on flat faces + broken	
F.681	40	40x27x23	quartzitic sstn	Saddle-quern	polished grinding surface - thin	
F.733	3342	240x130x95	Eocene conglomerate (Herts puddingstone)	beehive rotary quern	½ upper stone	Early Rom?
F.733	644	80x65x65	quartzitic sstn	Hammer-stone	only v slight use?	
F.737	252	75x50x40	dolerite?	Saddle-quern	fragment: used both sides?	
F.759	796	100x80x80	Eocene conglomerate (Herts puddingstone)	beehive rotary quern	fragment of upper stone	Early Rom?
F.778	724	100x85x100	Eocene conglomerate (Herts puddingstone)	beehive rotary quern	fragment of upper stone	Early Rom?

Table 13: Worked Stone

7.7 Burnt and Worked Clay

(Simon Timberlake)

A total of **4.021 kg** (339 pieces) of burnt (and worked) clay was recovered from this excavation, the majority of this from the fills of Late Iron Age – Romano-British ditches **F.678** (838g), **F.718** (800g), **F.738** (250g), **F.663** (212g), **F.684** (190g) and **F.681** (178g) associated with the excavated settlement area. See Table 14.

A minimum of 324g of worked clay was identified from amongst the assemblage (most of this came from **F.663** and **F.681**); with the rest being either amorphous lumps, or slab-like lumps of daub. These would primarily be from discarded and burnt wattle and daub wall panels or slab-like lumps of clay from broken-up kilns (most probably pottery kiln(s)).

The worked clay objects could not be identified with certainty, although these did not appear to be loom-weights. The form of one of these (recovered from **F.663**) resembled both in shape and dimensions the end of one of the rectangular kiln bars (items of kiln furniture) found during the excavation of the Hutchinson Site at Addenbrookes in 2007 (see Appleby in Evans *et al.* 2008; Figure 2.36 3-4, p.83-84). The probable identification of this has implications therefore for the identity of much of the now quite broken-up 'slabs' of clay recovered from features such as **F.678** and

F.718, amongst others. At the Hutchinson these were identified as being a possible covering or lining to the kilns, whilst the rather more 'plate' like pieces might have been kiln shelves, or alternatively even have formed a temporary roof during firing (Halkon & Milett 1999, 123). In the absence of any complete pieces of worked clay object, or for that matter any *in situ* finds of pottery kiln; it is quite impossible to verify this. What we do know however is that a pottery kiln was reported from the site immediately adjacent to the current one (Phillips 2013); this raises the likelihood of finding some of the fired clay waste from this as rubbish within the settlement features.

Some seven different kinds (types) of burnt clay fabric were identified from amongst this burnt clay assemblage, by far the most common being Fabric 1, a pale yellow-white laminated fine clay fabric with few inclusions. Here the presence of right angled corners and bevelled edges within some of these pieces supports the notion of this being kiln waste. Some of this appears to between 35-30mm thick Yet other material composed of different clay fabrics (e.g. Fabric 5) suggests the presence of wall daub; one example of this being from **F.808** which contains the burnt-out impression of some hazel stick wattling, as well as the carbonised residue impression of split branch-wood on the interior face. Such fragments are more akin to hut or house walling than to the construction of kilns. One of these slabs of clay (from **F.738**) appears to have the impression of the sole of a (leather?) shoe in it; the latter c.68mm wide where it had evidently been used to press clay into the matrix of a structure, although the identity of this now is difficult to prove with any certainty.

Recommendations: The relevant pieces referred to above (from features **F.663**, **F.738** and **F.808**) should be photographed for the assessment report, and the worked clay object from **F.663** drawn at the point of publication.

Burnt clay fabrics:

Fabric 1	pale yellow to slight pinkish burnt clay, fairly hard with v small void inclusions from burnt-out organic, occasionally with streaky flow texture + slightly fissile (lamellar)
Fabric 2	dark grey-brown and slightly coarser hard fabric with rounded quartz sand grains, grit and small lithic and grog inclusions (<3mm). Rough pressed exterior with faint pinkish coloration
Fabric 3	pink medium grained clay silt fabric with streaky flow texture and inclusions of yellow and pinky-orange clay grog and fine-crushed flint sand
Fabric 4	lamellar light-dark brown to light grey honeycombed void-filled clay fabric with burnt-out organic and moderate amounts of crushed flint, with pink exterior
Fabric 5	light grey sandy-silty clay fabric with flint and chalk inclusions (<5mm) and voids from burnt-out stick (wattle)
Fabric 6	fine buff-light grey-mid grey silty clay fabric with small burnt-out organic (chaff/ grass) inclusions
Fabric 7	yellow-brown coarsely sandy mottled clay

Feature	Wt. (g)	No. pieces	Fabric Type	Inclusions	WC?	Notes
653	40	7	Fabric 3			
656	8	1	Fabric 1			
663	26	3	Fabric 1 + Fabric 3			
663	60	3	Fabric 5	burnt flint		
663	30	1	Fabric 6	burnt flint	WC	part of <74> ?
663	122	2	Fabric 6	burnt flint	WC	possibly end of kiln bar (x2 adjoining fragments)
664	72	3	Fabric 6		?	min thickness 27mm
664	6	1	Fabric 7			
670	3	4				
671	284	14	Fabric 1			min thickness 30mm – some more pinkish-grey (oxidised-reduced)
675	12	1	Fabric 7			
678	26	2	Fabric 1			
678	26	6	Fabric 3 + Fabric 1			
678	94	14	Fabric 1 ?			slight pinkish oxidised
678	328	18	Fabric 1	angular flint incl (<5mm)		min thickness 27mm
678	354	36	Fabric 3 + Fabric 5	small flint and burnt wood		min thickness 30mm+ - burnt and oxidised
678	10	2	Fabric 1			
681	6	1	Fabric 1			
681	172	8	Fabric 6		WC?	min thickness 25mm
684	2	1	Fabric 3			
684	52	2	Fabric 1			min 25mm
684	136	5	Fabric 1	streaky fabric		slightly pinkish (burnt oxidised)
689	18	1	Fabric 3			
694	36	2	Fabric 1 + Fabric 2			
696	14	1	Fabric 1			
701	46	3	Fabric 1			

Feature	Wt. (g)	No. pieces	Fabric Type	Inclusions	WC?	Notes
708	230	20	Fabric 1 + Fabric 5			
718	8	1	Fabric 7			
718	10	2	Fabric 1			
718	94	2	Fabric 1	streaky fabric		min thickness 30mm
718	58	4	Fabric 1			min thickness 15mm
718	74	8	Fabric 1 + Fabric 3			
718	556	36	Fabric 1	v lamellar slab-like		min thickness of daub layer 40mm+ (not complete) - possibly kiln?
725	58	12	Fabric 4			pink exterior
733	18	2	Fabric 1 + Fabric 7			
733	46	4	Fabric 1 + Fabric 4			
734	62	8	Fabric 1 + Fabric 2 + Fabric 5			min thickness 27mm
737	28	2	Fabric 4			
738	46	1	Fabric 3	soft yellow clay patches (<10mm)		impression of square stamp on exterior(?)
738	204	5	Fabric 1	minor burnt-out organic		folded over and pressed clay for daub walling – both 15mm and 35mm thick. NB possible impression of (leather?) shoed foot on one surface of clay (65mm wide)
745	50	2	Fabric 1			<20mm thick with square edge rim
749	58	20	Fabric 1	impressions of straw/ grass		
761	58	1	Fabric 1			c.25mm thick
778	52	10	Fabric 1	with grit/ sand incl. (<1mm)		c.15mm thick

Feature	Wt. (g)	No. pieces	Fabric Type	Inclusions	WC?	Notes
796	18	5	Fabric 1	slight streaky fabric		c.15mm
808	70	4	Fabric 5	burnt-out wattle		on underside is impression of carbonised wood (split branch surface as charcoal) and above this round hazel? stick
815	36	9	Fabric 1	slightly streaky fabric		c.15mm thick with square edge – discoloured pink-grey on exterior (smoke stain)
815	4	3	Fabric 1			grey colour
831	124	11	Fabric 1	-ditto- small white + pink grog (<3mm)		<30mm thick
833	4	1	Fabric 1			
852	44	10	Fabric 1	slightly streaky fabric		c.18mm
858	8	1	Fabric 1			
861	34	3	Fabric 1 + Fabric 2 (22g)	Fabric 1: reduced light grey interior Fabric 2: dark grey gritty		
871	94	2	Fabric 2	dark grey grog incl. (<2mm) and occ. burnt flint (<10mm)		uneven pink oxidised exterior
874	34	1	Fabric 1	slightly streaky fabric	Y	appears to be 90° moulded edge – possibly part of a loom-weight??
876	38	7	Fabric 4			

Table 14: Worked and Burnt Clay

7.8 Iron Slag

(Simon Timberlake)

A total of **324 g** of iron-smithing slag was recovered from this excavation, (see Table 15). This included the fragments of at least three small smithing hearth bases (SHBs); some slag smithing lumps (SSL) (i.e. slag prior to agglomeration within an SHB); fragments of fired clay heath lining (FCH); and also vitrified hearth lining (VHL). The latter was characteristic of the melted and fused portions of the clay hearth lying closest to the tuyere (air blast) aperture.

Little more can be said of this small iron-smithing assemblage, except that it seems to be associated with the use of small-size (circa.50mm diameter) smithing hearths, all of which have been broken-up up and deposited as rubbish within the fill(s) of a number of Late Iron Age – Early Romano-British boundary and enclosure ditches.

Feature/ context/ site	SF no.	No. piece	Weight (g)	Magnetic (scale 0 >4)	Iron smith slag	Notes
	86	1	2	0	Y	VHL
F.681 [1091.1]		1	8	0	Y	VHL
F.694 [1067.01]		1	60	0	Y	fragment SHB attached to FCH (55x40mm)
F.708 [1057.02]		12	166	4	Y	broken-up SHB (>50mm diameter)
F.718 [1072.02]		3	18	3	Y	FCH + SSL (close to tuyere?)
F.718 [1108.1]1		1	18	3	Y	SSL adhering to VHL (40mm)
F.733 [1153.02]		1	52	1	Y	SSL or fragment of small SHB (50mm diameter)

Table 15: Slag

7.9 Burnt Stone

(Simon Timberlake)

A total of **39.9 kg** of burnt and broken stone (consisting of 43 complete or fragmentary cobbles) was recovered from this excavation. At least half of these cobbles were large (>100mm and <205mm diameter); the majority of this was recovered from feature(s) **F.718** (19.56 kg), **F.759** (3.856 kg), **F.703** (3.542 kg**), F.701** (3.26 kg), and **F.708** (2.484 kg). All of the burnt stone was recovered from

confirmed Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British features/contexts; with very little of this being discarded and recycled worked stone (i.e. broken and burnt saddle-quern etc.). Much of this has been recovered from other near-Cambridge Early-Middle Iron Age settlements such as Trumpington Meadows (Patten 2012) and Barleycroft (Evans & Tabor 2012). The large size of the burnt cobbles and the presence of incipient cracking in some of the finer-grained lithology's suggests the selection and use of these as large potboilers for cooking within clay-lined or impervious hearth basins with water, i.e. a phenomena more typical of the earlier Iron Age (e.g. such as at Broom Iron Age settlement, Bedfordshire (see Slater 2008)), but persisting perhaps into the Late Iron Age. Almost exclusively here at Addenbrookes (ATT:AEC13) we find the selection of large sarsen (quartzitic or quartz-cemented sandstone) cobbles/small boulders for this purpose, with only very minor evidence for the use of the denser igneous rock cobbles such as dolerite.

Interestingly here we find certain similarities between the current excavations and the distribution/occurrence of burnt stone at the nearby MRC site excavated in 2009 (see Timberlake in Collins 2009). At the latter site 82% of the stone consisted of large fragments/ cobbles of sandstone/ sarsen, most of which came from the fill of the Late Iron Age/ Romano-British enclosure ditch.

Appendix 7.10 Feature and Intervention Tables

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
640	Ditch	N-S	950	5	1m Slot	1.10	0.55	BN	Undated	
641	Pit	NA	951	2	0.30	0.17	0.25	None	Undated	
642	Pit	NA	952	3	1.20	0.41	0.20	None	Undated	Cuts F.643
642	Pit	NA	954	4	1.20	0.89	0.20	None	Undated	
643	Posthole	NA	953	3	0.45	0.43	0.19	None	Undated	Truncated by F.642
644	Posthole	NA	955	3	0.44	0.54	0.16	None	Undated	
645	Posthole	NA	956	2	0.56	0.54	0.18	None	Undated	
646	Pit	NA	957	4	0.72	0.54	0.22	None	Undated	
647	Curvilinear Gully	SW-NE	958	2	1m Slot	0.70	0.12	PT, BN	LIA/ERB	
647	Gully Terminal	SW-NE	959	2	1m Slot	0.38	0.12	None	LIA/ERB	
648	Posthole	NA	960	2	0.38	0.40	0.10	None	Undated	
649	Posthole	NA	961	2	0.40	0.36	0.20	None	Undated	
650	Pit	SW-NE	962	2	1.90	1.30	0.42	PT, BN	LIA/ERB	Cut by modern field drain
651	Pit	NA	963	2	1.10	N/A	N/A	None	LIA/ERB	
652	Pit	E-W	964	3	N/A	1.05	0.20	PT, BS, FE	LIA/ERB	
652	Pit	NA	1268	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	PT, BN, FL, BS, WS	LIA/ERB	
653	Ditch	N-S	965	3	1m Slot	1.00	0.48	PT, BC	LIA	
653	Ditch	N-S	1071	2	1m Slot	N/A	N/A	BN	LIA	
653	Ditch	SW-NE	1106	2	N/A	N/a	0.20	PT	LIA	Cuts F.683
653	Ditch	SW-NE	1146	2	1m Slot	N/A	0.28	None	LIA	Cut by F.724
653	Ditch	SW-NE	1195	2	0.32	N/A	0.18	PT, BN	LIA	
653	Ditch	SW-NE	1219	3	0.67	N/A	0.41	PT, BN	LIA	Cuts F.692.
653	Ditch	SW-NE	1233	2	1m Slot	1.03	0.23	BN	LIA	Cuts F.790.
654	Pit	NA	966	2	0.90	0.98	0.21	None	Undated	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
655	Pit	NA	967	2	1.30	0.72	0.45	None	Undated	
656	Ditch	N-S	968	2	1m Slot	1.00	0.70	None	BA	
656	Ditch	N-S	969	2	1m Slot	1.00	0.59	None	BA	
656	Ditch	N-S	970	2	1m Slot	1.00	0.36	None	BA	
656	Ditch	N-S	986	2	0.80	0.90	0.40	None	BA	
656	Ditch	N-S	1005	2	1m Slot	0.90	0.26	None	BA	
656	Ditch	N-S	1030	2	1m Slot	0.88	0.37	None	BA	
656	Ditch	N-S	1049	2	1m Slot	0.98	0.50	BN	BA	
656	Ditch	N-S	1056	2	1m Slot	0.95	0.30	None	BA	
656	Ditch	N-S	1077	2	1m Slot	0.86	0.36	None	BA	
656	Ditch	SW-NE	1101	3	1m Slot	1.30	0.33	BN	BA	
656	Ditch	SW-NE	1120	4	1m Slot	1.10	0.52	BN	BA	
656	Ditch	N-S	1213	4	1m Slot	1.03	0.42	None	BA	Cut by evaluation trench.
656	Ditch	N-S	1214	3	0.70	0.40	0.60	None	BA	Cut by F.664.
656	Ditch	N-S	1223	3	0.60	0.40	0.38	None	BA	Cut by F.666.
656	Ditch	N-S	1251	3	1.00	1.60	0.60	FL, BC	BA	Cut by F.791.
656	Ditch	N-S	1428	3	1m Slot	1.30	0.53	BN	BA	
657	Ditch	N-S	971	2	1m Slot	0.85	0.35	BT	Post-medieval	CBM not kept. Brick channel at base.
657	Ditch	SE-NW	981	2	1m Slot	0.80	0.40	None	Post-medieval	
658	Pit	NA	972	2	0.98	0.74	0.16	None		
659	Ditch	N-S	973	2	1m Slot	0.75	0.16	None	Post-medieval	
659	Ditch	SW-NE	1046	2	1m Slot	0.90	0.26	None	Post-medieval	
659	Ditch	SW-NE	1094	3	1m Slot	1.10	0.40	PT, FL	Post-medieval	Cuts F.731
659	Ditch	SW-NE	1161	2	1m Slot	0.80	0.25	None	Post-medieval	
659	Ditch	SW-NE	1174	2	1m Slot	0.75	0.16	None	Post-medieval	
659	Ditch	N-S	1186	2	1m Slot	0.90	0.17	PT	Post-medieval	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
659	Ditch	SW-NE	1227	2	1m Slot	0.73	0.23	None	Post-medieval	
659	Ditch	SW-NE	1228	2	N/A	0.45	0.17	None	Post-medieval	Cut by F.664.
659	Ditch	N-S	1235	2	1.50	0.55	0.28	BN, FL	Post-medieval	Cuts F.663.
659	Ditch	N-S	1239	3	0.80	0.44	0.28	None	Post-medieval	Cuts F.666.
660	Ditch	N-S	974	2	1m Slot	1.00	0.70	GL, SH	Modern	Modern glass.
661	Ditch	N-S	975	3	1m Slot	1.55	0.45	None	LIA/ERB	
661	Ditch	SW-NE	983	2	0.9m Slot	NA	0.25	None	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.666
661	Ditch	N-S	985	4	2.19m Slot	N/A	0.51	PT, FL, BS	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.663
661	Ditch	N-S	1162, 1176	2	1.60m Slot	1m Slot	0.40	None	LIA/ERB	Slot double intervention numbers. Cuts F.760, F.766, F.767. Cut by F.664.
661	Ditch	N-S	1172	3	1m Slot	1.70	0.53	None	LIA/ERB	
661	Ditch	N-S	1176, 1162	2	3m Slot	1.34	0.48	None	LIA/ERB	Double numbered.Cuts F.760. Cut by F.664.
661	Ditch	N-S	1427	2	1m Slot	1.52	0.42	None	LIA/ERB	
662	Ditch	E-W	976	2	1m Slot	0.65	0.12	None	Undated	Area 2
662	Ditch	E-W	977	2	1m Slot	0.55	0.17	None	Undated	Area 2
663	Ditch	E-W	978	2	1m Slot	0.86	0.32	None	LIA/ERB	
663	Ditch	E-W	984	2	0.78	N/A	0.25	None	LIA/ERB	Truncated by F.661
663	Ditch	E-W	1179	2	1m Slot	1.54	0.34	PT	LIA/ERB	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
663	Ditch	E-W	1200	2	1.5m Slot	0.91	0.29	PT, SH	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.681. Recut not given separate Feature No.
663	Ditch	E-W	1201	4	1.5m Slot	1.31	0.51	PT, FL	LIA/ERB	Recut not given separate Feature No.
663	Ditch	E-W	1230	5	1m Slot	1.38	0.43	PT, BS, BN	LIA/ERB	Contained articulated animal bone at base.
663	Ditch	E-W	1236	2	1.20	0.80	0.45		LIA/ERB	Cut by F.659.
663	Ditch	E-W	1240	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	PT, BN	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.791 and F.792.
663	Ditch	E-W	1250	3	1.05	1.15	0.75	PT, BN	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.791
663	Ditch	E-W	1254	4	1.90m Slot	1.46	0.51	PT, BN, BC	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.796 and F.789. Cut by F.797.
663	Ditch	E-W	1335	2	2.1m Slot	0.75	0.69	PT, BN, BS	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.858.
663	Ditch	SE-NW	1360	10	1m Slot	2.86	1.11	PT, BN, BC	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.858.
663	Ditch	E-W	1367	5	3.6m Slot	2.60	0.95	PT, BN, BC	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.868. Cuts F.862.
663	Ditch	E-W	1377	3	1.87m Slot	2.30m Slot	1.20	PT, BN, BC, BS, BC	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.733.
663	Ditch	SE-NW	1380	2	0.50m Slot	1.60	0.26		LIA/ERB	Cut by F.815.
663	Ditch	E-W	1405	3	1m Slot	2.00	1.00	PT, BN	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.858.
664	Ditch	E-W	979	3	1m Slot		0.46	PT	ERB	Cut by F.665
664	Ditch	E-W	1163	2	2.20m Slot	1.50m Slot	0.66	PT, BN, BC	ERB	Cuts F.661. Unknown relationship with F.760.
664	Ditch	E-W	1180	5	1m Slot	1.98	0.58	PT	ERB	
664	Ditch	E-W	1215	4	1.40m Slot	1.00	0.65	PT	ERB	Cuts F.656.
664	Ditch	E-W	1217	2	1m Slot	1.50	0.60	PT	ERB	
664	Ditch	E-W	1221	3	1m Slot	1.80	0.61	PT, BN, BC	ERB	
664	Ditch	SE-NW	1229	2	N/A	0.70	0.30	FL	ERB	Cuts F.659.
664	Ditch	E-W	1269	2	0.90	1.00	0.40	None	ERB	Cut by F.743.
665	Pit	NA	980	2	0.57	0.60	0.09	None	Undated	Truncates F.664
666	Ditch	SE-NW	982	4	0.9m Slot	NA	0.25	PT	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.661.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
666	Ditch	E-W	1189		N/A	N/A	N/A	None	LIA/ERB	
666	Ditch	E-W	1212	2	1m Slot	0.70	0.27	None	LIA/ERB	
666	Ditch	SE-NW	1222	2	1m Slot	0.60	0.15	PT	LIA/ERB	
666	Ditch	E-W	1224	4	0.7m Slot	0.82m Slot	0.46	None	LIA/ERB	Truncates F.656.
666	Ditch	E-W	1238	3	0.52	0.30	0.22	None	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.659.
668	Curvilinear Ditch	NA	987	2	0.60	0.40	0.16	None	Undated	
668	Curvilinear Ditch	NA	988	2	1m Slot	0.48	0.12	None	Undated	
669	Pit	NA	989	2	N/A	0.50	0.21	None	Undated	Possible related to F.670 and F.659
670	Pit	NA	990	2	0.70	0.50	0.23	BC	Undated	Possible related to F.669 and F.659
671	Posthole	NA	991	2	0.26	0.23	0.10	BC	Undated	May be related to F.672
672	Posthole	NA	992	2	0.29	0.27	0.17	None	Undated	May be related to F.671
673	Small Linear Gully	SE-NW	993	2	N/A	0.29	0.13	None	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.676? Similar to F.674
674	Small Linear Gully	SW-NE	994	2	N/A	0.36	0.10	PT	LIA/ERB	Similar to F.673
675	Ditch	SW-NE	995	3	1m Slot	0.82	0.42	PT, BN	LIA/ERB	
675	Ditch Terminal	SW-NE	996	2	1m Slot	0.72	0.41	BN	LIA/ERB	
675	Ditch	SW-NE	1237	2	1m Slot	0.87	0.28	PT, BC, BN, BS	LIA/ERB	Contained high quantity of pottery. Decorated.
675	Ditch	SW-NE	1417	3	1.5m Slot	0.95	0.44	PT, BN	LIA/ERB	
675	Ditch	SW-NE	1420	4	1.00	0.91	0.35	PT, BN, FL	LIA/ERB	
676	Posthole	NA	997	2	N/A			PT	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.673

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
677	Ditch	SW-NE	998	2	1m Slot	0.60	0.27	None	ERB	
677	Ditch	N-S	1000	2	1.60m Slot	0.45	0.10	None	ERB	
677	Ditch	N-S	1430	2	1m Slot	0.52	0.22	PT, FL	ERB	
678	Ditch	N-S	999	2	2.25m Slot	1.27	0.30	PT, BC, BN	ERB	
678	Ditch	w-	1006	2	1m Slot	0.82	0.32	PT, BN	ERB	
678	Ditch	Corner	1007	2	2.65m Slot	1.50	0.30	PT, BN	ERB	High concentration of pottery in corner slot
678	Ditch	E-W	1012	2	1m Slot	0.88	0.09	None	ERB	
678	Ditch	E-W	1009	2	1.55	1.00	0.33	PT	ERB	
678	Ditch	E-W	1015	2	1.50	1.00	0.32	None	ERB	
678	Ditch	E-W	1020	2	1m Slot	1.30	0.40	PT, BT, BC, SH, WS	ERB	Cuts F.689
678	Ditch	N-S	1022	2	1m Slot	1.24	0.49	PT	ERB	
678	Ditch	E-W	1040	2	N/A			PT, BN, BC, WS	ERB	Bone not recovered
678	Ditch	E-W	1416	2	1m Slot	1.03	0.28	PT, BN, BC	ERB	
678	Ditch	N-S	1425	2	1m Slot	1.34	0.46	PT, BN, BR	ERB	Cuts F.879.
678	Ditch	N-S	1431	2	1m Slot	1.14	0.31	PT, BC	ERB	
679	Pit	NA	1001	2	N/A	0.96	0.20	None	Undated	
680	Ditch	N-S	1002	2	1m Slot	1.09	0.40	None	Post-medieval	Cut by field drain. Not bottomed.
681	Ditch	SW-NE	1019	2	1m Slot	1.35	0.42	PT, BS, BR	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.688
681	Ditch	SW-NE	1060	2	0.75m Slot	0.55	0.30	BC	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.711

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
681	Ditch	SW-NE	1091	2	0.75	0.60	0.16	PT, FL, SH, SL	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.730. Cut by F.660 (Post Med)
681	Ditch	SW-NE	1133	2	0.75m Slot		0.25	None	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.750
681	Ditch	SW-NE	1150	2	1m Slot	1.25	0.31	PT, FL	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.753, F.754
681	Ditch	SW-NE	1185	4	1m Slot	2.20	0.80	PT, SH, BC	LIA/ERB	
681	Ditch	E-W	1199	2	1.5m Slot	0.92	0.13	None	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.663.
681	Ditch	N-S	1234	3	1m Slot	1.41	0.41	PT	LIA/ERB	Contained decorated rim sherd.
681	Ditch	N-S	1434	2	1m Slot	1.01	0.38	PT, BN	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.881.
682	Ditch	E-W	1003	4		1.33	0.50	BN	Post-medieval	
682	Ditch	E-W	1013	3	1m Slot	0.90	0.55	None	Post-medieval	Truncates F.685
683	Ditch	SE-NW	1004	2	1m Slot	1.11	0.34	BN	BA	
683	Ditch	SE-NW	1010	2	1m Slot	0.93	0.25	BN	BA	
683	Ditch	SE-NW	1011	2	1m Slot	1.20	0.46	None	BA	
683	Ditch	SE-NW	1083	2	1m Slot	0.51	0.19	BN	BA	
683	Ditch	SE-NW	1085	2	0.70	0.75	0.15	PT, BN	BA	Contemporary with F.718?
683	Ditch	E-W	1097	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	BA	Cut by F.732
683	Ditch	E-W	1107	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	BA	Cut by F.653
683	Ditch	SE-NW	1424	2	1m Slot	0.98	0.27	None	BA	
684	Ditch Terminal	SE-NW	1008	3	1.20m Slot	1.70	0.54	PT, BN, BC	LIA/ERB	
684	Ditch	SE-NW	1024	4	1m Slot	1.64	0.59	PT, BN, BC	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.690. Cuts F.691

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
684	Ditch	E-W	1037	2	0.65m Slot	0.70m Slot	0.26	None	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.696
684	Ditch	E-W	1110	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	PT, BC, BN	LIA/ERB	
684	Ditch	E-W	1158	3	1m Slot	1.13	0.39	PT, BN	LIA/ERB	
685	Ditch	E-W	1014	2	0.9 Slot	1.30	0.24	PT, BN	LIA/ERB	Truncated by F.682
686	Pit	E-W	1016	2	1.00	0.50	0.15	None	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.681
687	Pit	N-S	1017	2	1.10	0.85	0.30	None	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.688
688	Pit	NA	1018	4	1.50	1.00	0.40	PT, BN	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.681 and F.687
689	Pit	NA	1021	3	N/A	2.00	0.53	BC, BN	LIA	Cut by F.678
690	Ditch Recut	SE-NW	1023	2	1m Slot	1.16	0.38	PT	LIA/ERB	Recut. Cuts F.684
691	Pit	NA	1025	2	N/A	0.33	0.09	None	Undated	Cut by F.684
692	Ditch	SE-NW	1026	2	1m Slot	0.53	0.16	FL	BA	Cut by F.684 and modern gas main.
692	Ditch	SE-NW	1052	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	BA	
692	Ditch	E-W	1078	2	0.5m Slot	0.30	0.15	None	BA	
692	Ditch	E-W	1095	2	1m Slot	0.42	0.24	FL	BA	
692	Ditch	SE-NW	1113	2	1m Slot	0.90	0.34	None	BA	
692	Ditch	SE-NW	1127	2	0.70	0.35	0.40	None	BA	Cut by F.748, F.737 and F.718.
692	Ditch	SE-NW	1181	2	1.00	0.80	0.38	FL, BN	BA	Cuts F.769. Cut by F.768, F.770.
692	Ditch	SE-NW	1191	2	0.40	0.15	0.20	None	BA	Cut by F.774.
692	Ditch	SE-NW	1218	2	1.00	N/A	0.25	PT	BA	Cut by F.653.
692	Ditch	SE-NW	1311	2	N/A	N/A	0.18	None	BA	Cut by F.831, F.815, F.759.
693	Ditch	N-S	1027	2	1m Slot	1.52	0.65	PT, FL	ERB	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
693	Ditch	N-S	1048	2	1m Slot	1.15	0.40	None	ERB	
693	Ditch	N-S	1068	2	1.5m Slot	0.80	0.50	BN	ERB	
693	Ditch	N-S	1080	2	1m Slot	1.35	0.55	BN, FL	ERB	
694	Ditch Corner	E-W	1028	3	1m Slot	0.44	0.29	PT	LIA	Cut by modern gas main.
694	Ditch	E-W	1031	2	0.65m Slot	0.50m Slot	0.28	None	LIA	Truncated by F.696
694	Ditch Terminal	SW-NE	1067	4	1.60m Slot	0.55m Slot	0.46	PT, BC, SL, SH	LIA	Related to F.709, F.710, F.716?
694	Ditch	E-W	1159	2	1m Slot	1.17	0.30	PT	LIA	
694	Ditch	E-W	1411	2	1m Slot	0.50	0.15	PT	LIA	Cut by F.877.
695	Pit	NA	1029	3	2.27m Slot	0.98m Slot	0.28	PT, BN	LIA	Quarry Pit
695	Pit	NA	1038	2	1m Slot	0.52	0.27	None	LIA	Quarry Pit
696	Ditch	N-S	1032	2	0.65m Slot	0.50m Slot	0.14	None	ERB	Cuts F.694
696	Ditch	N-S	1036	2	0.65m Slot	0.70m Slot	0.15	BN, BC, PT	ERB	Cut by F.684
696	Ditch Terminal	SE-NW	1081	2	1m Slot	0.53	0.21	None	ERB	
696	Ditch	SE-NW	1096	2	0.75m Slot	0.28	0.10	None	ERB	
696	Ditch	SE-NW	1105	2	1m Slot	N/A	0.20	PT	ERB	Cut by F.733
696	Ditch	SE-NW	1124	2	0.2m Slot	0.25	0.11	None	ERB	Cut by F.739
696	Ditch	SE-NW	1135	2	0.2m Slot	0.25	0.11	None	ERB	Cut by F.739
696	Ditch	SE-NW	1154	2	1.20m Slot	0.36	0.06	None	ERB	Cut by F.733
697	Pit	NA	1033	2	N/A	1.00	0.30	None	Undated	
698	Pit	SE-NW	1034	2	0.53	0.47	0.17	BN	Undated	Truncates F.699
699	Pit	SE-NW	1035	2	0.66	0.35	0.04	BN	Undated	
700	Pit	SW-NE	1039	2	1.50	0.70	0.25	None	Undated	
701	Pit	E-W	1042	4	1.41	N/A	0.38	PT, BC, BN, BS	LIA/ERB	Truncates F.702

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
702	Pit	SE-NW	1043	2	1.00	0.37	0.15	PT	LIA/ERB	Truncated by F.701, F.703 and F.715
703	Pit	SE-NW	1044	2	2.05	1.05	0.15	PT, BN, BS, CH	LIA/ERB	Truncates F.702 and F.715
704	Posthole	N-S	1045	2	0.30	0.24	0.24	None	Undated	Possibly related to F.714 and F.698
705	Pit	NA	1047	2	1m Slot	3.75	0.30	FL, BN	LIA/ERB	
706	Treethrow	NA	1050	2	2.00	0.65	0.20	None	Undated	Cut by F.659
707	Pit	NA	1053	2	0.75m Slot	0.90	0.14	None	ERB	
707	Pit	NA	1054	2	0.50m Slot	0.54	0.10	None	ERB	
707	Pit	NA	1055	2	0.75m Slot	0.34	0.80	None	ERB	
708	Ditch Terminal	SW-NE	1057	3	1.20m Slot	0.84	0.32	PT, BN, BC, SL, BS	LIA	
708	Ditch	SW-NE	1151	2	1.20m Slot	0.88	0.27	None	LIA	Cuts F.756.
708	Ditch	SW-NE	1226	2	0.9m Slot		0.29	PT	LIA	Cut by F.724.
708	Ditch Terminal	N-S	1374	2	N/A	1.39	0.26	None	LIA	Cuts F.756.
709	Posthole	NA	1058	2	0.26m	0.12	0.29	None	LIA	Truncated by F.710.
710	Posthole	NA	1059	2	0.65m Slot	0.81	0.46	None	LIA	Cuts F.709. Related to terminals F.708 and F.694
711	Pit	NA	1061	2	0.75m Slot	0.30	0.15	None	Undated	Cut by F.681 and F.712
712	Ditch Terminal	SW-NE	1062	2	0.75m Slot	1.00	0.20	PT	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.711

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
712	Ditch	N-S	1435	2	1m Slot	0.59	0.12	None	LIA/ERB	
713	Pit	NA	1063	2	1.16	0.36	0.12	BN - Human	Undated	Human Bone
714	Posthole	NA	1064	2	N/A	0.27	0.07	None	Undated	Truncated by F.701. Associated with F.704, F.698?
715	Gully	SE-NW	1065	2	2m Slot	0.38	0.09	PT	LIA	Truncated by F.702
715	Gully	N-S	1155	2	N/A	N/A	0.06	None	LIA	Cut by F.757
716	Posthole	NA	1066	2	0.33	0.37	0.12	BN	LIA	Related to F.709, F.710? No relationship with F.694
717	Ditch	N-S	1041	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	ERB	
717	Ditch	N-S	1051	2	1m Slot	0.30	0.20	None	ERB	
717	Ditch	N-S	1069	2	1.5m Slot	0.60	0.30	None	ERB	
718	Ditch	E-W	1070	2	1m Slot	1.70	0.78	PT, BN, BC	LIA/ERB	
718	Ditch	SE-NW	1072	5	1m Slot	1.58	0.81	PT, SH, BF, SL, CH, BN, BC, BS	LIA/ERB	Truncated by modern disturbance: gas pipe
718	Ditch	SE-NW	1084	4	1.30m Slot	1.65	0.67	PT, BS, BN, BC	LIA/ERB	Possibly contemporary with F.725
718	Ditch	N-S	1108	3	1m Slot	1.00	0.37	SH, PT, SL, BN	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.737.
718	Ditch	N-S	1130	2	1.50	0.50	0.50	PT, SH, BN, FL	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.737.
718	Ditch	N-S	1390	2	1m Slot	1.63	0.38	PT, BN, SH, BC	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.737.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
718	Ditch	E-W	1393	3	1.5m Slot	1m Slot	0.52	PT, BN, BC	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.869.
718	Ditch	N-S	1399	3	N/A	1.17m	0.50	PT, BN	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.873, F.876, F.872.
718	Ditch	E-W	1404	2		0.63	0.34	PT, BN	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.874.
718	Ditch	NA	1407	2	2.8m Slot	1.30	0.25	PT, BN	LIA/ERB	
719	Curvilinear Gully	NA	1073	2	1.96	0.42	0.10	PT	LIA/ERB	
720	Pit	NA	1074	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	Undated	Cut by field drain and post-med ditch F.660
721	Pit	NA	1075	2	2.10	1.66	0.26	BN	Undated	
722	Cremation	E-W	1076	3	0.60	0.40	0.20	BN	Undated	Isolated cremation close to enclosure.
723	Pit	NA	1079	2	1.09	0.88	0.09	None	Undated	
724	Ditch	E-W	1082	2	1m Slot	1.20	0.44	None	Post-medieval	
724	Ditch	ne	1139	2	0.95	0.35	0.13	None	Post-medieval	Cuts F.732
724	Ditch	E-W	1145	2	1m Slot	N/A	0.25	None	Post-medieval	
724	Ditch	ne	1196	2	1.15	N/A	0.52	None	Post-medieval	Cuts F.778.
724	Ditch	E-W	1209	2	0.90	0.55	0.38	None	Post-medieval	Cuts F.725, F.784 and F.785.
724	Ditch	E-W	1225	2		0.83	0.41	None	Post-medieval	Cuts F.708.
724	Ditch	N-S	1318	3	1m Slot	1.05	0.42	GL	Post-medieval	Cuts F.856.
724	Ditch	SW-NE	1320	2	N/A	1.60	0.33	None	Post-medieval	Cuts F.834 and F.836.
724	Ditch	NA	1323	2	N/A	1.40	0.26	None	Post-medieval	
724	Ditch	NA	1338	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	Post-medieval	Edge of ditch. Not fully excavated.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
724	Ditch	E-W	1354	2	N/A	1.50	0.36	None	Post-medieval	Cut by F.849.
724	Ditch	E-W	1382	2	0.70m Slot	0.50m Slot	0.26	None	Post-medieval	
724	Ditch	E-W	1429	2	1m Slot	1.35	0.45	None	Post-medieval	
725	Ditch	SE-NW	1086	2	0.90m Slot	N/A	0.36	CH, BC, BN, PT	LIA/ERB	Truncated by F.718, F.725
725	Ditch	SE-NW	1126	3	1m Slot	1.51	0.42	PT, BN	LIA/ERB	
725	Ditch	N-S	1207	3	1.10	0.60	0.40	PT	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.724, F.784.
725	Ditch	SW-NE	1344	3	N/A	1.58	0.50	PT, BN	LIA/ERB	Equal to F.718.
726	Pit	N-S	1087	2	1.52		0.10	PT	LIA/ERB	
727	Pit	NA	1088	2	0.85	0.72	0.12	FL	Undated	
728	Posthole	NA	1089	2	N/A	0.45	0.25	PT	ERB	
729	Posthole	E-W	1090	2	N/A	0.35	0.13	PT	ERB	
730	Pit	SW-NE	1092	2	1.20	0.40	0.25	None	Undated	Cut by F.731, F.681
731	Pit	SW-NE	1093	2	1.30	0.55	0.35	PT	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.659. Cuts F.730
732	Ditch	N-S	1098	2	N/A	0.65	0.11	None	Undated	Cuts F.683
732	Ditch	N-S	1140	2	0.95	0.30	0.06	None	Undated	Cut by F.724
733	Ditch	N-S	1099	6	1.10m Slot	1.88	0.86	PT, BN, FL, SH, BS, BC	LIA/ERB	Truncated by F.734
733	Ditch	N-S	1104	2	1m Slot	N/A	0.27	PT	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.696
733	Ditch	N-S	1153	5	1.20m Slot	2.37	0.95	PT, BS, BN, SL, BC, FL, BF	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.696, F.756.
733	Ditch	N-S	1375	2	1.3m Slot	1.86	0.72	None	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.663.
734	Pit	NA	1100	2	3.91	1.10m (Slot)	0.12	PT, BC, BN	ERB	Cuts F.733
735	Pit	NA	1102	2	0.85	0.65	0.22	FL	Undated	Related to F.736?

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
736	Pit	NA	1103	2		0.80	0.15	None	Undated	Related to F.735?
737	Ditch	N-S	1109	2	1m Slot	0.50	0.28	None	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.718
737	Ditch	N-S	1129	2	1.50	0.50	0.40	PT	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.718. Cuts F.748?
737	Ditch	N-S	1165	2	1.00	0.35	0.20	None	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.748.
737	Ditch	N-S	1391	2	1m Slot	0.34	0.14	None	LIA/ERB	
737	Ditch	NA	1408	2	3.6m Slot	1.20	0.50	PT, BN, WS, BC, BS	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.742. Cut by F.718.
737	Ditch	SW-NE	1418	2	1.50	1.58	0.50	None	LIA/ERB	
738	Ditch	N-S	1111	2	2m Slot	1.40	0.40	PT, BN, BC, BS	ERB	Cuts F.742
738	Ditch	N-S	1116	2	1m Slot	1.23	0.56	PT, BN	ERB	
738	Ditch	SW-NE	1245	6	1m Slot	1.88	0.73	PT, BN, BC	ERB	Cut by F.742, F.743 and F,794.
738	Ditch	N-S	1265	2	1m Slot	1.40	0.58	None	ERB	Cut by F.743 and F.804.
738	Ditch	SW-NE	1273	4	3.8m Slot	1m Slot	0.62	PT, BN	ERB	Cuts F.742.
738	Ditch	N-S	1285	2	1.00	1.00	0.45	None	ERB	Cut by F.743.
739	Ditch	SW-NE	1112	3	1m Slot	0.90	0.55	PT	LIA	
739	Ditch	SW-NE	1125	3	1.5m Slot	0.90	0.35	None	LIA	Cuts F.696
739	Ditch	N-S	1132	4	1m Slot	1.25	0.52	PT, BN	LIA	
739	Ditch	SW-NE	1136	3	1.5m Slot	0.90	0.35	BN	LIA	Cuts F.696
739	Ditch	SW-NE	1142	2	1m Slot	0.75m Slot	0.42	None	LIA	Cut by F.744
739	Ditch Terminal	N-S	1259	9	0.75	1.62	0.79	PT	LIA	Cuts F.799.
739	Ditch	SW-NE	1419	2	1m Slot	0.55	0.29	None	LiA	
740	Pit	E-W	1113	2		0.56	0.18	None	LIA/ERB	
741	Pit	N-S	1114	2	1.12	0.74	0.11	PT	Undated	Affected by ploughing

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
742	Ditch	N-S	1117	2	1m Slot	1.10	0.89	None	ERB	
742	Ditch	N-S	1137	2	2m Slot	0.80	0.62	PT, BN	ERB	Cut by F.738
742	Ditch	SW-NE	1246	5	1m Slot	1.18	0.85	None	ERB	Cuts F.738. Cut by F.743 and F.794.
742	Ditch	SW-NE	1274	2	1.3m Slot	2.00	0.71	PT, BN	ERB	Cut by F742.
742	Ditch	E-W	1322	2		1.25	0.32	PT, BN	ERB	Cuts F.836.
742	Ditch	E-W	1378	3	1m Slot	1.60	0.57	BN	ERB	Cuts F.847.
742	Ditch	E-W	1394	2	1.7m Slot	0.73	0.35	PT	ERB	Cuts F.870.
742	Ditch	E-W	1409	2	1.25m Slot	1.20	0.42	BN, PT	ERB	Cut by F.737.
743	Layer	N-S	1118	3	1m Slot	1.98	0.50	PT, BN	ERB	
743	Ditch	N-S	1138	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	ERB	Finds not kept owing to disturbance
743	Ditch	SW-NE	1247	4	1m Slot	2.12	0.62	PT, BN	ERB	Cuts F.738, F.742. Cut by F.794.
743	Ditch	N-S	1266	2	1m Slot	1.20	0.26	PT	ERB	Cuts F.738. Cut by F.804.
743	Ditch	N-S	1270	2	1.80	0.72	0.43	PT	ERB	Cuts F.664.
743	Ditch	N-S	1278	2	1m Slot	0.15	0.13	None	ERB	Cuts F.809.
743	Ditch	N-S	1286	3	1.00	1.37	0.35	BN	ERB	Cuts F.738.
744	Spread	N-S	1119	2	1m Slot	1.21	0.16	None	ERB	
744	Spread	NA	1143	2	1m Slot	1.30	0.16	None	ERB	Cuts F.739, F.752.
745	Pit	SW-NE	1121	2	3.32	1.58	0.12	BC	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.746, F.747. Similar to F.734.
746	Pit	NA	1122	4	1.03	N/A	0.32	None	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.745
747	Posthole	NA	1123	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.745

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
748	Gully	N-S	1128	2	1.50	0.20	0.13	PT	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.737, F.718. Cuts F.749?
748	Gully	N-S	1166	2	1.00	0.40	0.14	None	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.737. Cuts F.761.
749	Pit	NA	1131	2	0.55	0.40	0.20	PT, BN, BS, BC	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.748.
750	Pit	NA	1134	2		0.70	0.29	PT	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.681
751	Pit	N-S	1141	4	1.00	1.15	0.65	PT	ERB	Possibly cut by field drain.
752	Pit	NA	1144	2	0.79	0.53	0.16	None	Undated	Cut by F.744
753	Ditch	SW-NE	1147	2	1m Slot	0.50	0.21	FL	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.753
754	Ditch	SW-NE	1148	2	1m Slot	0.65	0.20	None	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.755. Cut by F.681.
755	Ditch	SW-NE	1149	2	1m Slot	0.55	0.15	PT	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.754.
756	Ditch	N-S	1152	2	1.20m Slot	1.14	0.33	None	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.708, F.733.
756	Ditch	N-S	1373	2	1.15m Slot	1.12	0.14	None	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.862.
757	Pit	NA	1156	2	N/A	N/A	0.13	BN, PT, FL	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.715. Unclear relationship with F.758.
758	Pit	NA	1157	2	N/A	N/A	0.14	None	LIA/ERB	Unclear relationship with F.757.
759	Gully	SW-NE	1160	2	1m Slot	0.60	0.30	BN, BS, PT	LIA	
759	Gully	SW-NE	1173	3	1m Slot	0.50	0.20	PT, FL, WS, BN, BS	LIA	Relationship with F.699?

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
759	Gully Terminal	SW-NE	1309	3	2.30m Slot	N/A	0.22	BN	LIA	Cuts F.829, F.830, F.832 and possibly F.815.
760	Ditch	N-S	1164, 1175	2	0.10m Slot	0.36	0.38	None	LIA/ERB	Double numbered. Uncertain relationship with F.664.
760	Ditch	N-S	1164, 1175	2	3.00	0.28	0.42	None	LIA/ERB	Truncated by F.661, F.664.
761	Pit	NA	1167	2	0.50	0.70	0.20	PT, SH, BC	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.762, F.748.
762	Pit	NA	1168	2	0.50	0.70	0.20	None	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.761.
763	Pit	SE-NW	1169	2	0.93	0.44	0.13	None	LIA	Similar to F.764.
764	Pit	N-S	1170	2	1.18	0.38	0.13	None	LIA	Similar to F.763.
765	Pit	N-S	1171	3	1.54	0.41	0.22	None	LIA	Cut by field drain.
766	Gully	N-S	1177	2	1m Slot	0.32	0.08	None	LIA/ERB	
767	Ditch	NA	1178	2	1m Slot	1.30	0.41	None	LIA/ERB	
768	Pit	NA	1182	3	0.40	1.10	0.48	PT, BS	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.692.
769	Posthole	NA	1183	2	0.20	0.30	0.25	None	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.692.
770	Gully	NA	1184	2	0.60	0.35	0.14	None	LIA	Cuts F.692. Cut by F.718.
771	Posthole	NA	1187	2	0.20	0.30	0.84	None	LIA/ERB	
772	Posthole	NA	1188	2	0.20	0.45	0.20	None	LIA/ERB	
773	Pit	NA	1190	2		0.63	0.18	None	Undated	
774	Pit	NA	1192	2	0.30	0.50	0.13	None	Undated	Cut by F.693, F. 769.
775	Pit	NA	1193	2	1.10	1.00	0.32	None	Undated	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
776	Pit	NA	1194	2	N/A	0.80	0.28	None	Undated	
777	Pit	NA	1197	2	N/A	1.30	0.46	PT, BN, BS, SH	LIA/ERB	
778	Pit	NA	1198	2	N/A		0.30	PT, BC	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.724.
779	Pit	NA	1202	2	N/A	1.18	0.42	None	Undated	Cuts F.783.
780	Pit	NA	1203	2	N/A	0.74	0.25	None	Undated	Cuts F.663. Cut by F.781 and F.783.
781	Pit	NA	1204	2	N/A	0.61	0.15	None	Undated	Cuts F.780.
782	Pit	NA	1205	2	N/A	0.51	0.20	None	Undated	
783	Pit	NA	1206	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	Undated	Heavily truncated, no dimensions. Cut by F.779 and F.781.
784	Spread	NA	1208	2	0.90	0.45	0.09	None	Undated	Cuts F.725 and F.785. Cut by F.724.
785	Gully	N-S	1210	2	1.05	0.35	0.15	None	LIA	Cut by F.784 and F.724.
785	Gully	N-S	1351	2	N/A	0.20	0.09	None	LIA	Cut by F.854, F.853.
785	Gully Terminus	N-S	1352	2	1m Slot	0.28	0.04	None	LIA	
786	Pit	NA	1211	2	N/A	0.75	0.30	None	Undated	
787	Pit	NA	1216	2	0.80	0.65	0.15	None	Undated	
788	Pit	NA	1220	2	N/A	1.40	0.10	None	LIA/ERB	
789	Ditch	E-W	1231	3	1m Slot	0.72	0.28	None	LIA	
789	Ditch	E-W	1241	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	LIA	Cuts F.792.
789	Ditch	E-W	1253	2	N/A	0.23	0.19	None	LIA	Cut by F.663.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
790	Pit	SE-NW	1232	2	1.76	0.97	0.28	BN	Undated	Cut by F.653.
791	Pit	NA	1242	5	N/A	5.00	1.95	BN, PT	ERB	
791	Pit	NA	1249	4	2.65	2.50	1.15	PT, BN	ERB	Cuts F.656 and F.663.
792	Pit?	NA	1243	4	0.5m Slot	1m Slot	0.96	None	ERB	
793	Ditch	N-S	1244	2	1m Slot	0.62	0.09	TP	Post-medieval	
793	Ditch	N-S	1313	2	1m Slot	1.05	0.15	None	Post-medieval	Cuts F.814 and F.833.
793	Ditch	N-S	1325	2	N/A	0.78	0.18	BN, BR	Post-medieval	
793	Ditch	N-S	1355	2	1.05m Slot	0.40	0.10	None	Post-medieval	Cuts F.833.
794	Spread	NA	1248	3	1m Slot	3.53	0.29	None	ERB	Cuts F.738, F.742, F.743.
795	Pit	NA	1252	2	N/A	0.55	0.11	None	Undated	
796	Ditch	N-S	1255	5	1.40m Slot	0.71	0.41	BN	LIA	Cut by F.663.
796	Ditch	N-S	1263	7	1m Slot	1.42	0.37	PT, BN	LIA	Truncated by F.803. Cut by F.663.
796	Ditch	N-S	1275	6	3.04m Slot	1.43	0.72	BN	LIA	Cut by F.807 and F.808.
796	Ditch	E-W	1376	2	1.50m Slot	0.36	0.37	None	LIA	Cut by F.663.
796	Ditch	SW-NE	1436	4	0.50	1.28	0.70	BN, BC, PT	LIA	
797	Pit	E-W	1256	2	1.46	1.14	0.26	None	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.663 and F.789.
798	Posthole	NA	1257	4	1.40	1.38	0.55	None	LIA	Cuts F.799 and F.739.
799	Gully	N-S	1258	3	1.00	0.59	0.27	None	LIA	Cut by F.798.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
800	Posthole	SW-NE	1260	2	0.90	0.35	0.30	None	LIA	Similar to F.795. Elongated posthole.
801	Gully Terminal	E-W	1261	2	0.75m Slot	0.50	0.12	PT, BN	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.738. Cut by F.742.
802	Posthole	NA	1262	2	N/A	0.60	0.31	None	LIA	
803	Posthole	NA	1264	2	0.24	0.41	0.28	None	LIA	Cuts F.796.
804	Ditch	N-S	1267	2	1m Slot	0.75	0.31	None	Post-medieval	Cuts F.738 and F.743.
804	Ditch	N-S	1284	2	1m Slot	0.50	0.25	None	Post-medieval	
805	Pit	NA	1271	2	1.15	0.35	0.09	None	Undated	Cuts F.806.
806	Silt Hollow	NA	1272	2	2.10	1m Slot	0.14	None	Undated	Cut by F.805.
807	Pit	NA	1276	4	1.97	1.92	0.43	BN	LIA	Cuts F.796 and F.808.
808	Posthole	NA	1277	4	1.47	1.48	0.45	BC	LIA	Cut by F.808. Cuts F.796.
809	Silt Hollow	NA	1279	2	1.18m Slot	1.00	0.19	None	Undated	Cut by F.743.
810	Pit	NA	1280	2	N/A	0.60	0.14	None	Undated	Cut by F.811
811	Pit	NA	1281	2	N/A	0.95	0.26	None	Undated	Cuts F.810, F.812 and possibly F.813.
812	Posthole	NA	1282	2	N/A	0.20	0.24	None	Undated	Cut by F.811 and F.813.
813	Pit	NA	1283	2	N/A	0.50	0.10	None	Undated	Cuts F.812.
814	Ditch	SE-NW	1287	2	1m Slot	0.40	0.18	None	Post-medieval	
814	Ditch	SE-NW	1288	2	0.6m Slot	N/A	0.18	None	Post-medieval	
814	Ditch	N-S	1312	2	1m Slot	0.75	0.20	None	Post-medieval	Cut by F.793

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
815	Ditch	N-S	1290	4	1m Slot	1.10	0.30	PT, BC, BN	LIA	Truncates F.819 and F.816.
815	Ditch	N-S	1292	4	0.82m Slot	0.38m Slot	0.24	PT, BN	LIA	Truncates F.821.
815	Ditch Terminal	N-S	1310	2	N/A	1.83	0.50	PT, WS, BN, BS	LIA	Cuts F.830, F.692, F.759.
815	Ditch	SW-NE	1381	2	1.05m Slot	0.64	0.25	PT	LIA	Cuts F.663.
815	Ditch	N-S	1395	2	1.60	0.50	0.25	PT, BN	LIA	Cut by F.870.
816	Pit	NA	1293	2	1.34	0.37	0.09	PT	LIA/ERB	Truncated by F.815 and F.817.
817	Pit	NA	1294	3	0.62	0.77	0.12	PT, BN	LIA/ERB	Truncates F.816.
818	Pit	NA	1295	2	0.64	0.63	0.07	PT	LIA/ERB	Similar date to F.817?
819	Pit	NA	1296	2	0.50	0.34	0.12	None	LIA/ERB	Truncated by F.815.
820	Posthole	NA	1297	2	0.38	0.56	0.06	None	LIA/ERB	
821	Pit	NA	1298	2	0.50	0.48	0.09	None	LIA/ERB	Truncated by F.815. Truncates F.822.
822	Pit	NA	1299	2	0.30	0.33	0.08	PT	LIA/ERB	Truncated by F.821 and F.823.
823	Pit	NA	1300	2	0.44	0.42	0.06	None	LIA/ERB	Truncates F.822 and F.824.
824	Pit	NA	1301	2	0.34	0.36	0.09	None	LIA/ERB	Truncated by F.823.
825	Posthole	NA	1302	2	0.24	0.26	0.05	None	LIA/ERB	
826	Ditch	SW-NE	1289	2	0.7m Slot	N/A	0.14	None	LIA/ERB	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
827	Pit	NA	1303	2	N/A	0.59	0.23	None	LIA/ERB	Truncated by F.828.
828	Pit	NA	1304	3	1.09	0.86	0.27	PT	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.827 and F.829.
829	Pit	NA	1305	2	N/A	0.39	0.05	None	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.828 and F.759.
830	Pit	NA	1306	3	N/A	0.76	0.33	PT	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.832. Cut by F.759 and F.815.
831	Posthole	NA	1307	2	N/A		0.09	BC	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.692.
832	Pit	NA	1308	2	N/A	0.53	0.19	None	Undated	Cut by F.830, F.759.
833	Ditch	NA	1314	2	1m Slot	1.30	0.15	BC	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.793.
833	Ditch	N-S	1356	2	1.05m Slot	0.70	0.20	PT	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.793 and F.858.
834	Ditch	N-S	1315	2	1m Slot	0.90	0.30	None	Undated	
834	Ditch	N-S	1319	3			0.22	None	Undated	Cut by F.724.
835	Pit	NA	1316	3	0.90	0.40	0.21	None	Undated	
836	Gully	E-W	1321	2	N/A	0.55	0.16	PT	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.724 and F.742.
836	Gully Terminus	E-W	1336	2	N/A	N/A	0.13	PT	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.839. Cut by F.742 and F.724.
837	Ditch	NA	1324	2	N/A	0.45	0.18	None	Post-medieval	
838	Pit	N-S	1326	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	Undated	
839	Pit	NA	1337	2	0.50	N/A	0.10	PT, BN	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.724 and F.836.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
840	Pit	NA	1328	3	1.00	1.13	0.16	None	LIA/ERB	Truncates F.840 and F.841. Truncated by F.843.
841	Posthole	NA	1329	2	0.24	0.22	0.15	None	LIA/ERB	Truncated by F.840.
842	Posthole	NA	1330	2	0.20	0.20	0.12	None	LIA/ERB	
843	Pit	NA	1331	2	0.16	0.42	0.08	None	LIA/ERB	Truncates F.845 and F.840.
844	Pit	NA	1332	3	1.00	0.67	0.10	BN	LIA/ERB	Truncates F.845.
845	Pit	NA	1333	2	0.80	0.86	0.13	None	LIA/ERB	Truncated by F.844 and F.845.
846	Pit	NA	1327	2	0.80	0.50	0.32	BN	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.840
847	Gully Terminus	SE-NW	1339	2		0.56	0.10	None	Post-medieval	
847	Gully	E-W	1379	2	1m Slot	0.35	0.07	TP, PT	Post-medieval	
848	Gully Terminus	SW-NE	1340	2	N/A	0.45	0.08	None	LIA/ERB	
849	Ditch	N-S	1341	2	N/A	0.79	0.06	PT, BN, ST	Post-medieval	
849	Ditch	N-S	1358	2	1.10m Slot	0.60	0.13	None	Post-medieval	Cuts F.724.
849	Ditch	SE-NW	1410	2	0.8m Slot	0.40	0.05	None	Post-medieval	
850	Pit	NA	1342	2	N/A	0.60	0.15	PT, BN, OT	LIA/ERB	
851	Pit	NA	1343	2	N/A	0.65	0.08	None	LIA/ERB	
852	Posthole	NA	1345	2	N/A	0.39	0.10	BC	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.692.
853	Gully	N-S	1346	2	1m Slot	0.17	0.06	None	LIA/ERB	
853	Gully	SE-NW	1347	2	N/A	0.17	0.22	None	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.785. Cut by F.854
854	Pit	SE-NW	1348	2		0.48	0.28	PT, BN	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.853, F.785.
855	Pit	SW-NE	1349	2	0.50m Slot	0.41	0.08	None	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.854.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
856	Ditch	E-W	1317	2	1.10	0.80	0.40	PT	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.724.
856	Ditch	SE-NW	1350	2	N/A	1.40	0.43	PT	LIA/ERB	
856	Ditch	SE-NW	1364	2	0.80	0.30	0.22	BN	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.861.
856	Ditch	E-W	1370	2	0.70	0.37	0.16	None	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.862.
857	Posthole	N-S	1353	2	0.24	0.20	0.10	None	LIA/ERB	
858	Ditch	N-S	1334	2	1.4m Slot	1.05	0.37	PT, BN, BC	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.663.
858	Ditch	N-S	1357	4	1.05m Slot	2.00	0.55	PT, BN	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.833.
858	Ditch	NA	1361	5	1m Slot	2.02	0.64	None	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.663.
858	Ditch	E-W	1406	2	1.30	1m Slot	0.72	PT, BN	LIA/ERB	Cut by. F.663.
859	Tree Throw	SE-NW	1359	2	0.70	0.70	0.19	None	Undated	
860	Ditch	N-S	1362	2	1m Slot	0.71	0.28	PT	ERB	Cut by F.861.
861	Ditch	N-S	1363	3	1m Slot	1.31	0.33	PT, BN	ERB	Cuts F.860.
861	Ditch	N-S	1365	2	1.05	0.85	0.20	BN	ERB	Cuts F.856.
861	Ditch	N-S	1366	2	2.60	1.75	0.35	PT, BN, BC	ERB	Cuts F.663.
862	Ditch	N-S	1368	2	1m Slot	0.50	0.10	None	ERB	Cut by F.858, F.856 and F.814.
862	Ditch	N-S	1369	2	0.30	0.20	0.10	None	ERB	Cut by F.856.
862	Ditch	SW-NE	1371	2	0.99	N/A	0.11	None	ERB	Cut by F.663 and F.756.
863	Pit	E-W	1383	2	0.22	0.25	0.12	None	LIA/ERB	
864	Pit	N-S	1384	3	0.43	0.36	0.08	None	LIA/ERB	
865	Pit	E-W	1385	3	0.55	0.50	0.12	PT	LIA/ERB	
866	Pit	NA	1386	2	N/A	0.45	0.09	PT	LIA/ERB	
867	Gully	E-W	1387	2	1m Slot	0.29	0.14	None	LIA	
867	Gully	E-W	1388	2	1m Slot	0.26	0.10	None	LIA	
868	Posthole	NA	1389	2	N/A	0.49	0.17	PT	LIA/ERB	
869	Pit	NA	1392	2	0.62	0.60	0.15	None	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.718.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Intervention No.	No. of Contexts	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
870	Ditch	E-W	1396	2	1.7m Slot	1.70	0.61	PT, BN, SH	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.871 and F.815. Cut by F.742.
870	Ditch	E-W	1414	2	0.75	0.40	0.20	BN	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.878.
870	Ditch	E-W	1421	2	0.50	0.20	0.10	PT	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.742, F.878. Cuts F.871.
871	Pit	NA	1397	2	1.10	0.40	0.15	PT, BN, BC	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.870.
871	Pit	NA	1422	2	0.20	0.50	0.05	None	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.870 and F.878.
872	Pit	NA	1401	2	1.05	0.88	0.19	None	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.718.
873	Pit	NA	1400	2	0.75	0.66	0.23	None	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.718. F.876.
874	Posthole	NA	1402	2	N/A	0.72	0.12	BC	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.718. Cuts F.875.
875	Posthole	NA	1403	2	N/A	0.33	0.05	None	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.874.
876	Ditch	N-S	1398	3	N/A	1.18	0.37	PT, BN, BC	LIA/ERB	Cut by F.718. Cuts F.873.
877	Posthole	NA	1412	2	0.20	0.35	0.21	None	Undated	Cuts F.694.
878	Pit	NA	1415	3	0.30	0.70	0.49	PT, BN	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.870.
878	Pit	NA	1423	3	0.75	0.30	0.50	PT, BN	LIA/ERB	
879	Pit	NA	1426	2	0.45m Slot	0.74	0.40	None	Undated	Cut by F.678.
880	Tree Throw	N-S	1432	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	Undated	
881	Ditch	N-S	1433	2	1m Slot	1.45	0.34	PT	LIA/ERB	Cuts F.681.

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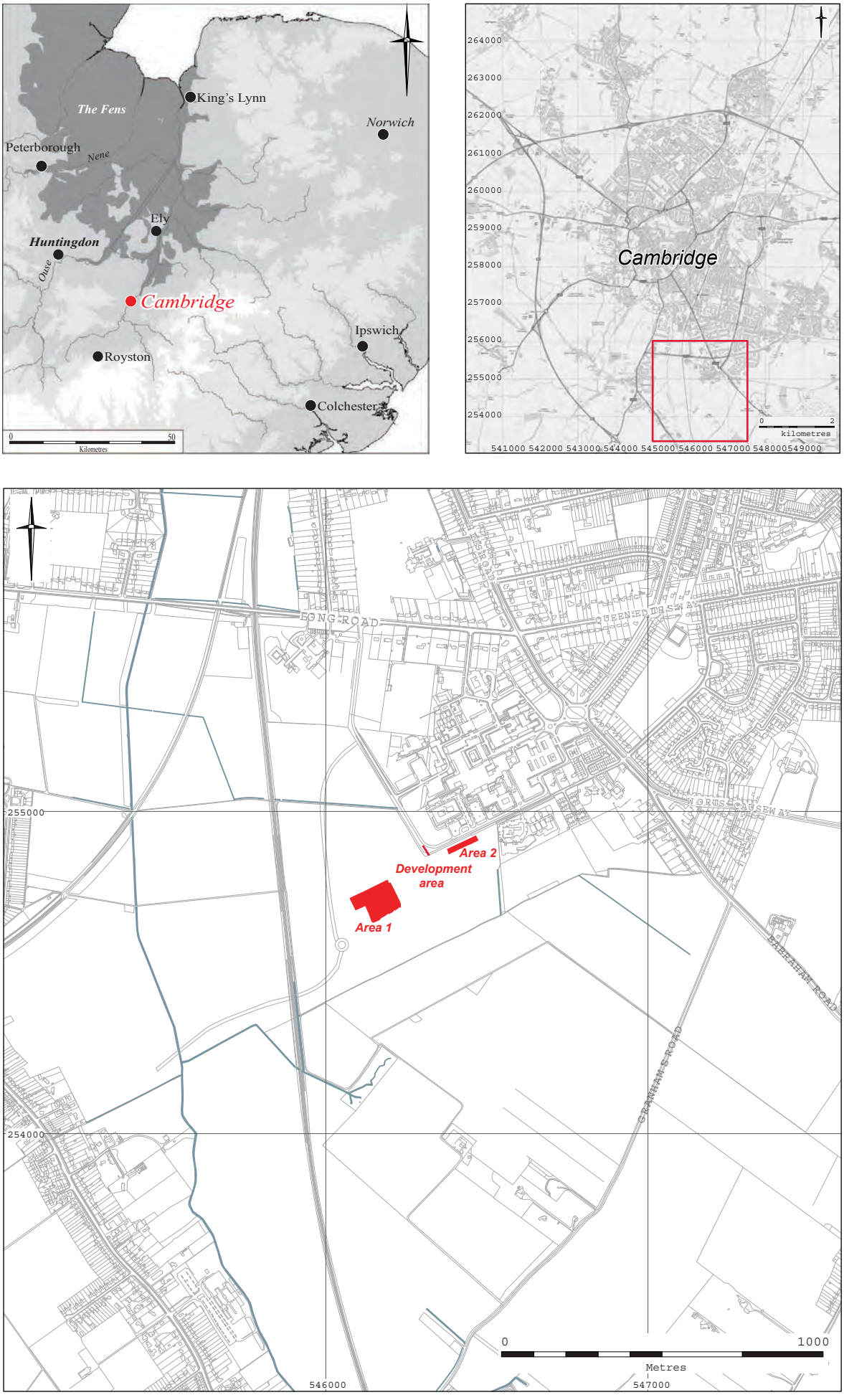


Figure 1. Site location

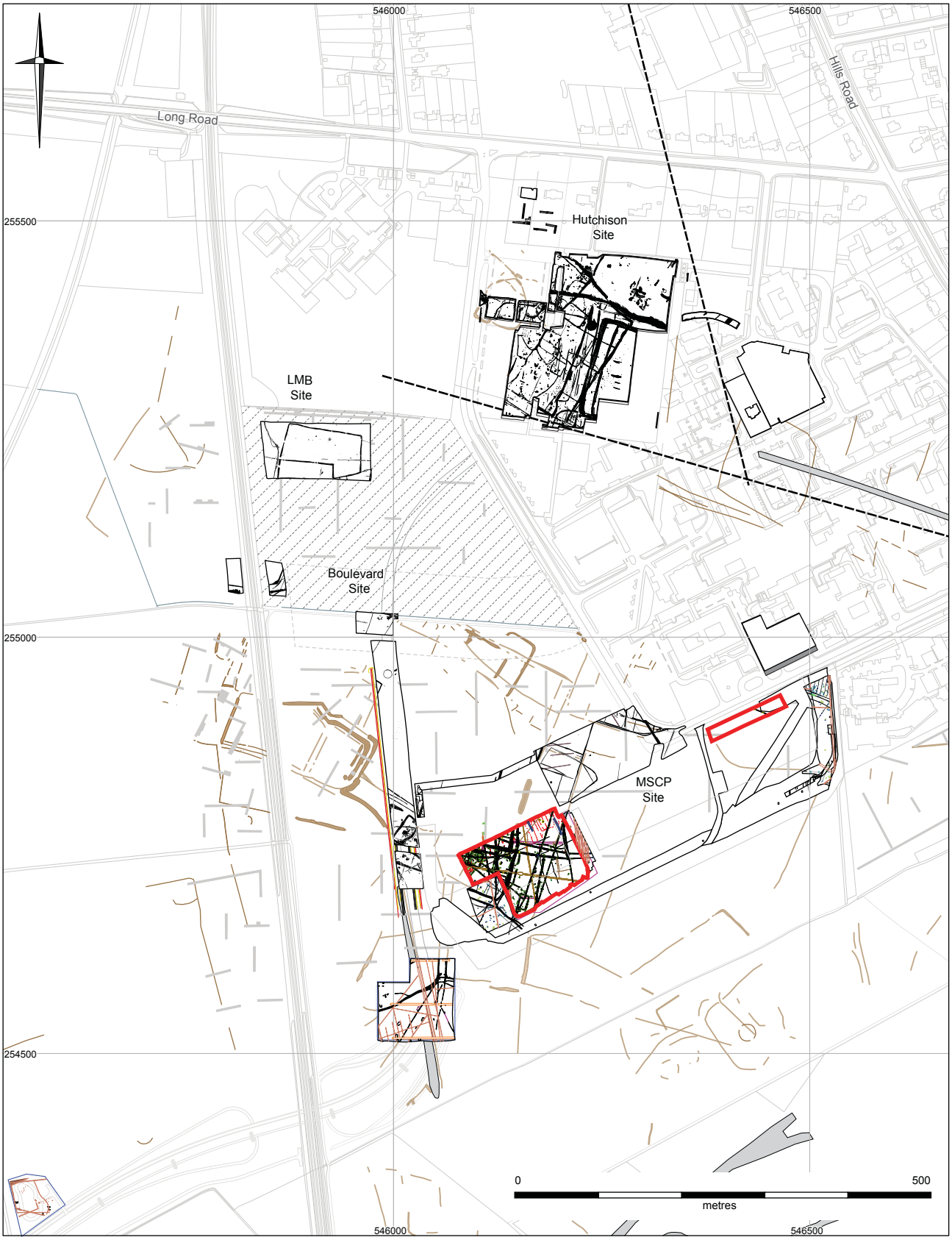


Figure 2. Plan showing previous archaeological investigations

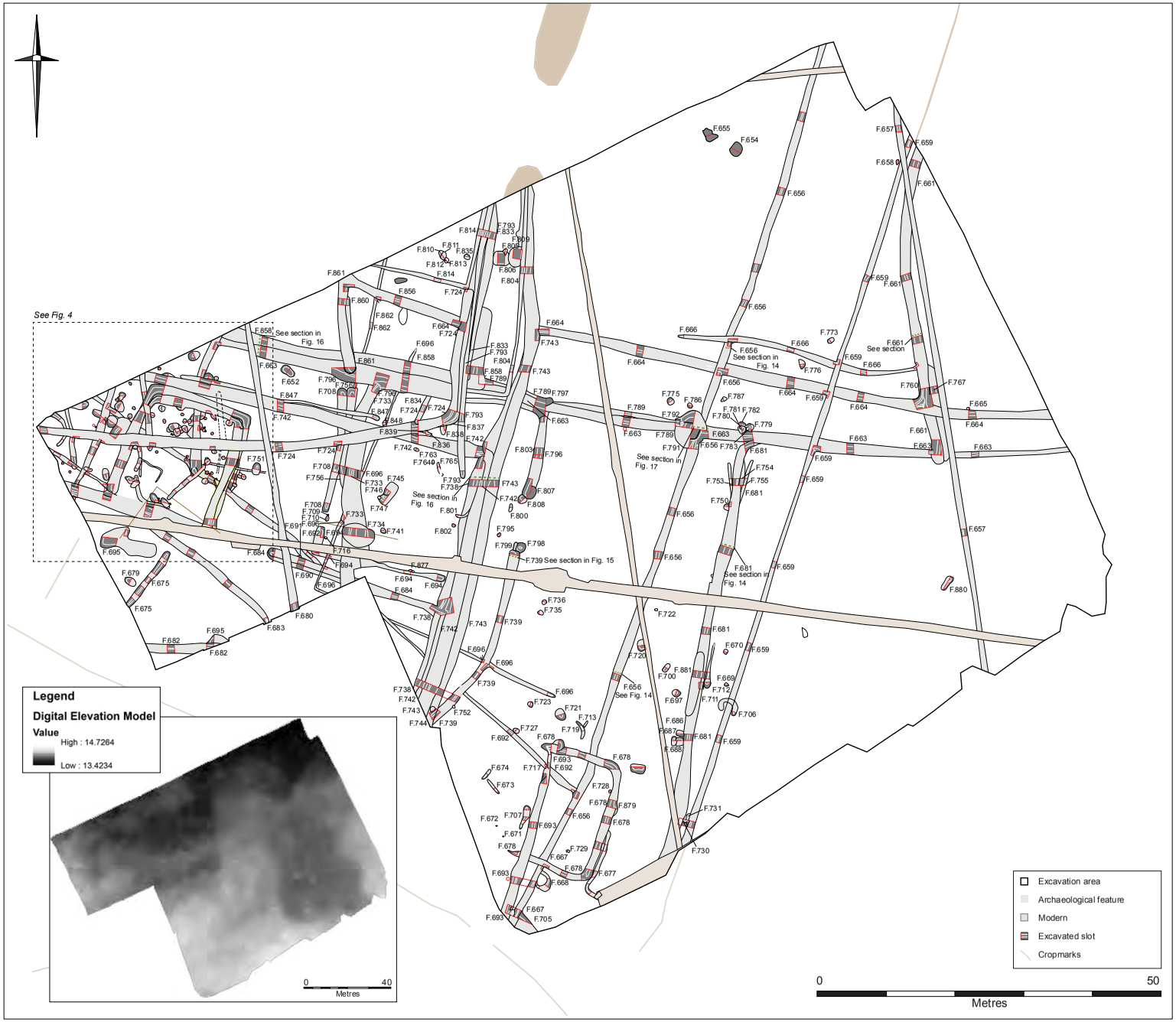


Figure 3. Plan of Area 1

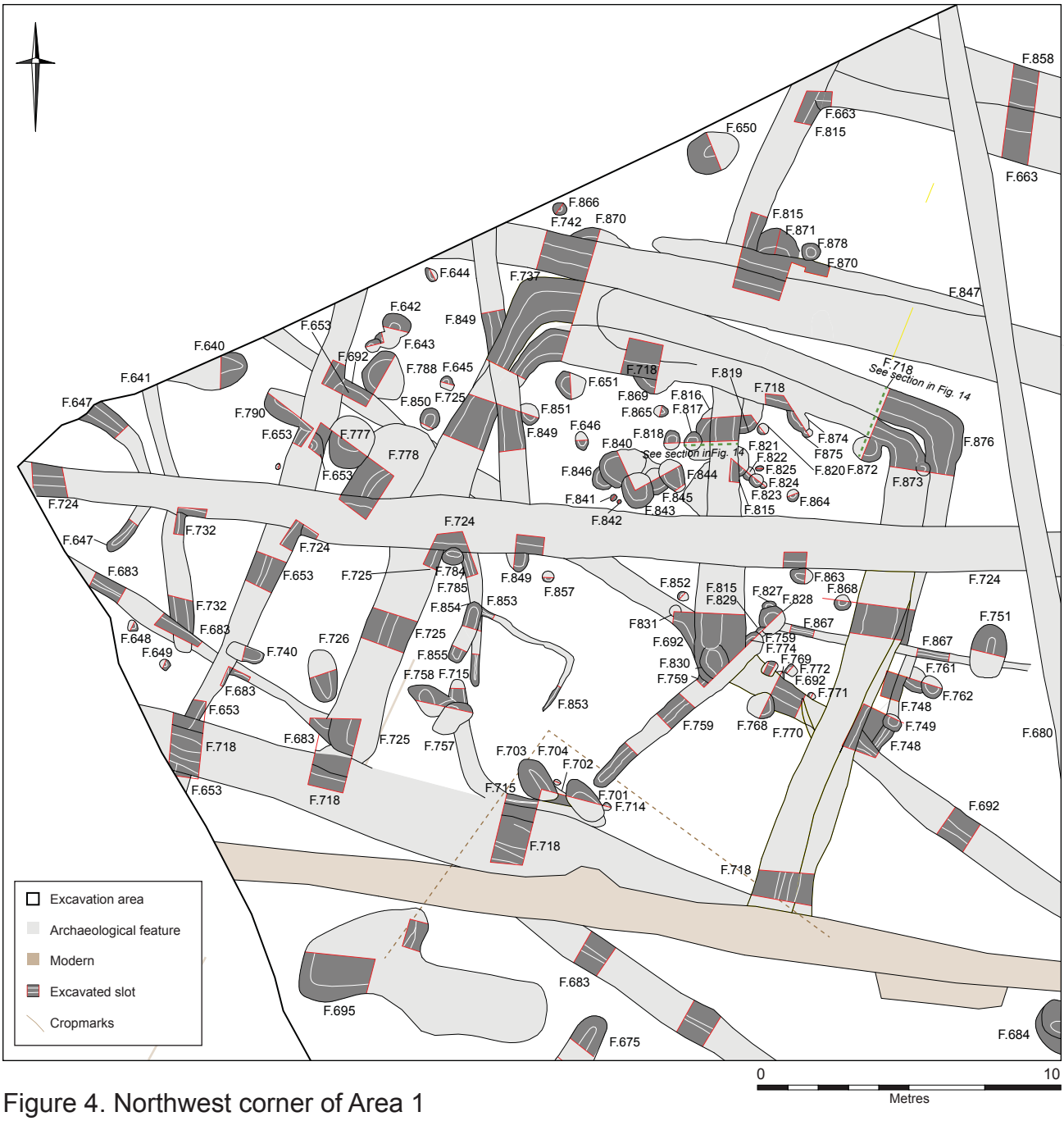


Figure 4. Northwest corner of Area 1

a) Looking North East

b) Looking North

c)After prolonged bad weather

Figure 5. Photographs of Area 1

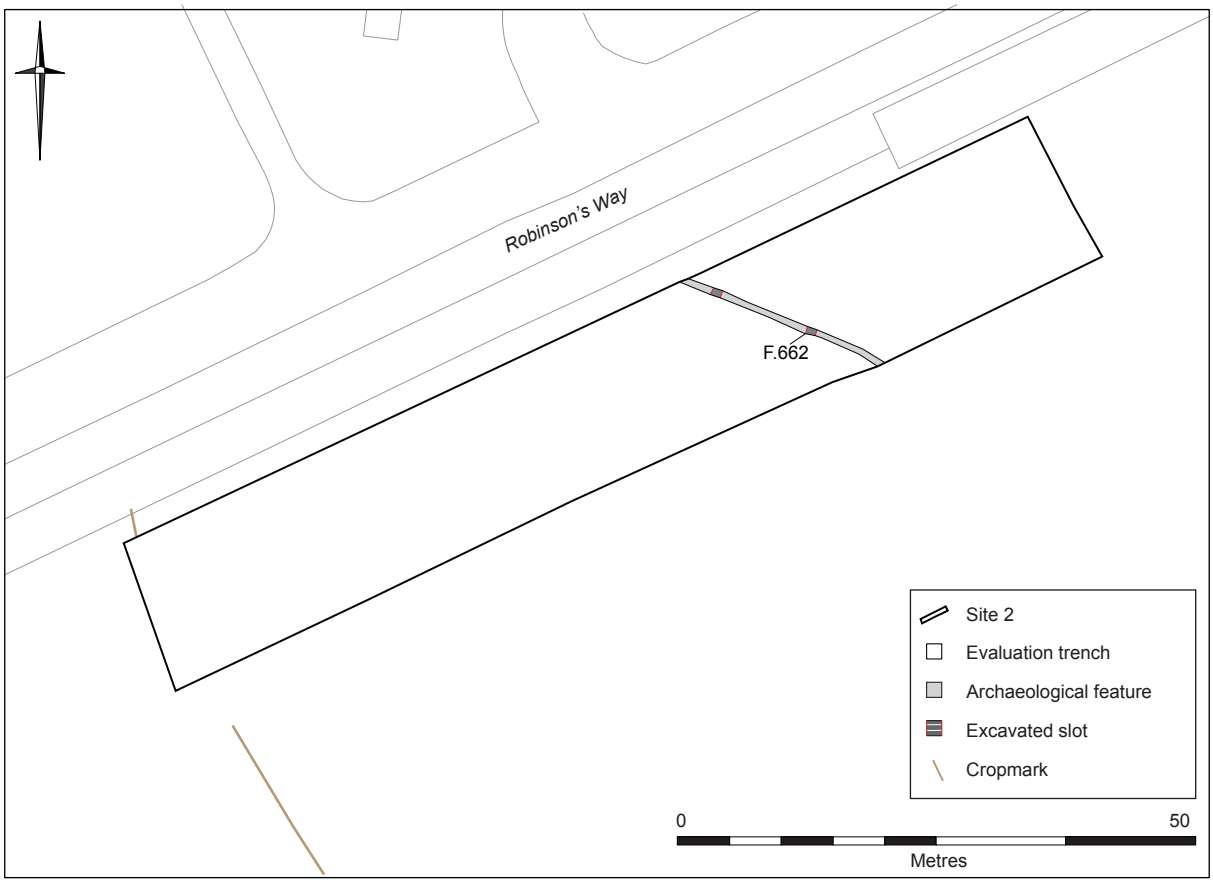


Figure 6. Plan and photograph of Site 2 looking North West

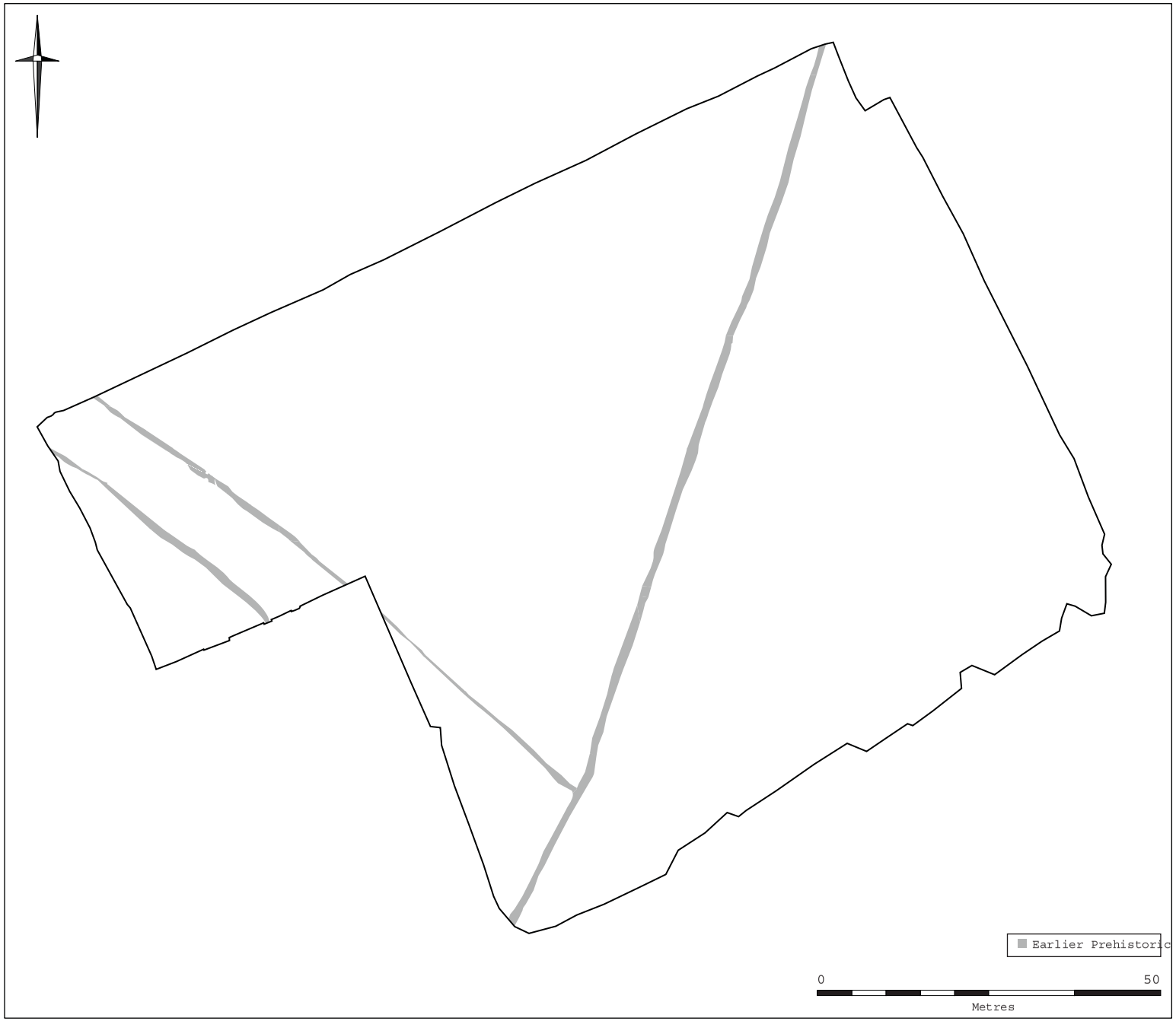


Figure 7. Phase plan of Earlier Prehistoric Archaeology

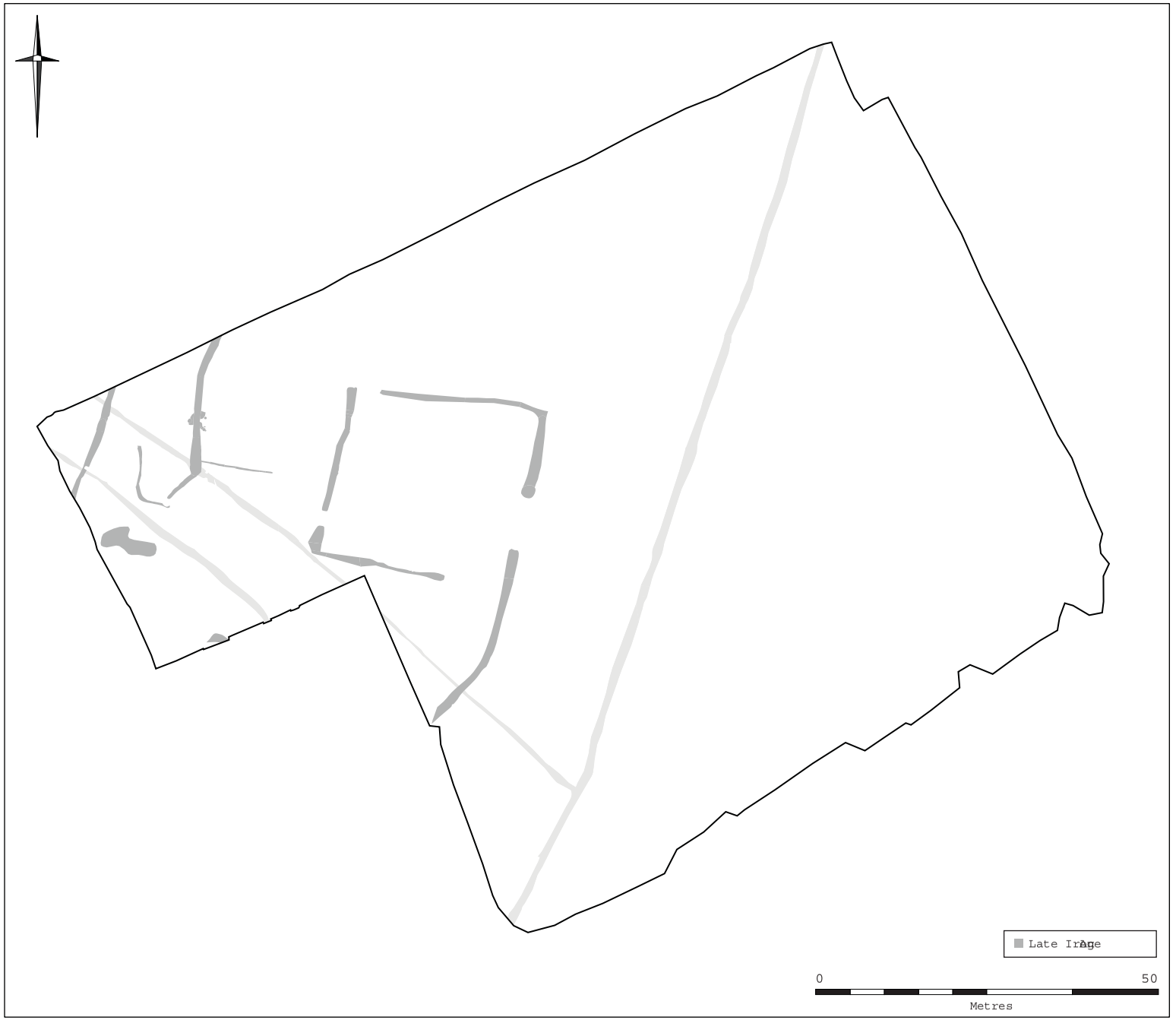


Figure 8. Phase Plan Late Iron Age Archaeology

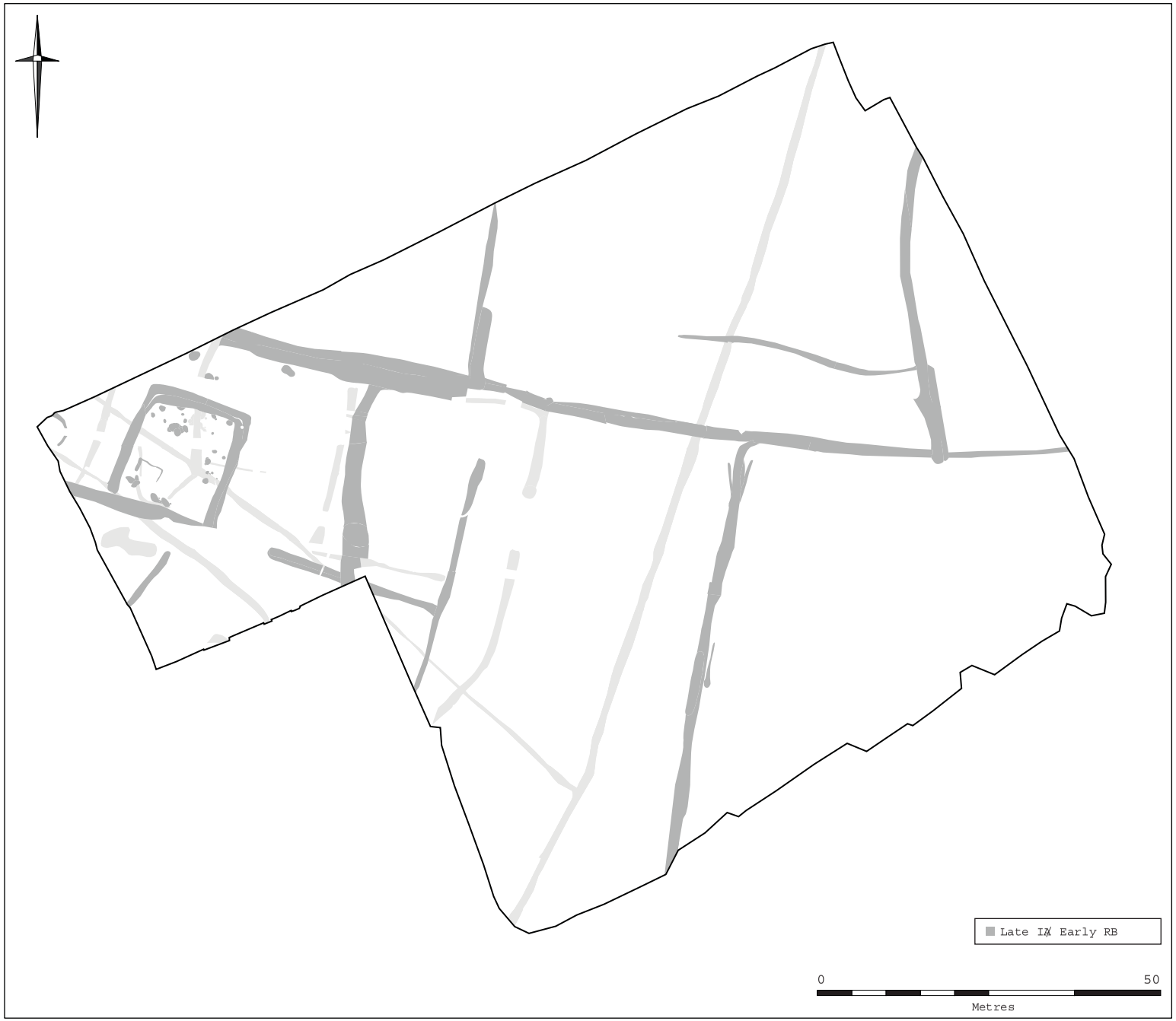


Figure 9. Phase Plan Late Iron Age / Early Romano-British Archaeology

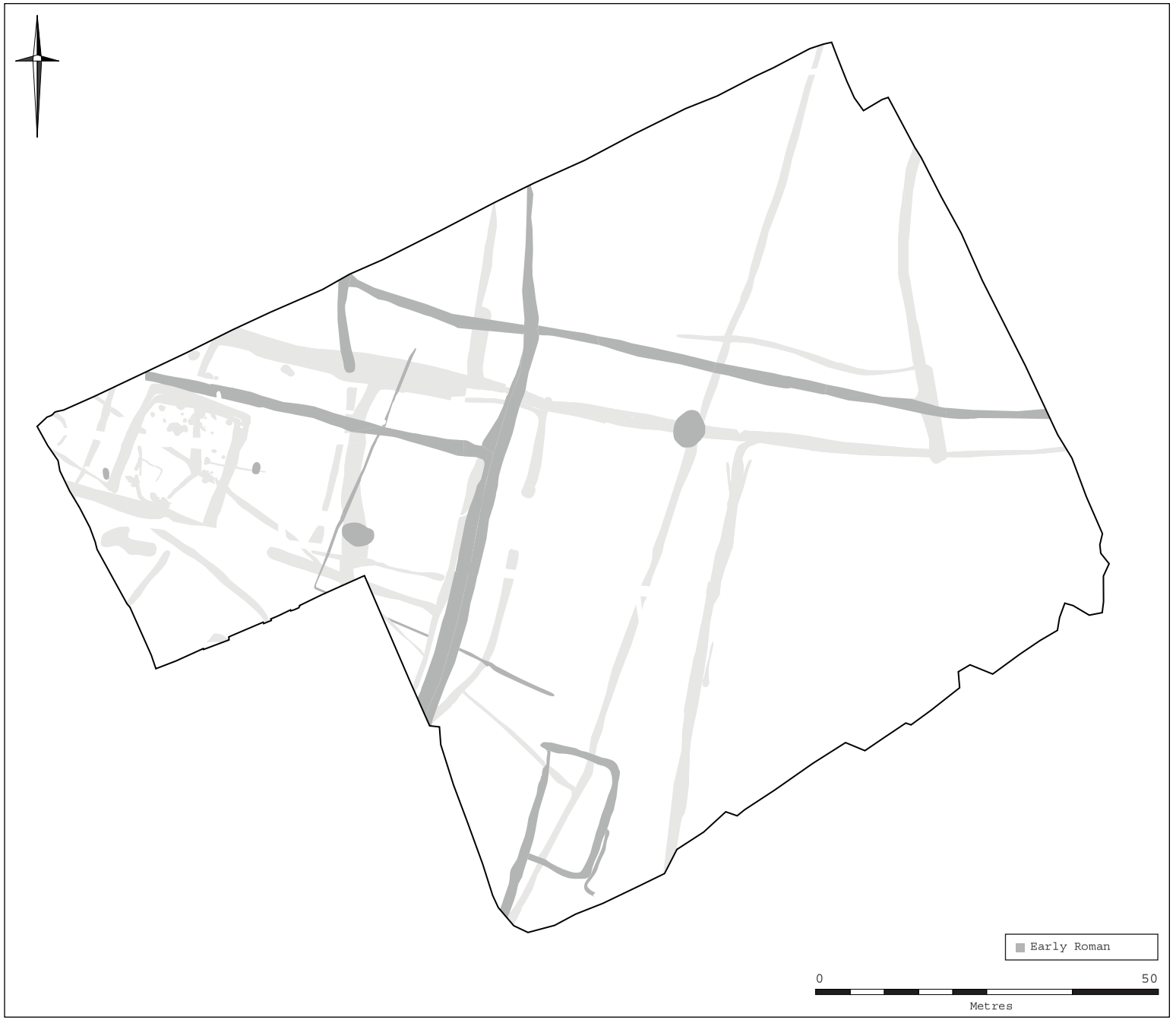


Figure 10. Phase Plan: Early Romano-British Archaeology

Figure 11. Phase Plan Modern, Post-Medieval and Medieval / Early post-medieval Archaeology

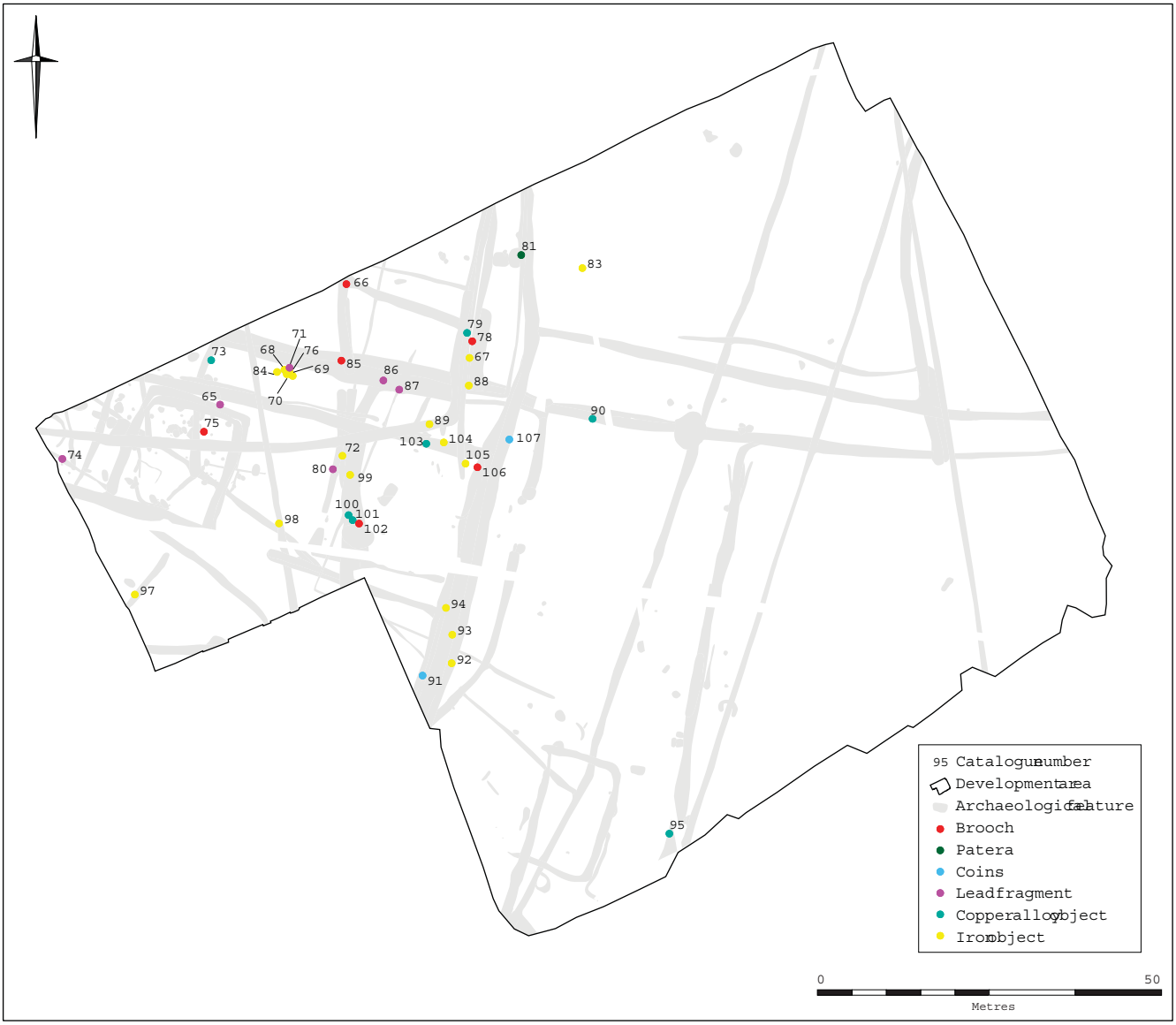
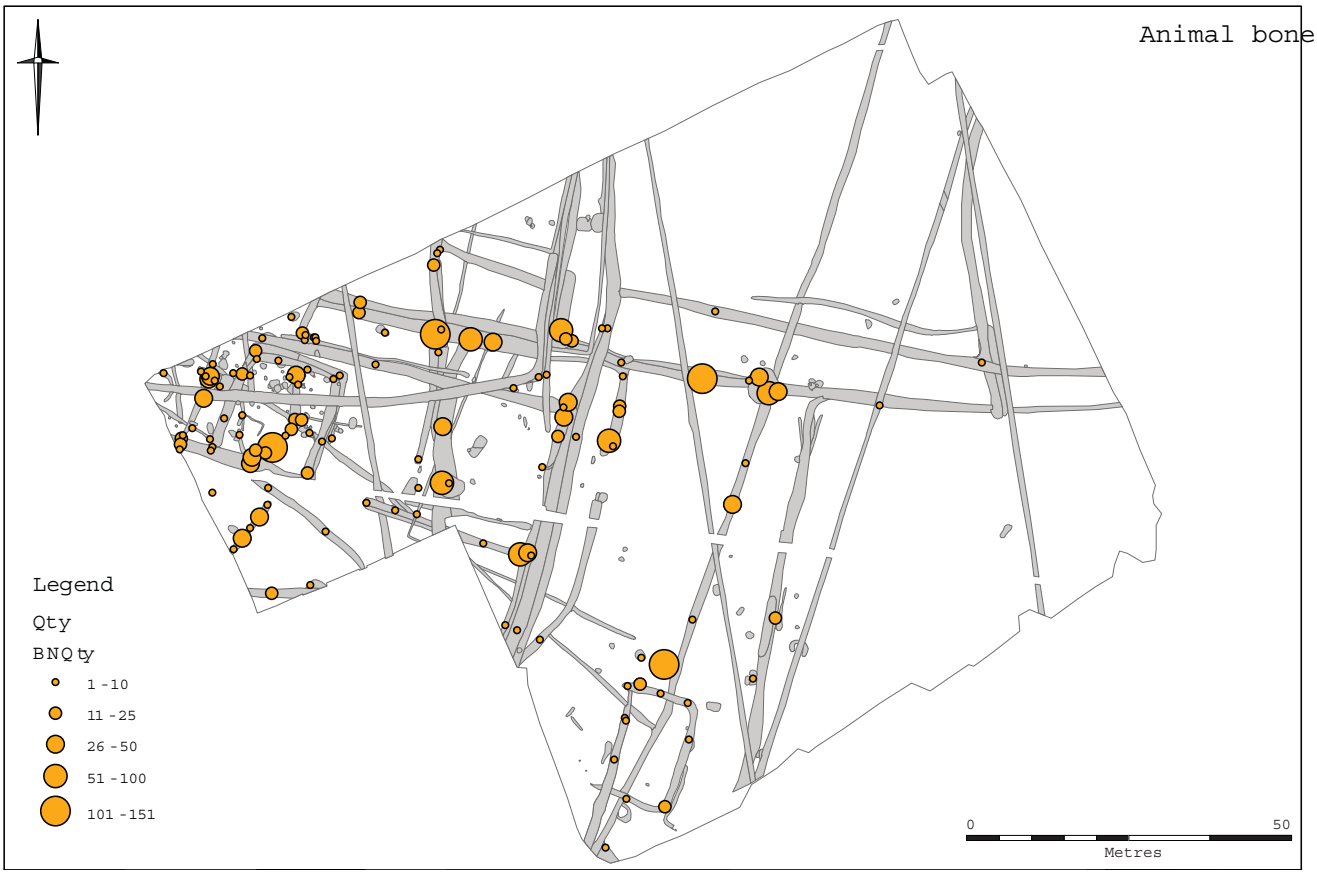


Figure 12. Distribution of recovered metal objects and photographs of patera and brooches



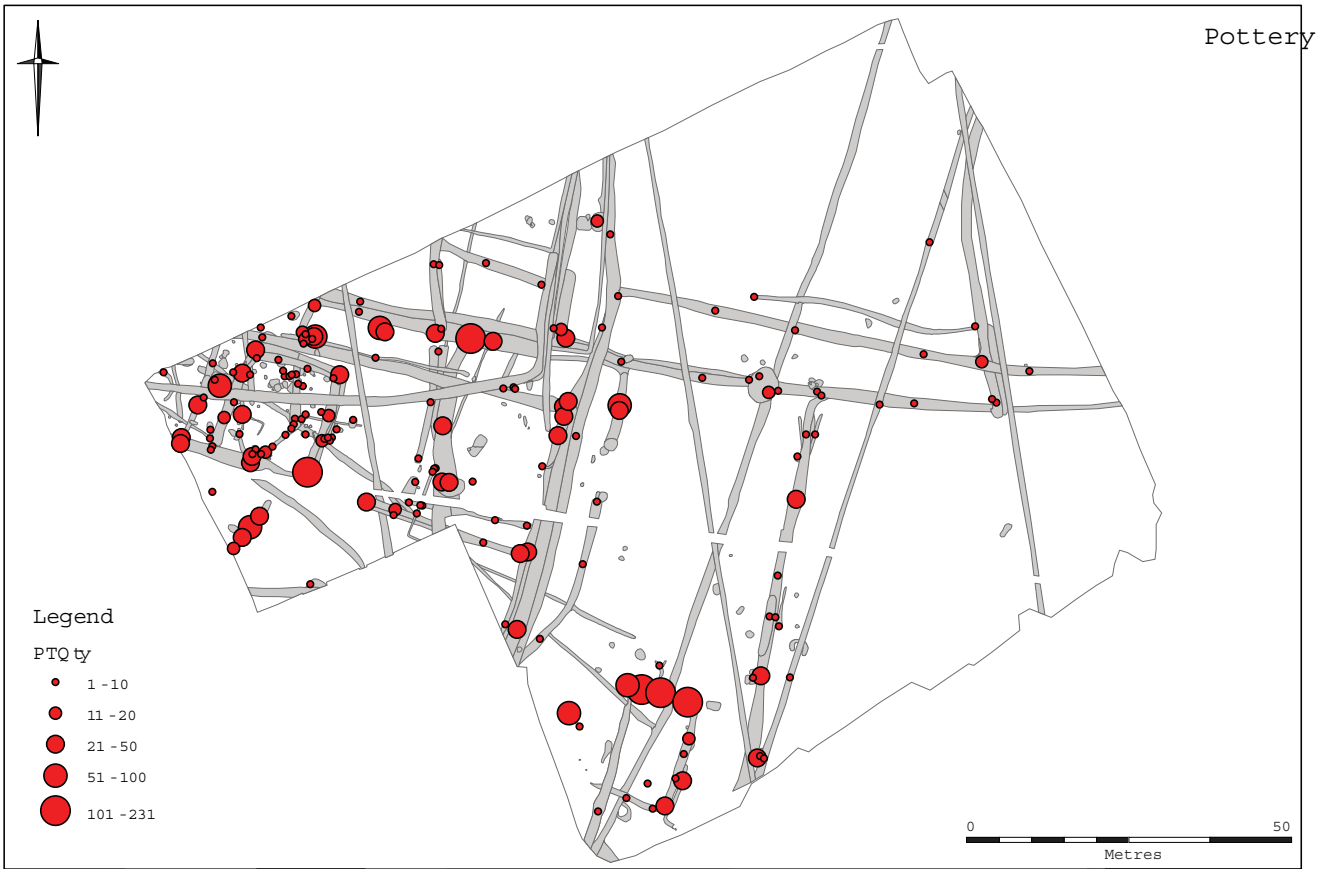
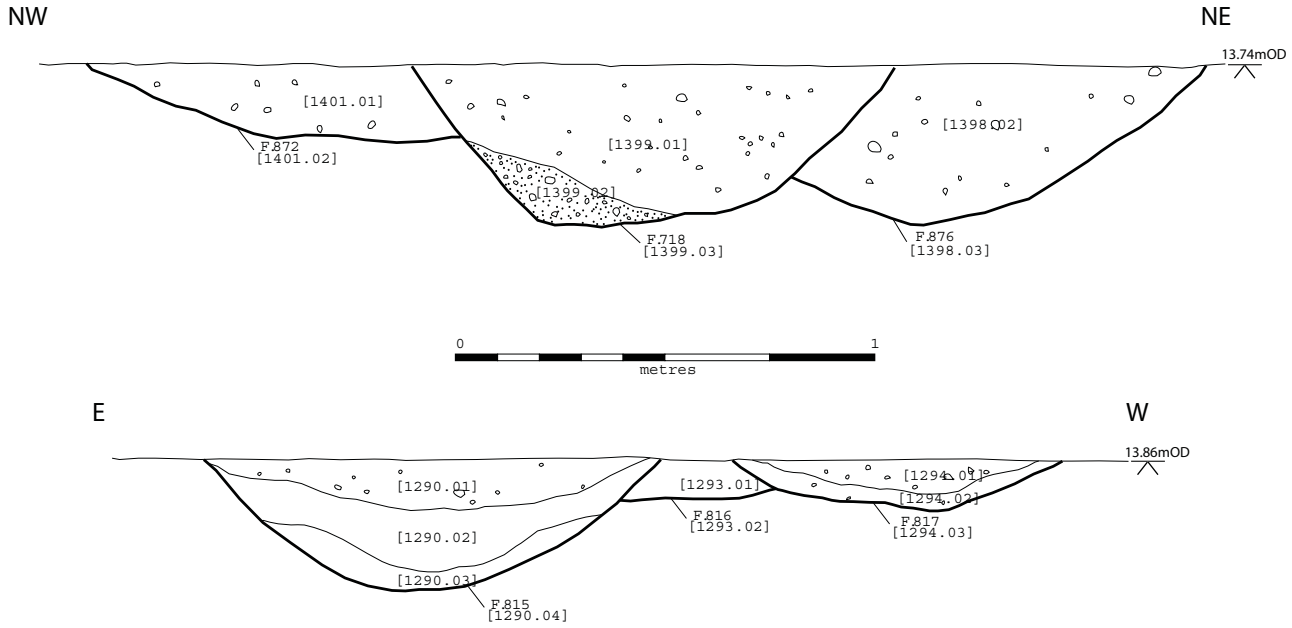


Figure 13. Distribution plots

Enclosure Ditches



Outer Field Ditches

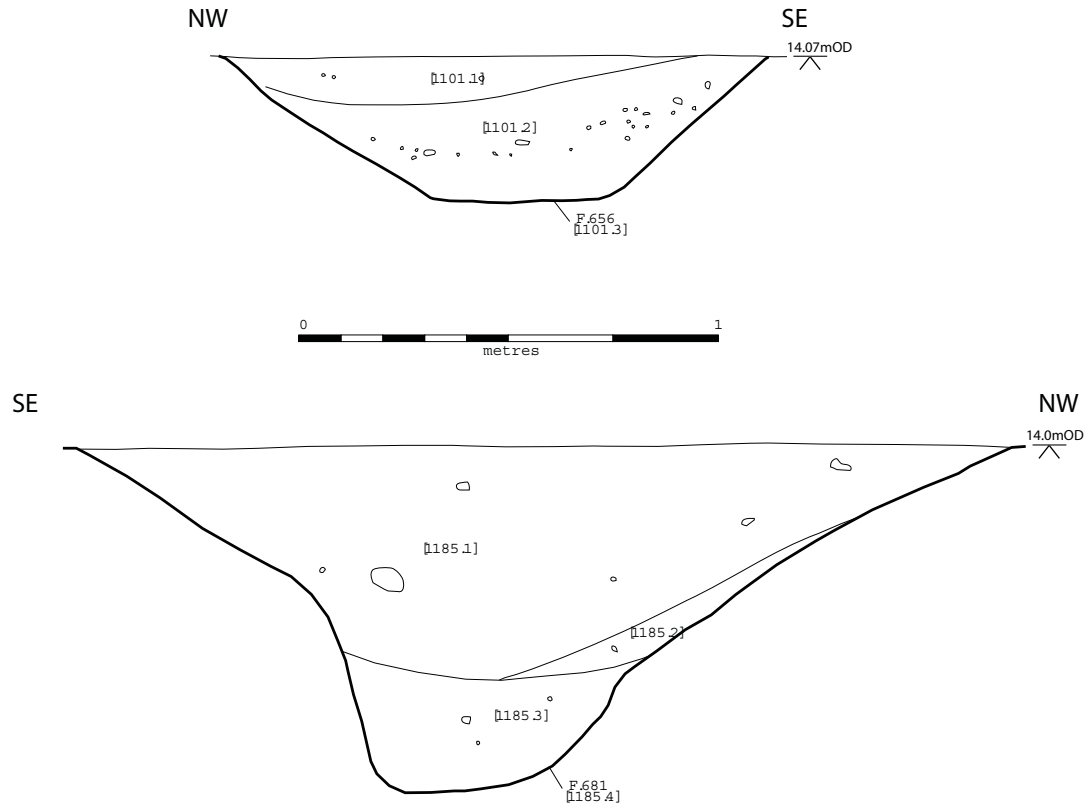
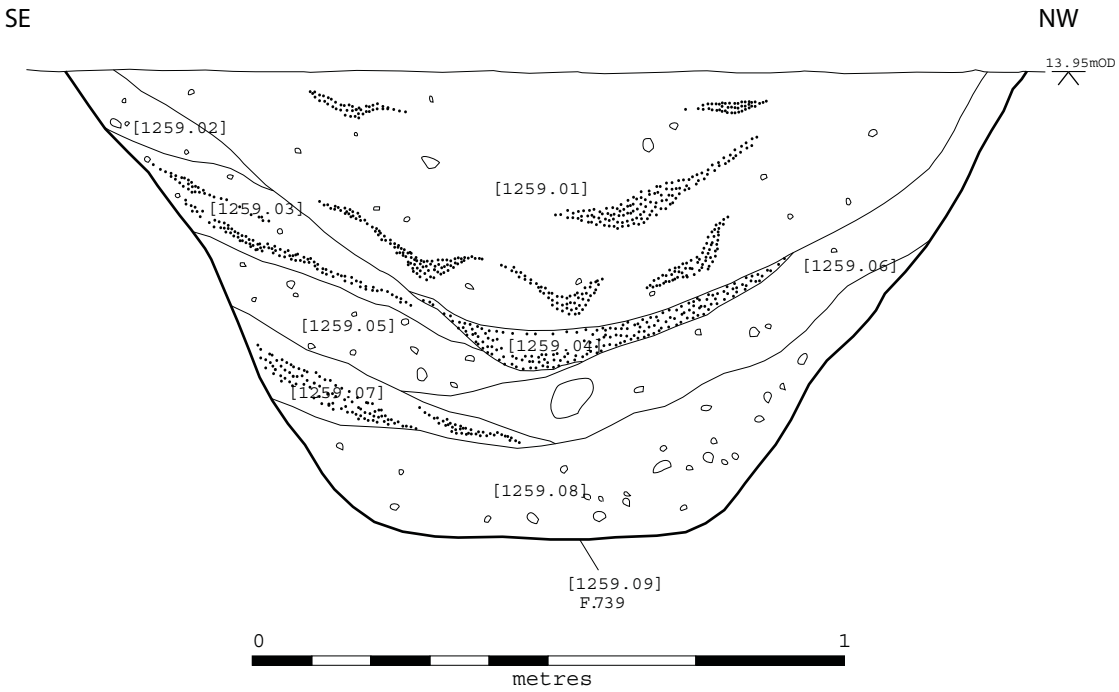


Figure 14. Selected sections



Enclosure ditch F.739, looking north

Figure 15. Selected sections

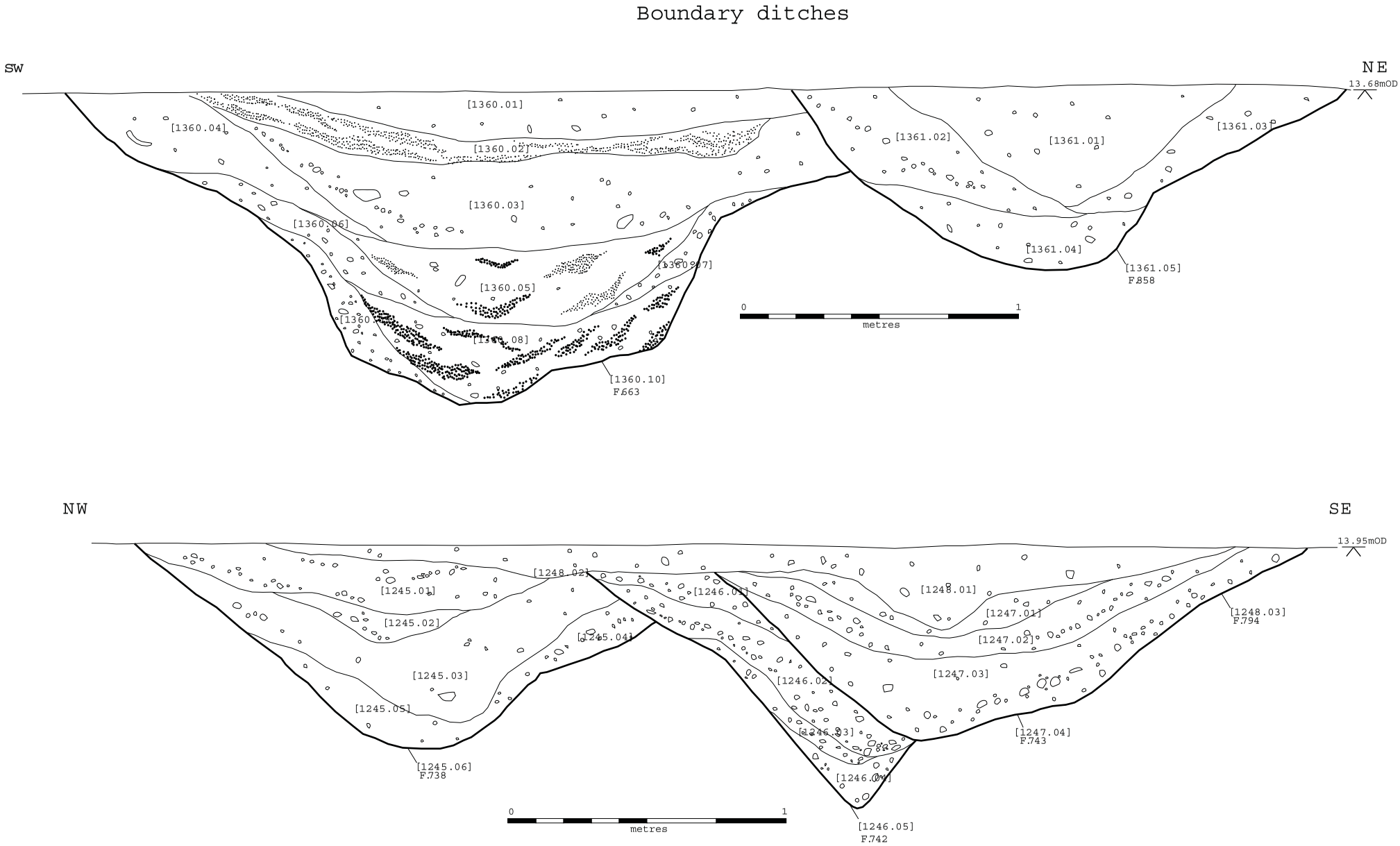
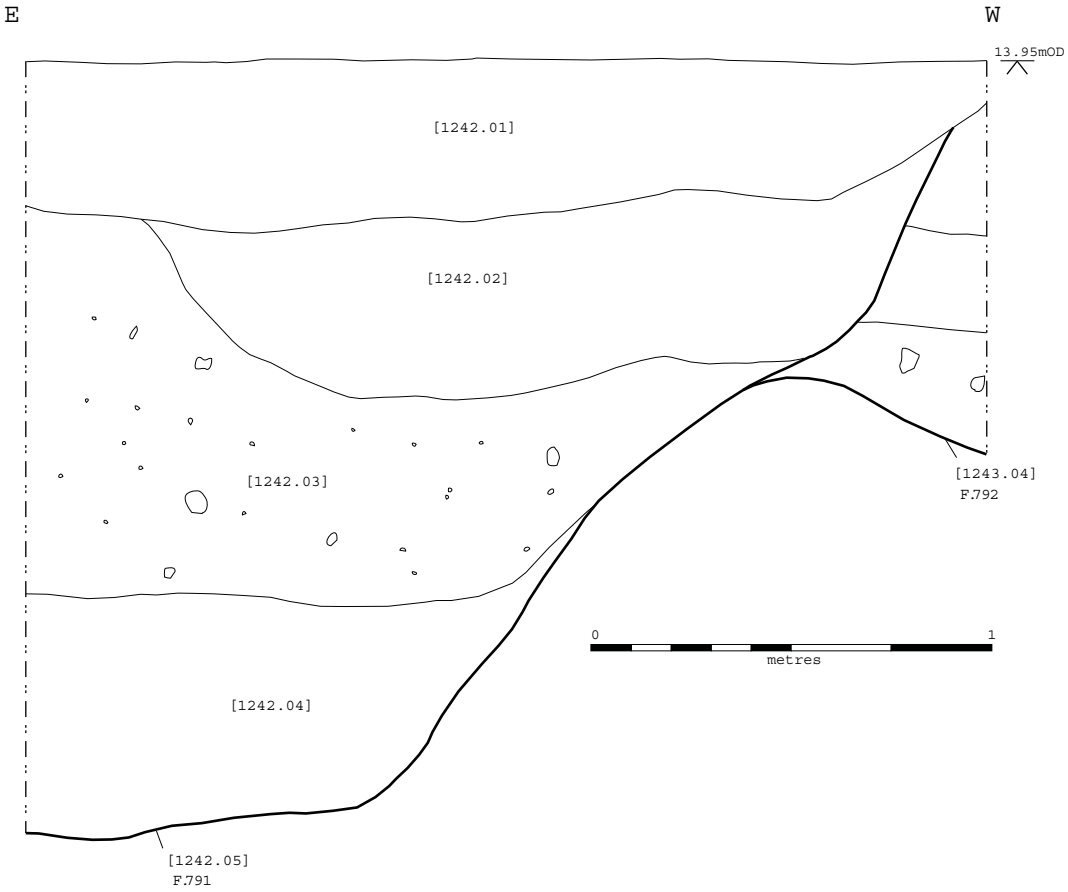


Figure 16. Selected sections



Watering hole F.791

Figure 17. Section and photograph of watering hole F.791

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OASIS ID: cambridg3-189785

Project details

Project name	Addenbrookes Energy Centre, Cambridge. An Archaeological Excavation Assessment
Short description of the project	Cambridge Archaeological Unit undertook an open-area excavation during the winter of 2013/2014 on land adjacent to Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge prior to the development of an Energy Centre. The excavation identified several earlier prehistoric ditches which probably formed part of a wider field system. Overlying this was a dense series of ditches and associated settlement activity which constituted three different phases of activity spanning the Late-Iron Age through to the Early Romano-British period. Also present were a number of later medieval and post-medieval agricultural boundary ditches.
Project dates	Start: 09-12-2013 End: 14-03-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCHES Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCHES Late Iron Age
Monument type	PITS Late Iron Age
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	BROACHES Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	PATERA Roman
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE Addenbrookes Energy Centre, Cambridge. An Archaeological Excavation Assessment
Postcode	CB2 0SL
Study area	1.23 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 4616 5473 52.1710168344 0.137527166202 52 10 15 N 000 08 15 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 13.40m Max: 14.90m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Alison Dickens
Project director/manager	Alison Dickens
Project supervisor	Matthew Collins
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Utilyx Asset Management Limited,

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Physical Archive ID	ATT:AEC 13
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Digital Archive ID	ATT:AEC 13
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Paper Archive ID	ATT:AEC 13
Paper Contents	"none"

Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Drawing","Manuscript","Map","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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