

Plots 8 and 9, Cambridge Biomedical Campus BellatRx Site, Cambridgeshire

A Post-Excavation Assessment



Leanne Robinson Zeki

CAMBRIDGE BIOMEDICAL CAMPUS, PHASES A & B (PLOTS 8 & 9)

Post-Excavation Assessment

Leanne Robinson Zeki

with contributions by Grahame Appleby, Emma Beadsmoore, Kate A. Beats, Christopher Boulton, Val Fryer, Mark Knight, Ben Neil, Rob Perrin, Vida Rajkovača, Simon Timberlake and Justin Wiles.

Illustrations by Bryan Crossan

Cambridge Archaeological Unit
University of Cambridge

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Summary

Archaeological investigations were undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) at the development area for BellatRx Inc. at the Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Cambridge. Archaeological consultancy was provided by RPS/CgMs. Work was carried out on the area labelled Plots 8 and 9 over the course of two months between August 2016 and October 2016. Although work was carried out on two plots, these were excavated as a single entity. An area totalling 1.52ha was machine stripped revealing archaeology ranging in date from the Bronze Age through to the Post-Medieval period, including multi-phase boundary ditches, unusual funerary monuments and cremations dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period.

INTRODUCTION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) at Plots 8 and 9 at the Addenbrooke's Biomedical Campus, Cambridge. The site will become the premises for a pharmaceutical company; BellatRx Inc. Work was carried out between August 2016 and October 2016, with the two areas excavated as a single entity centred on TL 45944 54612 (see Figure 1). An area totalling 1.52ha was machine stripped revealing archaeology ranging in date from the Bronze Age to the Post-Medieval period. Particularly of interest were three small Late Iron Age ring ditches; one encircling a central pit containing cremated bone and an almost complete pot, and a further unurned cremation containing an iron spear-head.

Laing O' Rourke commissioned CAU on behalf of BellatRx Inc. and Rob Masefield (RPS/CgMs Archaeology) managed the project in a consultancy capacity. The work was undertaken following provision of an Archaeological Assessment and Mitigation Strategy (RPS 2015) and in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by the CAU in response to a brief by Andy Thomas of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team. The site code for the excavations was BTX16.

Location, geology and topography

The Addenbrooke's Biomedical Campus is located immediately to the west of Addenbrooke's Hospital and *c.* 4km to the south of the historic centre of Cambridge. Within the Biomedical Campus Plots 8 and 9 lie on the western side of Francis Crick Avenue at its junction with Dame Mary Archer Way. The proposed development area (PDA) is bounded by the railway line to the west and by AstraZeneca's NCS site to the north; to the south a cycle path borders the site, leading beneath the bridge carrying Addenbrooke's Road, beyond which is open land. The site is located on former agricultural land immediately to the west of Addenbrooke's Hospital and it is situated at a height of *c.* 15m AOD on a geology comprising Lower Chalk (chalk marl with gravel). The area is relatively flat, lying at the foot of South Cambridgeshire's chalk downlands, which rise at White Hill just to the south of the site.

Archaeological background

The area around Addenbrooke's and Cambridge's southern fringe is a rich archaeological landscape, which has been subject to extensive archaeological investigation. Excluding Cra'ster's 1967 excavations (Cra'ster 1969), the majority of the archaeological work has taken place since the turn of this century ahead of planned hospital expansion and housing developments. The results of all investigations prior to 2008 are outlined and discussed in the CAU's *Borderlands* publication (Evans *et al* 2008) and include major sites at Addenbrooke's itself as well as in the wider environs. Specifically pertinent to Plots 8 and 9, however, are the archaeological evaluations and subsequent excavations at AstraZeneca NCS South Site immediately to the north, CBC Boulevard site to the east, and, more generally, the investigations in Addenbrooke's Hospital's environs and the Biomedical Campus development area (the 2020 evaluation area). Major archaeological investigations

undertaken within the latter are listed below in Table 1 and shown in Figure 2 (both adapted from Tabor 2015).

Project	Date of excavation	Main archaeological phases/features recorded	Reference
The Hutchison Site	2002-3	Late Iron Age/Conquest settlement, Early Roman enclosure, Anglo-Saxon settlement	Evans et al. 2008
Cambridgeshire Guided Busway Evaluation	2003-4	2 nd -4 th century settlement	Cessford & Mackay 2004
2020 Evaluation	2004-5	Middle Bronze Age enclosures, Late Iron Age/Conquest settlement, 2 nd -4 th century settlement	Evans & Mackay 2005
Addenbrooke's Water Main diversion	2007	Anglo-Saxon pits	Timberlake 2007a
Addenbrooke's Access Road, Glebe Farm, Sites 1,2,5 and 6	2007	Early Iron Age settlement, enclosures and burials.	Armour 2007
Addenbrooke's Access Road, Glebe Farm, Site 3	2007	Bronze Age field system, Iron Age enclosures and pits, Roman droveway, enclosures and pits, Post-Roman ditches	Timberlake 2007b
Green Corridor Evaluation	2008	Middle Bronze Age enclosures, Roman field system	Slater & Dickens 2008
Laboratory for Molecular Biology (LMB)	2008	Middle Bronze Age enclosure, Anglo-Saxon Sunken Floored Building	Collins 2009
CBC Boulevard	2008-9	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age? 'ring ditches', Late Iron Age/Conquest settlement	Newman et al. 2010
Addenbrooke's Southern Perimeter Road	2012	Early Roman field system and pottery kiln	Phillips 2013
Addenbrooke's Multi Story Car Park (MSCP)	2013	Roman? and potentially earlier field systems	Tabor 2013
Addenbrooke's Energy Centre	2014	Late Iron Age/Conquest settlement enclosures	Collins 2014
New Papworth Hospital Site	2014	Middle Bronze Age ditch, Early Roman field systems and settlement	Forthcoming
AstraZeneca New Cambridge Site (NCS) South Plot	2015	Middle Bronze Age multi-ditched enclosures, early—middle Iron Age settlement	Tabor 2015
AstraZeneca New Cambridge Site (NCS) North Plot	2015	Dense Roman settlement and field systems, Early Roman cremation cemetery and 4 th century burial cemetery.	Tabor 2015

Table 1: Major archaeological investigations in the Addenbrooke's landscape

The current work is part of the ongoing development of the Addenbrooke's Biomedical Campus and follows the archaeological evaluation of the area in 2004 (Evans & Mackay 2005). The evaluation, which comprised aerial photographic survey, geophysical survey field walking and trial trenching, identified three concentrations of archaeology; two Early Roman sites and a complex of three multi-ditched enclosures dated to the Middle Bronze Age (Slater & Dickens 2008; Tabor

2015). Subsequent archaeological investigations ahead of development of individual building plots and infrastructure within the Biomedical Campus have already excavated much of the archaeology identified (see e.g. Newman *et al.* 2010; Tabor 2013; Collins 2014; Tabor 2015).

Earlier prehistoric

Evidence of pre-Bronze Age activity within the Addenbrooke's landscape is largely limited to residual worked flint and pottery recovered from later features, although occasional pits and potentially *in situ* deposits of flint have been recorded in the area (eg. the LMB site; Collins 2009). While there seems to have been earlier prehistoric activity in the landscape no convincing evidence of occupation has been recovered. However, in the wider environment pre-Bronze Age features have been recorded, including Neolithic pits at Trumpington Park and Ride (Hinman 2004), Glebe Farm (Collins 2011) and Clay Farm (Phillips & Mortimer 2012) as well as two Late Neolithic round barrows and associated burials at Trumpington Meadows (Patten 2012).

Bronze Age

A scarcity of evidence in the immediate Addenbrooke's landscape and funerary activity at Trumpington, including a Beaker period burial and a Collared Urn cremation (Patten 2012) demonstrates a similar pattern of early Bronze Age activity to that of the earlier prehistoric. The Middle Bronze Age, however, provides evidence of the Addenbrooke's landscape being permanently settled for the first time. Evaluation and subsequent excavations at both Clay Farm (Evans *et al.* 2006; Phillips & Mortimer 2012) and *The 2020 Lands* (Evans & Mackay 2005; Collins 2009; Tabor 2015) have recorded significant remains dating to this period including an extensive field system - comprising multiple phases - and a series of substantial enclosures. A number of these enclosures have been recorded within the Addenbrooke's Biomedical Campus; firstly, at the LMB site where a large rectangular enclosure was excavated in 2008 (Collins 2009), and secondly within the AstraZeneca South Plot, immediately to the north of the BellatRx development area, where an unusual and significant complex of three multi-ditched Middle Bronze Age enclosures is bisected by the railway line (Evans *et al.* 2008; Slater & Dickens 2008; Tabor 2015). These sites have been found to represent several phases of Middle Bronze Age activity and along with the significant artefact assemblage and similarly multi-phase activity at Clay Farm, immediately to the west, (Phillips & Mortimer 2012), comprise an important and extensive prehistoric landscape.

Post-Deverel-Rimbury associated features, including pits and four-post structures recorded at the Hutchison Site (Evans *et al.* 2008), show that occupation of the landscape continued through the Late Bronze Age, albeit at a smaller scale. Features including pits and a roundhouse at the Boulevard Site have also been dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (Newman *et al.* 2010).

Early - Middle Iron Age

Immediately to the north of the development area, evidence of Early and Middle Iron Age activity was recorded on the AstraZeneca South Plot in the form of an Early Iron Age watering hole and Middle Iron Age settlement remains, including seven distinct pit groups and a roundhouse gully. Within the rest of the Addenbrooke's landscape low levels of Iron Age activity have been recorded. Remains include a possible structure identified at the LMB Site (Collins 2009) and an enclosure recorded by Cra'ster in 1967 during the construction of the hospital. Cra'ster's enclosure, however, seems to have been a significant site dating to the Middle/late Iron Age. Though evidence of earlier Iron Age activity is limited, it is worth noting that the development area is located at the edge of a known area of Early and Middle Iron Age settlement. Settlement features, including structures and storage pits, have been excavated at Clay Farm (Phillips & Mortimer 2011), at a major site at Trumpington Park and Ride (Hinman 2004) and at Trumpington Meadows (Patten 2012). Smaller scale settlement has also been recorded at Glebe Farm (Armour 2007). At both Clay Farm and Trumpington settlement features show a familiar pattern of development from open settlement in the Early Iron Age to enclosed settlement and/or increasing use of livestock enclosures in the Middle Iron Age, which is typical across the region. It should also be noted that the War Ditches and Wandlebury Iron Age ringforts lie within 4km of the BellatRx development area to the east and south-east respectively.

Late Iron Age - Roman

The Addenbrooke's environs are included in an area south of Cambridge that was highly occupied during the Late Iron Age/Roman period. This is discussed more fully in the *Borderlands* publication (Evans *et al.* 2008), which notes the major Late Iron Age/Conquest period settlement remains that have been excavated at the Hutchison Site with lesser settlement evidence dating to the Early Roman period (*ibid.*), as well as the Conquest period features at Clay Farm, which include two high status Aylesford-Swarling style cremations (Evans *et al.* 2008; Phillips & Mortimer 2012).

Most relevant to the BellatRx site, however, are the Late Iron Age/Conquest period and Roman settlement remains first recorded during the 2004 evaluation within Addenbrooke's Biomedical Campus (Evans & Mackay 2005). Two relatively discrete settlement sites were identified. Firstly, on the site of the AstraZeneca NCS North Plot and the area immediately to the south; ditches, gullies, pits and postholes represent a settlement dating to between the 1st and 4th centuries AD (predominantly the 2nd-3rd centuries). The area to the south of the North Plot has been excavated by Oxford Archaeology East who have recorded extensive Early Roman remains including field systems and settlement features (Phillips *pers comm.* in Tabor 2015). The North Plot excavations by the CAU revealed a dense pattern of boundary ditches and enclosures interspersed with 1st-4th century settlement features including structural remains, wells and pits. Two cemeteries were also excavated; the first comprised three 1st-2nd century cremation burials in the west of the site, while the second contained five 4th century inhumation burials in the east. The site yielded substantial finds assemblages including pottery, animal bone, worked stone, metalwork and a total of 78 Roman coins. Secondly, immediately to the north-east of the BellatRx development area, a Late Iron Age/Conquest period settlement has been excavated at the Boulevard Site

(Newman *et al.* 2010) and the Addenbrookes Energy Centre Site (Collins 2014). This comprised a sequence of settlement enclosures with the remains of at least two structures, a number of wells and a midden within a dense zone of settlement features (*ibid.*).

Within the Addenbrooke's landscape it seems that the pattern of occupation during this period was based on well-defined settlements with field systems and pasture land between. Outside of the Addenbrooke's landscape it should be noted that the site is located at the northern extent of the Aylesford-Swarling tradition's reach. Dating to the very end of the Iron Age period and into the earliest Roman decades, variations on the Aylesford-Swarling type cremations have been found at, for instance, Hinxton in South Cambridgeshire (Hill *et al.* 1999), Mucking (Evans *et al.* 2015) and Maldon Hall Farm (Lavender 1991) in Essex, as well as at Clay Farm (Evans *et al.* 2008; Phillips & Mortimer 2012).

Saxon

Some few features representing Early-Middle Saxon settlement were excavated at Long Road College (Timberlake 2007) and at the Hutchison Site (Evans *et al.* 2008). Further scant evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement has been encountered in the form of an Early Saxon Sunken Floored Building (SFB) and two wells at the LMB Site (Collins 2009). In addition a final phase of activity at AstraZeneca North Plot, comprising two boundary ditches, dated to no earlier than the later 4th century, and its boundary might potentially have been used into the Early or Middle Anglo-Saxon period, as also evidenced by an Alfred of Wessex, debased silver penny. However, scant evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation evidence recorded to both the south of the Biomedical Campus and within the Clay Farm landscape, indicates a lack of settlements between Addenbrooke's and the Anglo-Saxon site at Trumpington Meadows, where remains included four sunken floored buildings and four inhumations, including a bed burial (Patten 2012).

Medieval to present

The site appears to have been agricultural land throughout the medieval and Post-medieval period. Medieval and Post-medieval features typically include field boundaries, furrows and 20th century field drainage and service pipe-works. It is important to note that the wider landscape contains scattered features associated with WWII defences. For example, the GHQ line is located just to the west of Addenbrooke's Hospital (see Evans *et al.* 2008), and anti-aircraft searchlight batteries were found at Clay Farm (Phillips & Mortimer 2011). Addenbrooke's Hospital relocated to its current site in the early 1960s and, on several occasions during the 20th century, the Royal Agricultural Show was located at Clay Farm.

METHODOLOGY

All archaeological work was conducted in accordance with the approved WSI. The excavation area was stripped of topsoil and sub-soil/overburden using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket operating under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. For the most part, soils were stored on-site meaning the plot was stripped in accordance with the spatial needs of the construction works and partially backfilled in several stages after appropriate supervision, discussion and approval from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET).

The site was located using an advanced Global Positioning System (GPS) with Ordnance Datum (OD) heights obtained. Potential archaeological features were digitally planned following the stripping of the site and subsequently sample excavated. Potential features were all hand excavated and slots digitally planned. All archaeological finds were retained for analysis. Environmental bulk soil samples were taken from selected features. A written record of archaeological features was created using the CAU recording system and sections were drawn at an appropriate scale. Finally, a digital photographic record of the excavation was maintained throughout.

A metal detector survey was undertaken of all exposed features.

RESEARCH AIMS

The project aims that underpin the project were set out in a mitigation strategy document (RPS 2015) as follows:

The overarching objectives of the project are to:

- To mitigate the archaeological effects of the development via identifying and recording the character, date and function of any archaeological features and deposits, and
- To interpret any archaeological findings of the Site within the context of the existing 'Addenbrooke's environs' archaeological baseline, informed by various archaeological sites investigated within the close vicinity, including the 2020 Lands and Elective Care Unit evaluations and the excavations at the Hutcheson site and 'New Addenbrooke's'.

Research Aims for archaeological fieldwork in the Eastern Counties of England have been set out (Brown & Glazebrook 2000) following on from an earlier Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997). These documents have been updated more recently by 'Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England' (Medlycott (eds) 2011).

The key themes and areas of research for all periods of human inhabitation is discussed for the region including:

- Changing Environment
- Settlement patterns
- Ritual and religion
- Production, trade, transport and communication

- Power and politics

The periods of greatest academic interest in the Addenbrooke's environs as presently understood on the basis of the adjacent sites are the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Saxon periods. The revised framework (Medlycott 2011) contains the following themes which may be advanced by further work in the area.

Bronze Age:

- the setting of monuments and greater understanding of the role and setting of ceremonial landscapes
- presence/absence, date of establishment and duration of field-systems and assessment of how far they support the David Yates (2007) model.
- distribution and date of settlement throughout the period.
- refinement of ceramic sequences based on typology supported by radiocarbon-dating
- nature of the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition

Iron Age:

- the establishment of chronological frameworks, particularly in relation to ceramics
- greater understanding of settlement patterns, morphology and hierarchy
- the development of the agrarian economy
- evidence for ritual and religion
- 'regionality' and social organisation/change as understood via Iron Age material culture, economic indicators (e.g. evidence for specialisation) and settlement morphology

Romano-British:

- nature of the late Iron Age/Roman transition, particularly in relation to continuity or change in respect to the tribal polities
- Romanisation of material culture, architecture (e.g. rectangular structures against survival of roundhouses regionally), infrastructure, rural economy etc
- nature of the agrarian economy, consumption and production and associations with markets
- identification of specific forms of rural settlement
- regional variation and 'tribal distinctions'
- evidence for ritual and religion

Anglo-Saxon:

- nature of the Late Roman Anglo-Saxon transition – evidence for continuity versus discontinuity, new populations of colonists versus continuity of occupation or of mixed demography
- landscape use and settlement distribution patterns
- an emphasis on burial grounds with more work required on settlement sites,
- economy, social organisation, culture and religion
- population studies and regional variations
- Danish influence

A further series of specific research priorities have been identified within the Addenbrooke's landscape (CAU 2015). Period specific research objectives appropriate for this site are condensed and reproduced here.

Earlier Prehistoric:

- What strategies of water provision are utilised (wells, springs etc.) and what do these indicate about length of occupation stays?

Bronze Age:

- How is evidence of an underlying Bronze Age field system in the landscape expressed on this slightly higher area? Is there evidence to investigate date of establishment and duration?
- To what extent does a later field system fossilise an earlier one?
- Where is the 'ritual' in this landscape?

Iron Age:

- Is the apparent lack of an early Iron Age phase reflective of more nucleated settlements?
- Determining and establishing the extent and density of Late Pre-Roman Iron Age settlement and cemetery activity across the landscape and their continuity into the Roman Conquest Period. Does such activity represent the northern limit of the Aylesford-Swarling Late Iron Age tradition?

Roman:

- Defining the extent of Conquest Period settlement, notably the relationship and intervals between settlement and industrial activity during this period and the impact of the Roman conquest on landscape organisation. Is this a significant Conquest Period landscape (see Evans et al. 2008)?
- Assessing the nature and extent of Roman settlement activity between the Hutchison site, Bell Language School and the scheduled villa site less than 1km southwest of the site. Does the landscape reorganisation identified during earlier fieldwork relate to the construction of the 2nd century AD villa?

RESULTS

Machine stripping of Plots 8 and 9 of the Cambridge Biomedical Campus development area exposed features ranging in date from the Middle Bronze Age to the post-Medieval period, with the majority of activity dating to two broad phases of occupation during the later prehistoric period and Late Iron Age/Conquest period. A total of 254 interventions were excavated with 86 features recorded; Feature descriptions and intervention records can be found in the Appendix. A site plan with excavated slots/interventions is shown in Figure 4. The main archaeological phases are detailed in Figure 5.

Later Prehistoric

Potentially the earliest features on this site are not directly dated in this area but relate to features from earlier phases of archaeological investigation. They comprised a curvilinear segmented ditch *c.* 1.1m wide and *c.* 0.35m deep in the north of the site (F.3009/F.3082), a straight north-east/south-west oriented ditch *c.* 0.8m wide and *c.* 0.2m deep continuing to the western site boundary (F.3003) and three features following the same alignment - a gully *c.* 0.25m wide and *c.* 0.08m deep (F.3047), a more substantial parallel ditch *c.* 0.7m wide and *c.* 0.3m deep (F.3044) and a short ditch *c.* 1.1m wide and *c.* 0.25m deep (F.3031) – located near the southern edge of excavation. The segmented ditch comprised at least three segments and was oriented on a curving sweep from east-west at the western edge to north-east/south-west at the northern edge. At this northern edge it likely continues into AstraZeneca South Plot where it was identified as being part of a Middle Bronze Age enclosure system. However, two sherds of Middle Iron Age ceramic found in this feature suggest that the boundary still existed into the Middle Iron Age and possibly later. Similarly, F.3003 is suspected to be part of a Bronze Age field system, which continues into the Boulevard and Energy Centre site to the east (Tabor forthcoming) but two sherds of Middle Iron Age pot suggest that this ditch too continued into the Middle Iron Age. The ditches and gully in the south of the site contained no cultural material but they were clearly the earliest features in the area, cut by Conquest period ditches. As such they are grouped with the other later prehistoric features.

Late Iron Age-Roman Period

The majority of features on this site can be dated to the Late Iron Age/Roman period (Figure 5). Many contain a mix of dateable artefacts ranging from the Middle Iron Age to the Roman period and are therefore difficult to date more closely.

Mortuary features

Three ring gullies (F.3088, F.3091 and F.3093) were situated close together in an approximate north-east/south-west alignment (Figure 6). Ring-gully 2 (F.3091) encircled a central cremation in a small pit with an accompanying Late Iron Age vessel (F.3100) and a further un-encircled cremation pit (F.3101) is located between the two eastern-most Ring-gullies (F.3091 and F.3093). Despite the lack of human remains associated with Ring-gullies 1 and 3, their similarities to Ring-gully 2 with its central cremation (and others from sites further afield) suggest that they were constructed as part of some mortuary activity. The table below details the dimensions and attributes of the ring gullies.

Ring-gully	Feature	Internal diameter	External diameter	Gully width	Gully depth	Pot sherds (wt)	Central cremation
1	F.3088	2.14m	2.74m	0.2m-0.35m	0.03m-0.15m	1 (131g)	-
2	F.3091	3.45m	4.10m	0.23m-0.56	0.05m-0.21m	-	F.3100
3	F.3093	2.46m	3.25m	0.38m-0.6m	0.1m-0.23m	-	-

Table 2: Ring-gully dimensions and attributes.

Ring-gully 1 (F.3088) was initially part-exposed by evaluation trenching in 2004/5 although its function as a mortuary feature was not then known (Evans & Mackay 2005). It is the south-easternmost feature in this group of mortuary features and the smallest of the ring gullies (see Table 2). The gully itself varied in depth and in width. Abrupt changes in depth at several points in the gully suggest it may have been dug in segments possibly by several people working simultaneously on separate sections. A single large sherd of wheel-turned grog-tempered pottery dates the filling of the gully to the Late Iron Age. This, and the other ring-gullies, was initially 50% excavated with four *c.*1m slots interspersed with *c.*1m baulks (Figure 7). The baulks were later removed and the feature was 100% excavated.

Approximately 8.2m to the north-east of Ring-gully 1 lay Ring-gully 2 (F.3091). This was slightly larger in size. The gully varied in width and abrupt changes in depth again suggest that it was dug in segments. The central pit (F.3100) measured 0.53m in width and 0.59m in length and was 0.1m deep. The pot was situated centrally at the base of the pit but was not oriented upright. The base of the pot faced south and the body of the vessel was compressed and broken into many pieces. The majority of the bone and charcoal was found congregated in the south-west quadrant of the pit, outside of the pot (Figure 8). Again, wheel-turned and grog-tempered pottery dates the pit and the surrounding gully to the Late Iron Age (see Beats below).

At a distance of *c.*8.5m from the centre of Ring-gully 2 was a small sub-circular pit measuring *c.*0.3m in diameter and 0.15m deep, which contained cremated bone in a charcoal and ash rich deposit. At the base of this deposit was found a bent and heavily rusted iron spearhead most likely dating to the Late Iron Age (see Figure 9). It is assumed that this cremation pit was deliberately placed in the same alignment as the ring gullies and is of approximately contemporary date. It is also possible that it had been within a shallow ring-gully that has since been lost to plough erosion.

One further ring-gully was found *c.*14m north-east of Ring-gully 2. Ring-gully 3 (F.3093) did not contain a central cremation. Its internal diameter is smaller than that of Ring-gully 2 and larger than that of Ring-gully 1. Again, the gully varied in depth and in width. No material artefacts were recovered from this feature but it is dated by association with the other Late Iron Age mortuary features detailed above. At its southernmost point the gully is cut by F.3004, which is probably a medieval linear feature.

Linear features

A total of 28 linear boundary ditches have been attributed to this broad phase of activity. The features have been grouped by association to a specific boundary and their dimensions and orientations are detailed in the tables below (Table 3 – 8).

A curvilinear boundary *c.*2.8m wide runs *c.*2m to the north of the mortuary features and extends beyond the boundaries of the site to the north-east and west (Figure 3). This boundary consists of a minimum of nine linear features (Table 3; see also Figure 7)). These varied greatly in length, width and depth suggesting a re-establishment of this ditch line in sections. Deposits within these features did not differ greatly and were difficult to distinguish which indicates several similar silting episodes over a period of time. The curvilinear ditches seemed to respect the alignment of the ring gullies, which strongly suggests that these were contemporaneously visible in the landscape. This is supported by artefacts, such as a partial rotary quern-stone and pottery sherds, which range in date from the Middle Iron Age to the Roman period.

Ditch Group	Features	Orientation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Curvilinear boundary	F.3011	NE-SW	0.69-1.97	0.22-0.49	Pottery, animal bone, lava quern, shell
	F.3012	NE-SW	0.4-1.5	0.1-0.56	Pottery, animal bone, rotary quern, shell, iron
	F.3013	NE-SW	0.38-0.6	0.17-0.39	Pottery, animal bone, shell
	F.3032	NE-SW	0.75-1.25	0.2-0.44	Pottery, shell
	F.3033	NE-SW	0.45-1.29	0.08-0.54	Pottery, animal bone
	F.3053	NE-SW	0.23-0.42	0.09-0.2	Pottery
	F.3075	NE-SW	0.66	0.28	-
	F.3087	NE-SW	0.11-0.42	0.08-0.21	Pottery
	F.3090	NE-SW	0.46	0.09	-

Table 3: Late Iron Age-Roman period linear features interpreted as one curvilinear boundary.

Similarly, four east/west oriented ditches (Table 4) located south of the western extent of the curvilinear boundary, appeared to begin/end at a small distance from Ring-gully 1. These continued on the same alignment, which suggests that they may be a reworking of the same boundary respecting the mortuary features or even using the mortuary features as a continuation of the boundary. It is unclear how these east/west oriented ditches related to the curvilinear boundary *c.*2m to the north. It may be that they were the same boundary shifted to the south over time, or that these represent the original boundary. Alternatively these short sections of ditch might represent stock management features, such as driveway or ‘race’ arrangements used for sorting and inspection (e.g. Pryor 1998) and contemporary with phases of the curvilinear boundary. The individual ditches varied greatly in width and depth and again deposits were very similar silting fills. Only two sherds of pottery were found in these features. These were attributed a *c.*2nd century date. A north/south oriented linear feature, F.3057, may potentially close off two of these east/west ditches and is clearly later. It has been suggested that this may represent a latest Roman phase but due to its

proximity to the gas main little of this feature was investigated and is here described as undated due to lack of evidence (see below).

Ditch Group	Features	Orientation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
E-W converging boundary	F.3058	E-W	0.78-0.92	0.15-0.29	-
	F.3097	E-W	0.95-1.05	0.25-0.35	
	F.3098	E-W	1.35	0.19-0.21	
	F.3099	E-W	1.55	0.44	Pottery (Post-Med)

Table 4: Late Iron Age-Roman period linear features in an E-W boundary.

At the north-eastern extent of the curvilinear boundary the multiple ditches converge with several more from AstraZeneca South Plot and the Boulevard site's Conquest period settlement at a large junction (Table 5, see Figure 3). Again the junction exhibits similarity of fills and multiple recutting of the same boundaries. In general, it seemed that the features that constitute the curvilinear boundary cut other features at this junction, though these were probably within this same broad phase of activity on-site.

Ditch Group	Features	Orientation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Linears converging at NW junction	F.3067	N-S	1.2	0.26	Pottery, animal bone,
	F.3068	N-S	0.58	0.13	-
	F.3069	N-S	>0.87	0.27	-
	F.3070	N-S	0.42	0.12	-
	F.3071	N-S	0.52	0.17	-
	F.3072	N-S/E-W curvilinear	>1.92	0.52	Pottery, animal bone
	F.3073	N-S/E-W curvilinear	>0.95	>0.3	Pottery, animal bone
	F.3074	E-W	>0.55	0.16	Pottery
	F.3076	N-S/E-W curvilinear?	>0.45	0.28	-

Table 5: Late Iron Age-Roman period linear features converging at a junction at the north-western corner of site.

A north-west/south-east oriented boundary situated in the south-west corner of the site consisted of two ditches (Table 6). These were similar in terms of width but F.3062 was almost twice as deep as F.3060. Like most of the linear features dated to this broad phase, they contained very alike silting fills and few artefacts. Indeed, the two slots through these two ditches produced no artefacts whatsoever. These ditches would seem to have continued to the south-east based on a cropmark alignment which was excavated at the Addenbrooke's Access Road Site 7 where it was phased to the Late Iron Age/ early Roman period (Figure 3).

Ditch Group	Features	Orientation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
NW-SE boundary	F.3060	NW-SE	1.07-1.2	0.21-0.25	
	F.3062	NW-SE	1.16-1.5	0.42-0.48	

Table 6: Late Iron Age-Roman period linear features in a NW-SE boundary.

Four ditches formed the north-west corner of an enclosure situated in the south-eastern part of site (Table 7). These are similar in terms of depth and vary slightly in terms of width. Only one feature contained any artefacts. Two sherds of similar Late Iron Age pottery were found in the same context in F.3006. As these are the only dateable material from the enclosure features it is assumed that the ditches are dated to a broad Late Iron Age-Roman phase.

Ditch Group	Features	Orientation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Enclosure in south-eastern corner	F.3004	E-W	1.10-1.40	0.14-0.26	-
	F.3006	E-W & NNE-SSW	0.41-0.94	0.11-0.27	Pottery
	F.3063	NNE-SSW	0.59-0.9	0.11-0.22	-
	F.3102	NNE-SSW	0.7	0.16	-

Table 7: Late Iron Age-Roman period linear features interpreted as forming the corner of an enclosure.

One ditch F.3002 may be slightly later in date than the others. It seems to be the latest version of the north-east/south-west alignment of the field/enclosure ditch but at the point where the earlier enclosure angles east this ditch angles north-west and cuts the curvilinear boundary before truncating out. This feature may be attributable to a later Roman phase. One sherd of Roman pot and a piece of Roman tile were the only artefacts found in this feature.

Some of the ditches contained pottery and other artefacts but these were relatively few in number (see Table 8) with a maximum of 127 (923g) sherds of pottery recovered from the 28 linear features as a whole and a maximum of 30 from a single feature (eleven 1m slots). The vast majority (93.3% by quantity; 97.8% by weight) of the pottery recovered has been attributed to the Roman period. Only a very small percentage of which could be dated (8.6% by quantity; 6.5% by weight) more closely to the 2nd century AD. Consequently, as individual features the ditches are not well dated, but given that together they form coherent layouts and that elements are aligned to respect the Late Iron Age mortuary features, they can be attributed to a Late Iron Age-Roman phase. Middle Iron Age pot is considered to be residual or possibly indicating a previous version of the boundary that could no longer be identified due to later recutting.

Feature	Middle Iron Age Pot No.(wt)	Late Iron Age Pot No. (wt)	Undated Roman Pot No. (wt)	C2 nd Roman Pot No. (wt)	Total Pot No. (wt)
F.3006	-	2 (4g)	-	-	2 (4g)
F.3011	-	-	30 (153g)	-	30 (153g)
F.3012	2 (5g)	-	22 (293g)	-	24 (298g)
F.3013	-	4 (5g)	1 (7g)	-	5 (12g)
F.3032	-	-	11 (102g)	8 (46g)	19 (148g)
F.3033	2 (8g)	-	10 (107g)	1 (7g)	13 (122g)
F.3053	-	-	3 (5g)	1 (9g)	4 (14g)
F.3087	-	-	6 (7g)	-	6 (7g)
F.3067	-	-	-	1 (1g)	1 (1g)
F.3072	-	-	18 (120g)	-	18 (120g)
F.3073	-	-	19 (85g)	-	19 (85g)
F.3074	-	--	7 (44g)	1 (1g)	8 (45g)
Total	4 (13g)	6 (9g)	127 (923g)	12 (64g)	149 (1009g)

Table 8: Linear features containing pottery broken down by period.

Medieval Period

A series of eight short linear features oriented approximately north-east/south-west were identified and tentatively dated to the earlier medieval period. These are detailed in the table below (Table 9).

Features	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
F.3010	NE-SW	7.72	0.3	0.1	Pottery
F.3022	NE-SW	4.43	0.28	0.04	-
F.3023	NE-SW	6.08	0.24	0.02	Brick/Tile
F.3026	NE-SW	2.44	0.3-0.43	0.08-0.25	-
F.3081	NE-SW	15.21	0.7	0.15	Iron object
F.3089	NE-SW	11.17	0.66-0.8	0.3-0.35	-
F.3094	NE-SW	14.46	0.52-0.67	0.1-0.16	Pottery, clay pipe
F.3095	NE-SW	6.41	0.3-0.4	0.05-0.07	-

Table 9: Earlier Medieval period linear features.

These contained very few finds and are therefore dated by their relationships with features that are more reliably phased. They are consistently cut by medieval furrows and F.3094 clearly cuts Ring-gully 3 which places these features between the broad Late Iron Age/Roman phase of mortuary and occupation activity and a general medieval phase of agricultural activity. They may represent several phases of ploughing activity

The Later Medieval Period consisted of a series of shallow linear features oriented north-west/south-east, that proved to be the remnants of ridge and furrow. A summary is given in the table below.

Features	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
F.3008	NW-SE	23.17	0.6-2.5	0.08-0.18	-
F.3014	NW-SE	17.58	1.79	0.06	Pottery
F.3015	NW-SE	12.98	0.82	0.11	Pottery
F.3025	NW-SE	9.2	>0.5	0.05	-
F.3028	NW-SE	21.69	1.4->2.5	0.1-0.15	Pottery, iron, clay pipe, CBM
F.3061	NW-SE	8.87	0.17	0.1	-
F.3065	NW-SE	9.2	0.84	0.06	Animal bone, iron object
F.3066	NW-SE	20.87	0.62	0.03	-
F.3077	NW-SE	17.91	1.81	0.06	Pottery, CBM
F.3080	NW-SE	33.19	0.7	>0.1	-
F.3083	NW-SE	21.19	1.4	0.07	-
F.3084	NW-SE	11.01	1.3	0.09	-

Table 10: Medieval furrows.

Post-Medieval Period

Two Post-medieval linear features were identified (F.3001 and F.3092). These were very straight-sided and sharply cut and were both aligned north-north-west/south-south-east at a distance of approximately 49m from each other. F.3092 contained an unidentified Post-medieval crescent-shaped iron object and a single sherd of undated Post-medieval pottery. F.3001 contained only a single fragmentary sherd of abraded Roman pottery, which is presumed to be residual.

Modern Features and Disturbance

Modern disturbance deriving from the levelling works associated with the drainage ditch and new road to the east of the excavations truncated the archaeological features at that edge of the excavations. Also, rutting probably associated with the re-routing of a recent gas main around the southern edge of the site had to be removed from over features F.3047 and F.3044, which resulted in these also being truncated. In addition to these modern intrusions, a total of five pipelines containing existing services and oriented north-south crossed the entire length of the site, cutting or otherwise disturbing the archaeological features situated near the western edge of excavations. Care was taken to expose as much archaeology as possible without encroaching on safe limits from these pipelines. In the case of the gas main, all stripping activity within 3m of the service was monitored by National Grid employees.

Unphased

Of the undated or poorly dated features excavated, the majority have been included within the later prehistoric phase detailed above. A number of features, however, remain unphased and can only be very broadly dated.

A pair of ditches (F.3007 and F.3048), 52m apart, oriented east/west are clearly cut by the Post-medieval and modern features on the western part of site but are otherwise

undated. Two north-south oriented ditches (F.3055, F.3057) contained no dateable archaeological material. F.3055 had no direct relationships with any phased feature and, therefore, remains unphased. F.3057 cut the Late Iron Age/Roman phase curvilinear ditches but otherwise is undated.

DISCUSSION

Later prehistory

There is limited evidence of later prehistoric activity – several Middle Bronze age boundary ditches are consistent with the activity recorded across the Addenbrooke's landscape during this period and specifically on AstraZeneca's South Plot. Very few artefacts from this period were found which is also consistent with low finds recovery from similar period ditches on AstraZeneca's South Plot (see Tabor 2015). The segmented nature of F.3009 is also reminiscent of the Middle Bronze Age enclosure ditches on the South Plot site (*ibid.*). Whilst there was clearly a significant later prehistoric presence in the landscape, the evidence from Plots 8 and 9 is scarce, indicating that the site was on the edge of one of the major Middle Bronze Age enclosures but was not necessarily a significant Middle Bronze Age site itself.

Nevertheless, the identification of the curvilinear ditch in particular allows a more complete appreciation of the landscape setting of the important 'Triple ditched Enclosure' situated to the north. The long lasting impact of this landscape on further generations is also evidenced by the Late Iron Age/Roman curvilinear ditch to its south side, which clearly respects its line. Whether there was a Middle Bronze Age predecessor to the later curvilinear ditch is not possible to prove, but it has been suggested that the residual Middle Iron Age pottery found within the recut ditch might allude to a removed version at least.

Later Iron Age-Roman period

As detailed above, the Iron Age-Roman period activity comprised several mortuary features and multiple linear features that comprise four long-lived boundaries. A paucity of domestic refuse and absence of structures suggest that the Conquest period settlement found in the Boulevard's excavations (Newman *et al* 2010) immediately to the north-east did not continue into Plots 8 and 9 (although pottery finds were notably in higher density within the north-eastern area of the site). The area was instead probably agricultural in nature but was also used in a more ritualised way – with an alignment of mortuary features reinforcing ties to the landscape with use of these mortuary features, and linear features that respect them, to demarcate local boundaries.

Mortuary features

It is thought that each of the three ring gullies detailed above originally contained central cremations similar to that of Ring-gully 2 but that truncation of the subsoil via ploughing during the medieval and later periods had removed these. Indeed most of the site exhibited no layer of subsoil between the archaeology and the topsoil, which was in some places relatively shallow (as little as 0.2m), indicating truncation of the natural soil build up. However, in one area subsoil was recorded covering archaeological features up to a depth of c.0.25m. This was a swathe of the site extending from the gas pipeline to the west of Ring-gully 1 petering out just to the east of Ring-gully 2. It is probable that these Late Iron Age ditch features were dug to provide soil for a mound, which covered central cremations. The presence of this postulated mound would account for a greater depth of subsoil in this area, which had been ploughed into a wider swathe over many centuries of agricultural activity.

The single enclosed cremation was unurned with cremated remains found outside the accompanying vessel to the south-west. Comparison with other Late Iron Age Aylesford Swarling type cremation burials reveals a pattern of cremated bone deposition discrete from accompanying vessels and other grave goods in a cremation pit (e.g. see Lavender 1991, Hill 1999, Philips & Mortimer 2012).

The unenclosed cremation (F.3101) may have originally been encircled by a gully and covered by a mound, but examples of unenclosed cremations within areas of enclosed mortuary features are not unknown during the Latest Iron Age (e.g. the Hinxton rings cemetery, see Hill *et al.* 1999). The cremation pit is significantly different in terms of dimensions, charcoal-rich fills, placement of bone and accompanying grave goods when compared to the enclosed cremation to suggest that these were two different traditions of burial within the same Later Iron Age/Early Roman period (though radiocarbon dating might prove otherwise).

With closer dating of these features it may be possible to tell whether they are separated in time by a few years or a few hundred years. The fact that no Iron-Age/Roman period feature disturbs these suggests that they remain visible features of the landscape throughout the period. F.3094, the medieval feature, which cuts Ring-gully 3, may indicate that by the early medieval period these features were either less visible or less meaning was then attached to them.

The human remains were fragmentary and highly burned. The inclusion of the spearhead in the isolated cremation F.1001 is unusual and research has failed to find any parallels in East Anglia. Metal grave goods in cremation pits during the Latest Iron Age are typically brooches, iron discs, toiletry items or nails from a constructed item of wood that has not survived. The mortuary features on Plots 8 and 9 of the Cambridge Biomedical Campus constitute interesting and unusual burial practices for the period and region and would benefit greatly from further work.

Enclosure and boundary ditches

The Iron Age-Roman boundaries are characterised by a series of relatively small linear ditches forming long-lived, often re-established boundaries, which extend

beyond the edges of excavation (see Figure 3). A series of boundary ditches in the south-eastern corner of the excavation area form a potential enclosure/paddock (F.3004, F.3006, F.3063, F.3102) and another selection of curvilinear ditch features form a relatively substantial boundary situated a couple of metres north of the mortuary features. Other elements of the contemporary landscape are less dominant: probable field boundary ditches on various alignments meeting at a large complex junction in the north-east corner, and four east-west ditches overlying each other to form a boundary very similar to the substantial curvilinear boundary located just to the north.

The function of the major boundaries is difficult to determine but may relate to pastoral fields. The substantial curvilinear boundary seems to divide the area containing the Late Iron Age mortuary features and the enclosure/paddock from the very substantial earthworks of the Middle Bronze age multi-ditched enclosure. Little activity on AstraZeneca's South Plot within or around this multi-ditch enclosure feature has been dated to the Middle or Later Iron Age and it seems possible that this area was abandoned after the Middle Bronze Age and sectioned off from later settlement and agricultural activity.

Site function and economy

The site lay just south west of a settlement centre and as a result there was no direct evidence for settlement from these excavations. It is possible that, in addition to agriculture, the deposition of the dead was a key land use for this area, at least while the monuments were visible in the landscape. It seems possible that the substantial curvilinear boundary on Plots 8 & 9 formally defined the edge of the Late Iron Age/Roman landscape with the major Middle Bronze Age ditched enclosures to the north of the boundary probably remaining as visible monuments on AstraZeneca's South Plot, the beginnings of a series of agricultural enclosures to the south-east and the settlement centre to the north-east.

Local and regional context

Considering the site within its regional Iron Age/Roman context will be a major part of the full analysis stage of work. Most important locally are the Iron Age settlement and production remains at the Hutchinson site. Conquest period settlement remains excavated at the Boulevard site and further Roman settlement found on AstraZeneca's North Plot to the north-east of Plots 8 and 9 (Newman *et al.* 2010 and Tabor 2015 respectively). At all sites substantial remains of domestic structures and the associated drainage and water-provision features were evident. These provide the occupational centres of the Addenbrooke's landscape during this broad period and demonstrate fairly substantial density of occupation and re-use of land. In comparison the land use of Plots 8 and 9 is very much less dense. Boundaries are still often re-cut but there are very few of these when compared to the Early Roman phase at AstraZeneca's North Plot.

It is clear that the main focus of land use is very different at Plots 8 and 9 where there is only one possible enclosure identified. From the complete lack of structural remains

and few enclosure ditches, it seems probable that the land was considered unfit for settlement or agricultural paddocks seen elsewhere in the local landscape. The land is slightly higher topographically but is otherwise similar with slightly more free-draining geology which would seem to lend itself better to agriculture than the lower-lying land on AstraZeneca's North Plot. Its situation between Clay Farm's Late Iron Age remains and the settlement at the Boulevard and North Plot sites may indicate that a buffer area between these was left as common ground or relatively unused or deliberately determined to be a place for deposition of the dead.

The Late Iron Age mortuary monuments in this area to the south-west of the Boulevard site's settlement centre may be a boundary to further expansion, creating a distinction between a place for the living and place for the dead. On the north-east extent of the settlement area five 4th century AD inhumations seem to mark the edge of the dense Roman occupation and three 1st-2nd century AD cremation urns at the north-west extent of the settlement, when taken with the mortuary features on Plots 8 and 9, suggest an informal ring of places suitable for the deposition of the dead at the edges of Late Iron Age/Roman settlement. In the case of Plots 8 and 9 the mortuary monuments may well pre-date (or coincide with) the earliest phase of Conquest period settlement at the Boulevard/AstraZeneca North Plot sites, being the earliest of these burial places, thereby defining the extent to which the settlement could possibly expand to the south-east.

Regionally, the closest comparison for the three ring-gully mortuary features are the so-called 'Hinxton rings' (Hill *et al.* 1999). Five ring-enclosed shallow cremation pits in a potentially cruciform formal layout, with unurned cremation deposits, discretely placed with an accompanying vessel or vessels. These are a northerly expression of the Aylesford-Swarling tradition (*ibid.*) the distribution and rites of which have been detailed elsewhere (see e.g. Birchall 1965; Whimster 1981). Dating to the final decades BC and first century AD, the tradition consists of at least two identified practices – an earlier 'Welwyn' type containing La Tene brooches and no Belgic pottery (or local copies) dating to c. 50 -10 BC and a later 'Lexden' type containing later brooch types and Gallo-Belgic vessel forms (e.g. flagons, platters, beakers) dating to c. 15/10 BC – AD 50+ (Stead 1967; 1976). From this it is hoped that fuller analysis of the form of the pottery vessel contained in the central cremation pit of Ring-gully 2 may provide closer dating, though initial assessment has not yet identified similarity with either type. Similarities in cremation deposition, mortuary features and cemetery layout with the Hinxton rings suggest that both sites may be exhibiting a very local variation of the Aylesford-Swarling tradition. Indeed, the only other cemetery consisting of ring-enclosed cremation pits dating to this period uncovered in a brief review of the literature is at North West Cambridge, c. 2.5km to the north-west. Here, one circular ring-gully surrounded a central cremation, with a secondary cremation in the ditch fill, was associated with a penannular gully surrounding a central cremation a few metres to the north-west and aligned with two unenclosed cremations to the north-east and south-west (Cessford & Evans 2014). Other enclosed Aylesford-Swarling cremation pits have been found in the region, at Mucking (Evans *et al.* 2015) and Maldon Hall Farm (Lavender 1991), but these have rectilinear/square enclosure ditches.

Less analogously, enclosed burials of various types have been excavated elsewhere in eastern England. For example a slightly earlier use of a small barrow ditch

surrounding two Middle Iron Age inhumations has been excavated at Thanet Earth, Birchington in East Kent (Rady 2010; Rady et al forthcoming). In this case the 'barrow' was associated with a rare inhumation cemetery for the period. Elsewhere in the south-east Kent, Sussex and Surrey, have also produced several sites with Iron Age square enclosed barrows, or shrines around burials, including Westhampnett (Fitzpatrick 1997), Lancing Down (Bedwin 1981), Pococks Field, near Eastbourne (Dawkes 2016), Brisley Farm (Stevenson 2013), Broadbridge Heath, Horsham (Margetts 2013) and Saltwood, near Folkestone (Riddler and Trevarthen 2006; Booth et al 2011). The majority are of Late Iron Age date, although the Folkestone examples may be earlier. More famously the Middle to Late Iron Age square barrows are associated the 'Arras culture' of East Yorkshire, where funerary practices also include very occasional vehicle burials (Stead 1991; Cunliffe 2005). The site at Garton and Wetwang Slack in the Yorkshire Wolds (Dent 1982) produced over two hundred enclosed graves, dated from c.500 BC to the Roman conquest and up to AD 71.

There are few regional or national parallels for the unenclosed unurned cremation containing the spearhead although chain mail found within the high status cremation at Folly Lane, St Albans is one of the few instances of 'military' equipment within Late Iron Age graves regionally (Haselgrove 2009). Three Late Iron Age unenclosed cremations at Hinxton all contained some pottery sherds unlike the unenclosed cremation at Plots 8 and 9, and one (Cremation 8) contained a copper alloy object interpreted as a probable brooch (Hill *et al.* 1999) but none contained ironwork. Examples of unenclosed early Roman cremations at West of Cemetery Road at Bedford Water Main excavations (Luke 2011) and at Little Stock Farm, Kent (Ritchie 2006), for example, contained ironwork in the form of nails but from a brief review of the literature there appears to be no direct parallel for weaponry grave goods in an Iron Age/Roman cremation in the region. The lack of direct parallels suggests the cemetery, including the unenclosed cremation, may be of regional significance. The Late Iron Age date of the unenclosed cremation on Plots 8 and 9 is derived from the form of the spearhead but radiocarbon dating may prove otherwise and allow parallels to be found.

Medieval - present

Evidence of post-Roman activity within the boundaries of the Plots 8 and 9 is restricted to agricultural features: early medieval east-west aligned furrows, medieval north-south aligned furrows and Post-medieval field boundaries. These represent low level agricultural activity that conforms to our current understanding of the contemporary landscape. Modern features relate to recent construction work during the redevelopment of the Addenbrooke's/Cambridge Biomedical Campus landscape.

ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL

Artefactual and ecofactual analysis

Small prehistoric finds assemblages together with a small number of Roman finds were recovered from Plots 8 and 9 (Table 11).

	Quantity	Weight (g)
Flint	9	26
Bronze Age pottery	2	8
Iron Age pottery	209	955
Roman pottery	152	1032
Worked stone	2	4410
Burnt stone	4	56
Burnt/worked clay	8	58
Tile	2	234
Metalwork	13	207
Human bone	-	>318
Animal bone	942	2178
Shell	17	130

Table 11: Plots 8 and 9 finds assemblage breakdown

Detailed assessment and recommendations for further work are included in the individual Specialist Studies. Below are summary statements for each as discussed with the relevant specialist.

Flint

The flint assemblage is of little interest as no piece is chronologically diagnostic and the assemblage as a whole is insignificant in quantity and quality.

Pre-Iron Age Pottery

The Pre-Iron Age pottery consists of a tiny assemblage of two refitting Bronze Age sherds. No further analysis is needed on this material.

Iron Age Pottery

The Middle Iron Age assemblage is very small and typical of the Addenbrooke's landscape. It contributes little to the continuing refinement of prehistoric pottery forms, wares, production or use and requires no further work. The Late Iron Age assemblage is more valuable in terms of contribution to discussion on form and local kiln produce. Further work, on the pot accompanying the cremation specifically, comparing form and fabric to those from the Hutchinson site and other cremation contexts such as at the Hinxtion Rings may provide insights into regional ceramic development and funerary rites.

Roman Pottery

The assemblage is relatively small for a Roman site and of little value in itself other than as a crude dating tool. It does not warrant any further study.

Worked Stone

The worked stone assemblage is much smaller than would be expected from a site of this type and, in comprising only 1 item – a rotary quern fragment – and c.25 crumbs of lava quern and therefore does not warrant further analysis. The rotary quern fragment should be photographed and possibly drawn for publication.

Burnt Stone

Burnt stone was especially scarce – only four fragments of a single broken-up potboiler. It has been fully recorded, quantified and weighed and in itself does not warrant any further work.

Burnt/Worked Clay

The assemblage has been fully recorded and requires little further work. The quantity of burnt clay/daub is too small for meaningful spatial analysis. The fragment of triangular loomweight should be drawn and photographed for publication.

Tile

The very small assemblage of tile consists of two items only, one of which dates to the Post-medieval period. The assemblage has been fully recorded and warrants no further action.

Metalwork

The metalwork assemblage consists of undated nails, iron and lead fragments and two dateable artefacts – a spearhead and a knife. These have been fully recorded and, due to poor quality and preservation of the objects, no further work is warranted.

Human Bone

As full assessment is yet to be completed, the human bone assemblage requires further work to attain accurate weight data. Subsequent full analysis and interpretation of the remains can then be presented at publication stage.

Shell

The few fragments of marine shell are of little archaeological value and require no further analysis.

Animal bone

The faunal assemblage's size is small, but the potential for comparison with other local assemblages (AstraZeneca's North and South plots, the LMB site and Clay Farm) increases its importance. However, the assemblage's poor state of preservation and small size prevent any discussions about site economy, beyond stating that the main food species were exploited. No further work is required on this material.

In summary, the prehistoric pottery, Roman pottery, metalwork, and human bone warrant full analysis and reporting. For the remaining artefact groups, summary reports will be produced for the publication.

Environmental analysis

A total of 80 bulk environmental samples were collected, 25 of which have been submitted for assessment (see Fryer, below). In addition two samples were taken for pollen analysis. None of the plant remains assemblages are of sufficient size to warrant further analysis or quantification. Their potential to contribute to the broader palaeoenvironmental analysis is limited though it is worth noting that the habitat types indicated are very similar to those in the rest of the Addenbrooke's landscape.

Radiocarbon dating

Given that none of the artefact groups provide any opportunities for refining the chronology of the site (beyond broad period-based phasing), a radiocarbon dating programme could provide dating details for the site's full analysis. Cremated human bone and carefully selected charred plant remains should provide suitable samples. Particularly the cremation contexts would benefit greatly from a closer dating procedure, which may place these more securely in a chronological phase.

Statement of potential

Small round-mounded Middle Bronze Age cremations with mini ring gullies like those found at Plots 8 and 9 have been discovered in East Anglia, with clusters of intact mounds and cremations at Ardleigh and St Osyth (e.g. see Brown 1999). Analogous examples from the Late Iron Age are, however, much rarer; the Hinxton rings cemetery (Hill *et al.* 1999) and North West Cambridge (Cessford & Evans 2014) examples being the only ones showing similar ring-enclosed cremations in the region.

The relative rarity of ring-enclosed cremations with accompanying pottery goods requires full analysis and publication of the funerary features. With only two direct comparisons found in Cambridgeshire this type of mortuary feature requires further research and analysis to site it in its regional context of a range of Aylesford-Swarling type cremations and the associated social interactions. The rarity of the feature type makes the site a significant one in the Late Iron Age regional context and has potential for extending our knowledge of the social dynamics of the region when viewed in conjunction with data from other local cremation cemeteries.

Similarly, the unurned unenclosed cremation containing the spearhead seems to have a lack of known parallels. The site therefore, has the potential to expand our knowledge of Late Iron Age/Roman burial practices on a regional and national scale. This feature would benefit greatly from radiocarbon dating.

The enclosure ditches represent an extension of the land divisions relating to settlement at the Boulevard site and AstraZeneca's South Plot. When considered alongside other contemporary sites in the area (e.g. Clay Farm and Trumpington Meadows) a picture of Iron Age/Roman continuity emerges in this landscape. The site has potential in furthering our understanding of Late Iron Age/Roman occupation and land use as well as the social dynamics and funerary variations within the wider landscape. Of the individual artefact/ecofact assemblages, the Late Iron Age pottery is

the only one which would benefit the regional dataset by fuller analysis and comparison with local wares in similar contexts.

REVISED RESEARCH AIMS

As a result of the post-excavation assessment the following revised key research aims have been identified:

- to establish the character of the Iron Age activity and how it developed over time. To what extent do the Late Iron Age features potentially represent ‘off-site’ activity relating to the more substantial settlement at the Boulevard site, Clay Farm and Trumpington Meadows?
- to investigate the dynamics of Late Iron Age and Roman settlement. Excavations within the Addenbrooke’s landscape and beyond have identified a series of apparently discrete settlement sites, some multi-period and some period-specific. How did this network of settlements relate to each other and how did they develop over time; to what extent can ‘Romanisation’ and associated changes in settlement layout and character be detected?
- to fully analyse and characterise the Late Iron Age cemetery and consider their burial practises in a local and regional context.
- to determine the extent to which the archaeology of Plots 8 and 9 relates to that of the AstraZeneca’s North Plot site to the north-east and the Boulevard/New Papworth site to the east.
- to characterise the development of the local economy, land use and environment over time from later prehistory through to the end of the Roman period; the Plots 8 and 9 site in combination with the other Cambridge Biomedical Campus sites can potentially provide data from a broad range of sites dating to multiple periods.

PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

The later prehistoric and Roman archaeology of the Cambridge Biomedical Campus warrants full publication and it is anticipated that the sites will be included within a monograph covering as many of the various Cambridge Biomedical Campus sites as is possible. The CAU excavated sites within the Cambridge Biomedical Campus (or ‘2020 landscape’ as it was previously known) are listed below.

The Laboratory for Molecular Biology (excavated 2008; Collins 2009)

The Boulevard (excavated 2009; Newman, 2010)

The Energy Centre (excavated 2014; Collins 2014)

The Addenbrooke's Multi Storey Car Park (excavated 2013; Tabor 2013)

AstraZeneca North and South Plots (Tabor 2015)

March 2019 is the timetable for publication. The exact format and layout of the monograph is being developed.

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SPECIALIST STUDIES

Flint – Emma Beadsmoore

A total of 9 ($\leq 26\text{g}$) flints were recovered from three features during the excavation of the site. The material comprised working waste; F. 3009 yielded a chronologically non-diagnostic secondary flake, whilst burnt flint chunks, some of which showed signs of working before they were burnt, were recovered from F. 3050 and F. 3101. The flints are listed by type and feature in Table 1.

Feature	Type				Totals
	secondary flake	burnt flake	worked burnt chunk	unworked burnt chunk	
3009	1				1
3050		2	3		5
3101				3	3
Sub totals	1	2	3	3	9

Table 12: Flint listed by type and feature.

Statement of potential

The material is chronologically non-diagnostic and there is no need for further analysis.

Bronze Age Pottery – Mark Knight

The pottery assemblage from F.3033 [4153.01] consisted of two small, plain, refitting body sherds (weighing 8g) made of a fabric consistent with Bronze Age ceramics. The fabric type was medium hard with frequent small, medium and large grog inclusions and rare sand. The abundance of grog together with the soapy texture is generally a characteristic of Earlier Bronze Age forms.

Statement of potential

This small assemblage has been fully analysed and no further work is necessary.

Iron Age Pottery – Kate A. Beats

The 2016 excavations at BellatRx, Addenbrooke's Biomedical Campus, unearthed 209 sherds (955g) of Iron Age date. With a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 4.5g, this is a fragmentary assemblage with signs of considerable post-deposition activity. The Iron Age material was recovered from eleven features, and the bulk of the pottery

came from a pit containing a cremation (F. 3100). Only nine sherds are diagnostic and the majority are heavily abraded, with 87% classified as small in size. The vast majority of the pottery is wheel-made and therefore dated to the Later Iron Age (100 B.C – A.D 43). The assemblage will be discussed in comparison with the Hutchison Site and Long Road (Webley & Anderson 2008, Evans 2012, and Cra'ster 1969).

Methodology

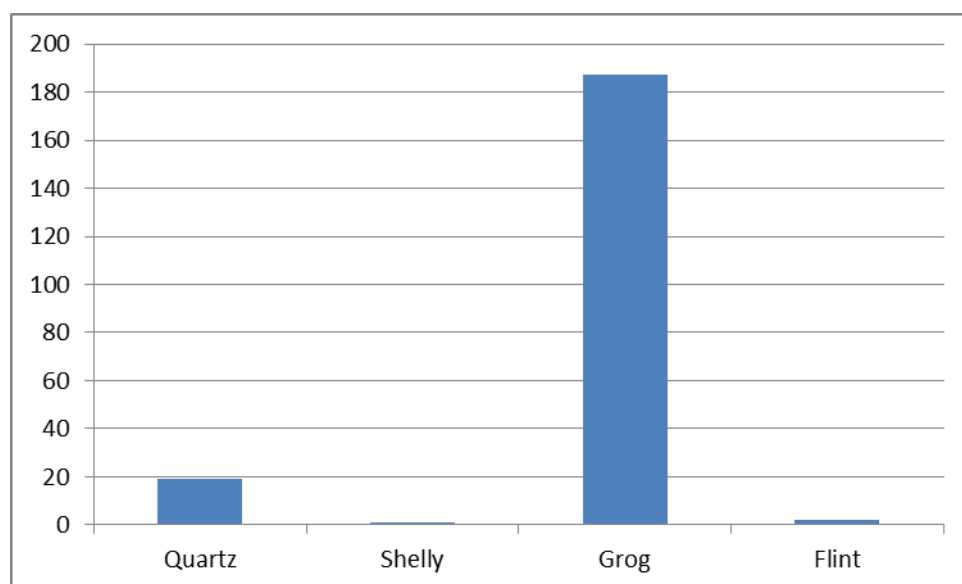
The pottery was sorted by the author and has received an initial analysis, following the guidelines produced by Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2010). Notes were made on form and classification when possible, and any decoration was recorded and as well as any remnants of residue. Each sherd was classified in terms of size; sherds under 4cm were categorised as small, sherds between 4–8cm were categorised as medium, and sherds in excess of 8cm were categorised as large.

Points of Particular Interest:

- The concurrent use of hand-made pottery alongside wheel-made pottery
- The continuation of Iron Age form, style and fabric in the first century AD
- A further insight into the archaeology of the Addenbrooke's environs

Fabric Series

A breakdown of the pottery by fabric, measured by quantity and weight, is included in Table 13, Table 14, and Graph A. Grog dominates as a fabric but the results are skewed by a near-complete vessel found with a cremation. Quartz, shell and flint are also represented and are all typical of the South Cambridgeshire region. Only three sherds were made using Middle Iron Age fabrics of shell and flint, which suggests low pottery production at this period. 98% of the assemblage is made using grog and quartz fabrics, which are fabrics associated with the Later Iron Age and wheel-thrown technology. Further comparison between BellatRx and the other sites in the Addenbrooke's environs is necessary to understand the fabric make-up of the area.



Graph A: Iron Age pottery by fabric

Middle Iron Age

7.6% of the assemblage was made by hand and dated to the Middle Iron Age (350 B.C – 100 B.C.). The majority of these sherds come from features that also held Roman pottery. Only one rim sherd survives and is too small to provide further information on form. In terms of decoration, one sherd is combed, whilst two other

sherds have burnished decoration. Much like the Middle Iron Age sherds excavated from the Addenbrooke's region between 2007 and 2010, decoration is rare (Brudenell & Anderson 2012).

Cat No	Feature	Context/ S.F. No.	No. Frags	Weight (g)	Hand/ Wheel	Fabric type	Notes	Date
109	3009	4159.02	1	4	Hand	Q3		MIA
109	3009	4159.02	1	4	Hand?	Q3		MIA?
127	3012	4100.01	1	2	Hand	Q2		MIA
127	3012	4100.01	1	3	Hand?	Q2		MIA?
137	3013	4212.01	1	1	Hand?	Q		MIA
153	3003	4147.01	1	6	Hand	Q4		MIA
153	3003	4147.01	1	1	Hand	S3		MIA
154	3033	4153.01	2	8	Hand	G2	Medium exterior burnish	MIA
161	3067	4138.01	2	8	Hand?	F5		MIA?
163	3072	4143.01	1	1		G2		MIA
164	3072	4151.01	4	41	Hand	Q2		MIA
164	3072	4151.01	1	10	Hand	Q2	Combed	MIA

Table 13: Middle Iron Age pottery

Later Iron Age wheel-made pottery

91% of the assemblage was made using a wheel and therefore dated to the Later Iron Age (100 B.C – A.D. 43). This is directly comparable to the proportion of wheel-made pottery excavated from the Hutchinson Site (Webley & Anderson 2008). The most significant wheel-made assemblage comes from the pit containing a cremation. A near-complete grog fabric wheel-made cremation vessel was discovered in the centre of a ring ditch (F.3100). The rim of the vessel did not survive, but it seems likely that it is a simple slack-shouldered, open vessel, typical of the Later Iron Age in Cambridgeshire (Hill & Horne 2003). Further study of the vessel form is required, particularly in relation to the cemetery at the Hutchinson Site (Webley & Anderson 2008) and other enclosed cremations in the region, such as those at Hinxton (Hill *et al.* 1999). The surface of the vessel is smoothed, rather than burnished and appears otherwise plain. The wheel-made assemblage is largely without decoration, except for five burnished sherds, and three sherds with rills and combing. Interestingly, no wheel-made sherds were found during the excavations at Addenbrooke's between 2007 and 2010, nor at excavations by Cra'ster (Cra'ster 1969 and Evans *et al* 2012). This suggests that activity in the region changed over time. Comparison between the kiln products at the Hutchinson Site would provide important insights into the development of ceramics in the region (Webley & Anderson 2008).

Cat No	Feature	Context/ S.F. No.	No. Fragments	Weight (g)	Hand/ Wheel	Fabric type	Notes	Date
105	3006	4065.01	1	3	Wheel	Q3	Curved shoulder	LIA
105	3006	4065.01	1	1	Wheel?	Q3		LIA?
137	3013	4212.01	1	2	Wheel	Q4	Medium exterior burnish	LIA
137	3013	4212.01	1	1	Wheel?	Q	Medium exterior burnish	LIA
137	3013	4212.01	1	1	Wheel?	Q	Medium exterior burnish. Incised lines	LIA?
168	3074	4158.01	2	6	Wheel	Q4	Medium exterior burnish	LIA
174	3088	4241.01	1	131	Wheel	G2	Combed. Storage vessel	LIA
179	3100	4236.01	1	83	Wheel	G1	Smoothed	LIA
179	3100	4236.01	2	38	Wheel	G1		LIA
179	3100	4236.01	1	5	Wheel	G1		LIA
179	3100	4236.01	1	35	Wheel	G1		LIA
179	3100	4236.01	19	228	Wheel	G1	Smoothed	LIA
179	3100	4236.01	155	320	Wheel	G1	Smoothed	LIA
182	3100	4239.01	4	3	Wheel?	G2		LIA?
192	3074	S.F.504	1	9	Wheel	G4	Rills	LIA

Table 14: Later Iron Age pottery

Individual Feature Assemblages

With the exception of the cremation feature, which contained the most sherds by weight, the ditch running across the area of the excavation contained the heaviest total weight of pottery (F.3012 and F.3013). This feature contained a small amount of both Middle and Later Iron Age pottery (6 sherds, 10g), as well as Roman sherds, suggesting the ditch may have originated from 350 B.C, but most likely from towards 100 B.C. Limited activity is likely to have taken place in this area, particularly before the Conquest Period. Further study of individual feature assemblages is necessary to demonstrate the chronological development of the site.

Statement of Potential

The Iron Age pottery excavated from BellatRx offers an insight into the continuation of the Iron Age tradition into the Early Roman period. Initial analysis has provided spot-dating and phasing for the site. By following the guidance for further study provided in the text and the recommendations below, this site will help to provide a valuable perspective on early habitation in the Addenbrooke's environs and Cambridgeshire.

- Detailed comparison with the pottery excavated from the Addenbrooke's region, Trumpington Meadows, War Ditches and Wandlebury.
- Comparison with kiln wares forms from Hutchinson Site.
- Further analysis of the variations in decoration and form, including the use of perforations.
- Further analysis of fabric.

In order to fully analyse the funerary rites of the period the recommendations are as follows:

- Illustration of cremation pot.
- Further analysis of form and fabric and detailed comparison with pots from similar contexts in the region e.g. from the Hinxtion Rings

Roman Pottery – Rob Perrin

A small assemblage of 152 sherds weighing 1032g and with an estimated vessel equivalent (based on rims) of 0.87 was recovered from 26 contexts in 15 features, of which 13 are ditches and two gullies; another context/feature contained a piece of Roman tile. Eleven vessels were noted. Table 15 shows the pottery total and vessels per feature.

The fabrics were recorded using the acronyms used in previous Cambridge pottery reports, with some minor amendments, and the Roman Pottery Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998) for traded and imported wares. Table 16 shows the fabric/form quantification. Sandy oxidised and reduced wares account for the bulk of the assemblage with samian ware from Central Gaul (LEZSA2) being the only continental ware and a sherd of possible Colchester colour-coated ware (COLCC?) the only regionally-traded pottery. Most of the sandy oxidised and reduced wares are likely to have been locally produced, with some storage jar sherds being products of the Horningsea kilns (HORNGW; HORNOX). A sandy oxidised ware jar with traces of a white slip (CSOXSL) might be a Godmanchester kiln product and the shell-gritted ware could be from the kilns at Harrold in Bedfordshire. The coarse sandy buff ware (CSBUFF) might be from the Verulamium or Godmanchester kilns but the source of the buff ware is uncertain.

Feature	NoSh	Wgt (g)	Rim EVE	Vessels
3001	8	4		
3002	1	14		
3003	1	22		
3011	30	153		
3012	22	293	0.06	Jx3; JST
3013	1	7		
3032	19	148	0.16	J; M?
3033	11	114	0.25	J; C33
3053	4	14	0.03	D18/31 or 31
3054	1	3		
3067	1	1		
3072	20	122		
3073	19	85	0.14	J
3074	8	45	0.23	J
3087	6	7		
Total	152	1032	0.87	11

Table 15: Roman pottery feature and form quantification.

Key: J = Jar; JST = Jar, storage; D18/31 or 31 = Dish, Drag. 18/31 or 31; C33 = Cup, Drag. 33; M? = Mortarium?

Fabric	No. Sh	Wt (g)	Rim EVE	Vessels
BLKSL	1	4	0.03	J
BUFF	8	46	0.09	M?
COLCC?	1	1		
CSBUFF	3	46		
CSDGW	3	9		
CSGW	72	443	0.4	Jx3
CSOX	27	58		
CSOXSL	5	29	0.12	JSQ
FSGW	2	2		
FSOX	4	12		
HORNGW	1	75		JST
HORNOX	6	152		JST
LEZSA2	3	17	0.23	C33; D18/31 or 31
SHELL	16	138		J
Total	152	1032	0.87	

Table 16: Roman pottery fabric and form quantification

Key: J = Jar; JST = Jar, storage; D18/31 or 31 = Dish, Drag. 18/31 or 31; C33 = Cup, Drag. 33; M? = Mortarium?

Eight of the vessels are jars, including two of storage size which are decorated with horizontal combing, with the other vessels comprising a Drag. 33 cup and a Drag. 18/31 or 31 dish in LEZSA2 and a buff ware mortarium. The samian ware vessels are both of 2nd century date, as is the possible COLCC and the mortarium. None of the other sherds can be closely dated.

The mean sherd weight is under seven and the mean rim percentage is just under 10, plus the sherds are generally quite abraded and the surface of the mortarium is badly damaged and crumbly. This suggests that the pottery has been subject to disturbance before being re-deposited in the various features.

Statement of potential

The assemblage is of little merit and does not warrant any further study.

Worked Stone – Simon Timberlake

A total of 4.41 kg of worked stone was recovered from this site. Amongst this was a single large fragment from the upper stone of a hand mill rotary quern made of conglomeratic Old Red Sandstone. This type of quern may be broadly classified as Shaffrey's Type 1 (Type 1a?) Flat-topped quern; the current example would have been c.500mm in diameter. It was quite well-used and worn, with noticeable groove wear furrows upon the underside of the upper stone, perhaps as a result of there having been a more pebbly lower stone of the pair with prominent quartz clasts upon its surface. The distinctive bedding of this stone, the sub-round-angular vein quartz clasts (60-70%), the rarer inclusions of chert and softer micaceous shales and sandstone, and slightly calcitic quartz-rich cement suggest the Quartz Conglomerate which was quarried at source near Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire. Such ORS Flat-topped querns were used from the 1st-4th century AD, though at least 40% of these Romano-British forms date from the later period i.e. 3rd-4th century AD (Shaffrey

2006, 42). The likelihood, therefore, is that this quern type dates to the broad period 2nd-4th century AD.

More than 25 crumb-like fragments of weathered, probably burnt and broken-up lava quern were recovered from the nearby feature F.3011. Devoid of any diagnostic features, these fragments probably belong to a hand mill quern made of basaltic lava, a typical product of the quarries at Mayen on the Rhine; large numbers of which were imported into Roman Britain via the port of Colchester from the 2nd century AD onwards, and then distributed across Britain (Watts 2002). These quern finds are fairly common within Roman settlements in Cambridgeshire, the fragments of which are frequently found re-deposited within Roman and Anglo-Saxon features.

Here both quern types seem symptomatic of later Roman deposition above the fills of earlier features, similar querns having been found amongst the stone assemblage recovered from the neighbouring AstraZeneca (North) site at Addenbrooke's, the location of the main Roman settlement (see Timberlake in Tabor 2015).

Cat. no.	Feature & Context	Wt. (g)	Object	Size (mm)	Outer diam. (mm)	Wear	Notes	Geology	Origin
122	F.3011 (4252.01)	112	Quern	20-35		5	Burnt, worn, weathered + rolled frags lava quern – just 1-2 with tr grind sfce	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany
134	F.3012 (4213.01)	4296	Quern	230x230x40-50	500	3	Shaffrey's Type 1a (?) upper flat-topped rot q with 55mm diam feed hole + concentric grind wear furrows	ORS Quartz Conglomerate with some calcitic cement	Ross-on-Wye, Hereford?

Table 17: Worked stone catalogue. Wear scale: 1= unworn; 2= part-worn; 3= ground smooth; 4= ground smooth and polished; 5=fragmented as result of thinness; 6= burnt + cracked. * Recommend illustration.

Statement of potential

No further work needs to be carried out on this assemblage apart from the drawing of the large Old Red Sandstone quern at publication stage. A photograph of this however could be included within the assessment report.

Burnt Stone – Simon Timberlake

Burnt stone weighing just 56g was recovered. The four fragments form part of a single small potboiler heated then broken-up following immersion in water. Most likely Middle Bronze Age in date, and typical of the type of material found within the large burnt stone assemblage associated with the pits and ditch fills of the MBA site AstraZeneca (South) (Tabor 2015). However, at Plots 8 and 9 burnt stone appears conspicuous by its absence.

Cat. no.	Feature	Context	Wt (g) largest cobble weight shown in ()	Nos. frags	Size (mm)	Geology	Notes
110	F.3009	4159.02	56g (26g)	4	30-43	fine g white quartzitic sstn	small fractured potboiler

Table 18: Catalogue of burnt stone.

Burnt Clay – Simon Timberlake

Just 58g of burnt and worked clay was recovered from this site, of which 44g consisted of worked clay, a very small weathered fragment from the underside/edge of a probable Iron Age type triangular loomweight. The size of the warp-thread perforation (barely preserved in section) suggests a large loomweight, perhaps in the region of 500g-1kg. The degree of abrasion and weathering present suggests break-up following long-term exposure at surface. The remaining pieces of burnt clay would all appear to be small fragments of undiagnostic daub. Three different fabric types are represented.

Burnt Clay Fabric Types

- Fabric 1* porous reddish-ochre brown void-filled fabric with mottled light grey clay grog inclusions and occasional rounded quartz grit (<3mm)
- Fabric 2* hard-fired buff-pink coloured clay fabric with darker reduced interior, minor grittiness, and occasional-moderately abundant inclusions of burnt/calced crushed flint (1-15 mm)
- Fabric 3* a brick-red sandy gritty fabric with flint and other grit inclusions (<+2mm)

Cat. no.	Feature	Context/ SF no.	Wt. (g)	No. frags.	Size (mm)	Fabric type	Inclusions	Notes
121	F.3011	4252.01	4	2	9-20	1		
177	F.3077	4160.01	10	4	5-20	3		
195		SF 507	44	2 (adj)	25-50	2	Burnt flint	weathered frag, base of triangular loomweight (IA?), trace of section through warp thread perforation of c.20mm

Table 19: Catalogue of burnt and worked clay. * recommended illustration (drawing/ photograph)

Statement of potential

No further work on this material is recommended.

Tile – Simon Timberlake

A total of 234 g of clay tile was recovered from two contexts. Just one of these tile pieces (from F.3002) seems likely to be Roman in origin, and may be from the corner of an unspecified type of roof tile, perhaps broken up and re-used as *tessara*? The other tile pieces were part of a probable Post-medieval flat roof tile, one manufactured from local Gault Clay.

Fabric Type

- Fabric 1* pinkish-red slightly porous well-fired tile with thin-line grey reduced zone interior
- Fabric 2* yellow to very slightly pink well-fired porous biscuit-like flat cut tile with internal streaky, slightly bubbly texture - probably made from local Gault Clay

Cat. no.	Feature & Context	No. frags	Wt (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Fabric type	Description	Tile type
101	F.3002 (4235.01)	1	8	20x20x10 (thick)	1	corner of a small tile – perhaps broken as <i>tessara</i> ?	Roman roof tile fragment - uncertain?
146	F.3028 (4234.01)	3(adj)	226	135 x 100 x 12 (thick)	2	fragments from a well-made flat yellow roof tile	Post-med roof tile

Table 20: Catalogue of tile.

Statement of potential

No further work on this material is required.

Metalwork – Justin Wiles and Grahame Appleby

A total of 13 metal items weighing 207g was recovered from Plots 8 and 9. One piece of weaponry, eleven items of other ironwork and a single lead object. Seven items were found via metal detecting and were given Special Finds (S.F.) numbers.

Weaponry – Grahame Appleby

One item of weaponry was found in a pit containing a human cremation – a very corroded and degraded iron socketed leaf-shaped spearhead, found in three pieces (Figure 9). The relatively narrow blades are severely corroded, preventing a positive identification to aid dating. Nonetheless, the shape and socket to blade length ratio is more indicative of a later Iron Age to Anglo-Saxon type, with a Late Iron Age date more likely.

Cat. No.	Feature	Context/ S.F.	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Description	Date
188	F.3101	4233.01	L=162	73	Socketed, leaf-shaped spearhead. Corroded.	Late Iron Age

Table 21: Weaponry at Plots 8 and 9

Other Ironwork – Justin Wiles

Eleven items of ironwork were recovered besides the spearhead. Five of these were un-dateable nails or fragments of nails. An iron strip, a diamond-shaped stud, an unidentified sub-square iron object and a second unidentified fragment were all also undated. These were found in mostly medieval or Post-medieval contexts via excavation or metal-detecting. Two items were identified as Late Iron Age/Roman artefacts. The first – a knife (Manning 1985) – was found via metal detecting in F.3001, presumably a residual item in this Post-medieval ditch, and the second, a fragment of an iron bar, was in the curvilinear boundary ditch at the complex junction near the edge of the Conquest period settlement features found on the Boulevard site.

Cat. No.	Feature	Context/ S.F.	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Description	Date
183	F.3012	4148.01	L=52	19	Fragment of heavily corroded bar, rectangular in section.	Late Iron Age/Early Roman
184	F.3028	4258.01	L=20 Diam.=6x3	2	Fragment of nail, rectangular in section, flat sub-rounded head.	Undated
185	F.3065	4134.01	L=44	6	Nail, square in section.	Undated
186	F.3081	4165.01	L=24	1	Fragment of nail.	Undated
187	F.3092	4218.01	L=48	31	Iron strip, crescent-shaped in section, narrows at one end.	Undated
194	F.3028	S.F. 506	20x23	4	Diamond-shaped fitting/stud, single knobbed terminal at apex	Undated
196	F.3028	S.F. 508	L=61 Diam.=5	6	Nail, square in section, head is off-centre and sub-square.	Undated
197	F.3012	S.F. 509	22x20	24	Unidentified iron object, sub-square.	Undated
199	F.3001	S.F. 511	L=78	20	Iron knife blade, the back of the blade curves upwards, the tang is tapered.	Late Iron Age/Early Roman
200	F.3001	S.F. 512	L=47	9	Nail bent at right angle at head of pin, square in section, heavily corroded.	Undated
201	F.3095	S.F. 513	L=55	8	Fragment, rectangular in section, curves slightly, tapered at one end.	Undated

Table 22: Iron objects found at Plots 8 and 9. L = length, diam. = diameter

Lead

One undated lead item was recovered. This was found in an early medieval ditch via metal-detecting and is a very small fragment.

Cat. No.	Feature	Context/ S.F.	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Description	Date
198	F.3094	S.F. 510	L=15	4	Small fragment of lead sheet	Undated

Table 23: Lead object found at Plots 8 and 9. L = length.

Statement of potential

In summary, the metalwork assemblage mostly consists of undated nails, and iron and lead fragments which cannot be dated. Dateable objects such as the spearhead and knife have been fully recorded and, due to poor preservation, require no further work.

Faunal Remains – Vida Rajkovača

The assemblage had a raw count of 942 fragments and a weight of 2178g. Following the assessment, some 52 assessable specimens were recorded, with eleven identified to species and three representing partial sheep skeletons. Bone was poorly preserved and extremely fragmented. The surface of the bone showed extreme erosion and longitudinal cracks.

Methods: Identification, quantification and ageing

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 Schmid (1972), and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. Most, but not all, caprine bones are difficult to identify to species however, it was possible to identify a selective set of elements as sheep or goat from the assemblage, using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Halstead (Halstead et al. 2002). Age at death was estimated for the main species using epiphyseal fusion (Silver 1969) and mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982, Payne 1973). Where possible, the measurements have been taken (von den Driesch 1976). Sexing was only undertaken for pig canines, based on the bases of their size, shape and root morphology (Schmid 1972: 80). Withers height calculations follow the conversion factors published by von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974. Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded when evident.

The range of species is limited to the main domesticates. The adult sheep skeleton from F.3005 accounted for 326 fragments and 1039g of the assemblage's total. Based on a complete tibia, the biometrical data gave the shoulder height estimate of 74cm. The other larger deposit of animal bone came from F.3054, where at least two partial lamb skeletons were recorded. One animal was killed during its first year and the other in its second year. This deposit had a total count of 418 fragments and a weight of 540g. The remainder of the assemblage was made up of heavily eroded and highly fragmented crumbs of unidentifiable mammalian bone. A few elements possible to recognise include lower limb elements of cattle, horse metapodials and pig loose tooth.

Taxon	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Cow	4	36.4	1
Sheep/ goat	1	9.1	1
Sheep	3	27.3	3
Pig	1	9.1	1
Horse	2	18.1	1
Sub-total to species	11	100	.
Cattle-sized	7	.	.
Sheep-sized	10	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	24	.	.
Total	52	.	.

Table 24: Number of Identified Specimens and the Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from all contexts.

Statement of potential

The assemblage's poor state of preservation and small size prevent any discussions about site economy, beyond stating that the main food species were exploited. No further work is required on this material.

Human bone – Ben Neil

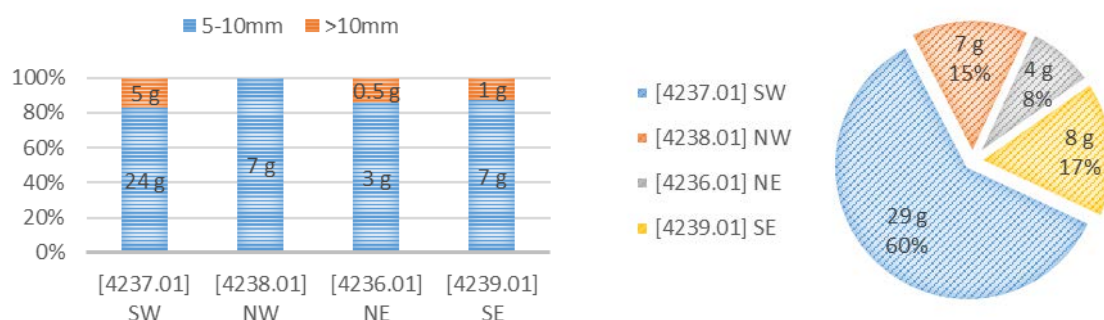
The assemblage consists of two discrete cremations: one from within pit F.3100, encircled by a ring-gully (F.3091) and the other from pit F.3101, approximately 8.5m to the northeast. These two mortuary features exist in relationship with two other ring-gully features, all on a NE-SW curvilinear alignment.

Methodology

Recording of the cremains followed criteria outlined by Buikstra & Ubelaker. (1994) and McKinley (2004). Where possible, bone identification relied on qualitative morphometric techniques and only considered 'identifiable' when classified to element rather than type. Age estimation followed dental eruption sequence data outlined by (Ubelaker 1999).

Cremation 01 F.3100 adult?

Excavation of the cremation pit used a quadrant method, orientated on the primary cardinal axis (Figure 8). Each quadrant was one-hundred percent sampled (◊62: NE quarter, ◊63: SW quarter, ◊65: NW quarter and ◊66: SE quarter) and processed through 10mm, 5mm and 2mm sieves. The 2mm fractions remain unsorted, thus the following bears an essential caveat: there is currently no data value stored for this variable thus creating an inherent bias in the following results. The total weight (comprising the 10mm and 5mm fractions) is 48 grams: 3% of an average British archaeological cremation. The bone was highly fragmented and ranges within 5-15mm but predominantly within the 5-10mm end of the scale (see Graph B). Bone classification was predominantly to type with a range of flat, irregular, diaphyseal, cortex and trabecular fragments; the former was occasionally characterised as skull. The bone characterised near uniform oxidisation where it is predominantly hued white, with rare instances of blue and grey in areas of shielding and internal cortex margins. Where surface texture was evident, curved cracks predominate; a crazed pattern was noted over the enamel surface of a maxillary premolar, which was heat fractured, thus precluding the occlusal surface. Minor tan coloured concretions adhere to a significant proportion of the bone and some of the cremains were noted for worn edges; both former and later observations indicate a post mortem taphonomic process.



Graph B: Fraction percentage and distribution across F.3100

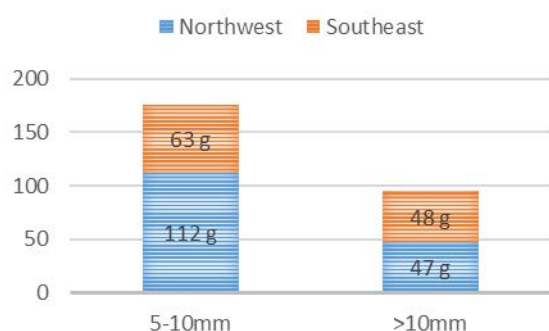
Graph C: cremains distribution by weight within F.3100

The structure of cremation F.3100 is multifaceted; a ring-gully encircled the cremation pit, which contained a broken vessel, seen to lie on its side with the base orientated to face south. Pertinently, the vessel contained no cremains; rather, it was distributed around the vessel, with 60% concentrated in the south-west quadrant, (see Graph C).

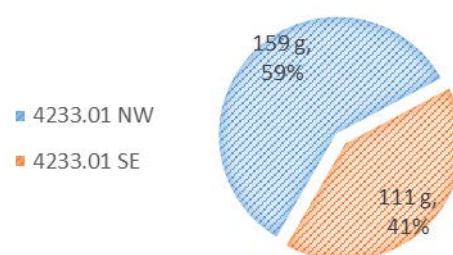
Cremation 02 F.3101 adult?

The cremation pit was sectioned on a NW-SE axis, recorded, then fully excavated (Figure 9). The fill was one-hundred percent sampled (◊64: NW half, ◊71: SEW half) and processed through 10mm, 5mm and 2mm sieves. The 2mm fractions remain unsorted, thus the following bears an essential caveat: there is currently no data value stored for this variable thus creating an inherent bias in the following results. The total

weight (comprising the 10mm and 5mm fractions) is 270 grams, amounting to 14% of an average British archaeological cremation. The bone is highly fragmented and ranges within 5-16mm but predominantly within the 5-10mm end of the scale (see Graph D). Bone classification was predominantly to type with a range of flat, irregular, diaphyseal, cortex and trabecular fragments; 59g of skull was identified. The bone characterised uniform oxidisation where it is hued white. Some bone warpage was recorded. Where surface texture was evident, curved cracks predominate. Two teeth were identified: a mandibular incisor and a premolar; both crowns are heat fractured, precluding the occlusal surface.



Graph 1: Fraction percentage and distribution across F.3101



Graph 2: cremains distribution by weight within F.3101

It is likely cremation F.3101 represents a subsequent burial of cremains, away from the cremation site, for which there is no evidence in the immediate environment. The cremains were distributed relatively evenly across the feature, though here was a higher concentration towards the northwest, (see Graph E).

Statement of potential

Sorting of the 2mm fractions from both cremations need to be carried out. This will inform more accurately on the physical representation of these two individuals. It will provide greater resolution on notions of post cremation selection and transportability. That the remains appear so efficiently cremated informs on technique and a familiarity of pyre technology. This in turn may reflect on wider cultural notions of hygiene and inertness. A study on British archaeological cremations suggests the total weight of cremains (> 2 mm fraction), may range between 1001.5g and 2422.5g, with an average of 1625.9g, (McKinley 1993) depending on the age and sex of the individuals. That these two cremations have very low weights may indicate specific selection criteria. Although this assessment found no obvious duplication of element, the fraction size and preservation of the material precluded a systematic appraisal for this data; however, further analysis may warrant the collection of this information.

Shell – Christopher Boulton

Prior to analysis, the shell assemblage was weighed and quantified and the results entered into the table below.

Cat. No.	Feature	Context	No. Frags.	Weight (g)	Description
115	F.3011	(4024.01)	2	55	Oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>). Left and right valve
126	F.3012	(4041.01)	5	12	Oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>)
129	F.3012	(4148.01)	6	20	Oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>)
139	F.3013	(4250.01)	3	9	Oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>)
150	F.3032	(4025.01)	1	34	Oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>). Left valve with scratch marks and boreholes

Table 25: Shell remains by feature and context.

The entire assemblage was quite small and only consisted of 17 fragments (130g) of Oyster, all from the European Flat Oyster family (*Ostrea edulis* Linnaeus). All the shell were recovered from a series of Late Iron Age/ Roman ditches in a single. Only three of the recovered shells were complete, a left and right valve from F.3011 and a left valve from F.3032. The remaining 14 fragments were medium to small pieces of shell that are worn and chalky in appearance, with a few pieces identifiable as left and right valves but were fragmentary rather than complete shells.

The left valve from F.3032 had likely human-made scratch-marks and bore-holes. There were a number of scratches scored into the interior of the shell nearest the ventral margin, though they were mostly light marks but two marks were deeper but do not penetrate the shell completely. You would typically find a V- or W-shaped groove on the edge of the shell when something sharp have been used to open the shell (Winder, 2011), however these scratch marks do not have a corresponding groove which would suggest either the missing right valve has the V- or W-shaped groove or the scratches were made once the oyster had been opened. There were also two small bore holes towards the anterior margin of the shell, which on this particular shell is the thickest part of the oyster, one of these holes is only lightly scored, the other is much deeper but does not go all the way through.

The shells were uncovered with sherds of pottery, animal bone and larva quern (F.3011) and a rotary quern (F.3012) which suggests a link with a domestic setting, however, the relatively small amount of shell does not point towards a high consumption of oyster.

Statement of potential

Due to the very small quantities of shell the assemblage requires no further analysis.

Environmental Bulk Samples – Val Fryer

Excavations within Plots 8 and 9, undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) as part of the ongoing works at the Addenbrookes Campus, recorded ditches, ring gullies and funerary deposits, most of which were of probable Later Iron Age or Early Roman. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area and a total of twenty five were submitted for assessment.

Methods

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 Tables 26-28. Nomenclature within the tables

follows Stace (2010) for the plant macrofossils and Kerney and Cameron (1979) and Macan (1977) for the molluscan remains. All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were abundant throughout.

Results

Plant macrofossils are exceedingly scarce. Individual barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are noted within the assemblages from ditches F3098 (sample 61) and F3052 (sample 19) respectively, and although charcoal/charred wood fragments are moderately within cremation deposit F3101 (samples 64 and 71), few other plant remains are noted.

Other remains are also scarce, comprising black porous and tarry residues and small pieces of coal, all of which are probably intrusive within the feature fills. Small fragments of bone, many of which are burnt, are present within five of the seven cremation deposits.

Within most assemblages, shells of terrestrial and freshwater obligate molluscs are predominant. However, the contemporaneity of these remains is difficult to ascertain; some specimens are fragmented, bleached and abraded (possibly indicating that they may be contemporary with the features from which the samples were taken), but others retain delicate surface structuring and colouration, suggesting that they may be later contaminants. Notwithstanding these issues, it would appear that at some point during the existence of the features, the landscape comprised a damp, open grassland habitat, with minimal areas of shade. Some features possibly had accumulations of leaf litter or loose stones at their bases, and many of the ditches and gullies provided damp microhabitats suitable for a limited range of marsh/freshwater slum species including *Anisus leucostoma*, *Carychium* sp. (presumably *C. minimum*, although the internal parietal and columellar folds have not been studied), *Lymnaea* sp. and *Succinea* sp. Ditches F3044 (sample 8), F3062 (sample 28) and F3073 (sample 39) appear to have been at least wet or seasonally water-filled, with shells of *Bithynia* sp. (including *B. tentaculata*), *Planorbis planorbis* and *Valvata cristata* all occurring at moderate densities. Other freshwater obligate species are also noted, although all could be derived from occasional seasonal inundations.

Conclusions

In summary, the general paucity of plant macrofossils within these assemblages would appear to indicate that, during the Later Iron Age and Roman periods, the excavated features were all peripheral to any main foci of either domestic or agricultural activity, with the few remains which are recorded probably being derived from scattered detritus. This is, perhaps, not that surprising, as at least some of the boundary ditches appear to be enclosing paddocks or pasture (which were generally on the periphery of the settlements), whilst there is also evidence that parts of the area were being used for specific funerary activities.

Statement of potential

As none of the assemblages contain sufficient plant material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens) and as the contemporaneity of the molluscan remains cannot be sufficiently proved, no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

Sample No.	46	70	49	52	54	57
Context No.	4181.01	4243.01	4195.01	4198.01	4205.01	4208.01
Feature No.	3088	3088	3091	3091	3093	3093
Plant macrofossils						
Cereal indet. (grain)	x	x		x		x
Charcoal <2mm	x					
Other remains						
Black porous and tarry material				x		x
Small coal frags.	x	x				
Mollusc shells						
Woodland/shade loving species						
<i>Acanthinula aculeata</i>						x
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.		x		x		
<i>Clausilia</i> sp.		x				
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>					x	x
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>				x		
Open country species						
<i>Helicella itala</i>	x	x		x		x
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	x	x	x	x	xx	x
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	x	x		x	x	x
<i>VERY costata</i>	x	x	x		x	x
<i>VERY pulchella</i>					x	
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>	x		x		x	x
Catholic species						
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.			x	x		
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.		x	x			x
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>		x				
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	x	xx	xx	xx	xx	x
Marsh/freshwater slum species						
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>		x	x	x		x
<i>Carychium</i> sp.	x	x		x	x	
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.	x		xx	xx	x	
Freshwater obligate species						
<i>Bithynia</i> sp.		x		x		
<i>Planorbis planorbis</i>					x	
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10	10	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 26: Environmental remains in samples from the three LIA ring gullies. x = 1 – 10 specimens
xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens cf = compare b = burnt

Sample No.	62	63	65	66	64	71	82
Context No.	4236.01	4237.01	4238.01	4239.01	4233.01	4233.01	4262.01
Feature No.	3100	3100	3100	3100	3101	3101	3100
Plant macrofossils							
Charcoal <2mm	x	x		x	xxx	xxx	x
Charcoal >2mm		x	x	x	xxx	xxx	
Charcoal >5mm					x	x	
Charcoal >10mm		x			x	x	
Other remains							
Black porous and tarry material	x						x
Bone		xb	xx xb	xb	xxb	x xxb	
Mollusc shells							
Woodland/shade loving species							
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.						x	
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>						x	
Open country species							
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	x	x	x	x	x	X	
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	x		x	x	x	X	x
<i>VERY costata</i>	x	x		x	x	X	
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>	x	x	x	x	x	X	
Catholic species							
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	x		x		x	X	
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>	x						
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	x	x	x		x	X	x
Marsh/freshwater slum species							
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>		x			x		
<i>Carychium</i> sp.						X	x
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.		x				X	
Freshwater obligate species							
<i>Armiger crista</i>	x						
<i>Bithynia</i> sp.		x	x		x		x
<i>Planorbis</i> sp.							xcf
<i>Valvata cristata</i>	x	x		x			
Sample volume (litres)	2	4	2	4	4	4	4
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 27: Environmental remains in samples from the two LIA cremations. x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens cf = compare b = burnt

Sample No.	8	13	28	39	40	61	6	10	14	15	19	23
Context No.	4075.01	4055.01	4122.02	4152.01	4147.01	4232.01	4039.01	4065.01	4098.01	4098.02	4101.01	4109.01
Feature No.	3044	3031	3062	3073	3033	3098	3028	3039	3050	3050	3052	3027
Spot date	LP	LP	LIA/R	LIA/R	LIA/R	LIA/R	Med	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D
Plant macrofossils												
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain)						xcf						
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grain)											x	
Charcoal <2mm	x				x		x		x	x		x
Charcoal >2mm												x
Charcoal >10mm									x			
Charred root/stem												x
Indet. seed											x	
Other remains												
Black porous and tarry material				x		x	x			x	x	
Small coal frags.									x	x		x
Vitreous material												x
Mollusc shells												
Woodland/shade loving species												
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.	x			x	x				x	x		
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	x		x									
<i>Ena</i> sp.									x			
<i>Euconulus fulvus</i>	x		x									
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.									x			
<i>Pomatius elegans</i>										x		
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>	x			x				x	x	x		
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.					x				x			
Zonitidae indet.			x	x								
Open country species												
<i>Helicella itala</i>	x					x	x	x	x	x		x

Helicidae indet.							x					
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	xx	xx	xx	x	x	xx	x	x	xx			xx
<i>Truncatellina</i> sp.										x		
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.		xx		x	xx		xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	x
<i>VERY costata</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	xx	x	x
<i>VERY pulchella</i>	x				xcf							
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>	xx	x	xx		x	xx	x	x	x	xxx	x	x
Catholic species												
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.										x		
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	x	x	xx	x	x	x	x	x	x	xx	x	x
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>	x		x						x	xx		
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	x	xx	xxx	x	xx	x	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx
Marsh/freshwater slum species												
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	xx	xx		x	xx	xx		x	
<i>Carychium</i> sp.	xx	x	xx	x	x		x	xx	xxx	xx	x	
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.	x		xx	x	x		x	x	x	x	xx	
<i>L. palustris</i>										xcf		
<i>L. truncatula</i>		x				x		x				
<i>Vertigo angustior</i>	x											
<i>Succinea</i> sp.	x	x	x	x	x			x				
Freshwater obligate species												
<i>Armiger crista</i>			x	x								
<i>Bathymorphalus contortus</i>	x		x									
<i>Bithynia</i> sp. (operculi)	xxx	x	xx	x								
<i>B. tentaculata</i>	xx		x									
<i>Gyraulus albus</i>					x							
<i>Pisidium</i> sp.			x									
<i>Planorbarius corneus</i>			x									
<i>Planorbis</i> sp.				xxx								
<i>P. planorbis</i>	x	x	xx	xxx				x				

<i>Valvata cristata</i>	x		xx		x	x					x	
<i>VERY piscinalis</i>	x			x								
Sample volume (litres)	10	8	14	8	10	10	10	10	10	12	8	10
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
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 28: Environmental remains in samples from linear features. x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens cf = compare b = burnt

LP = later Prehistoric LIA/R = Late Iron Age/Roman Med = medieval U/D = undated

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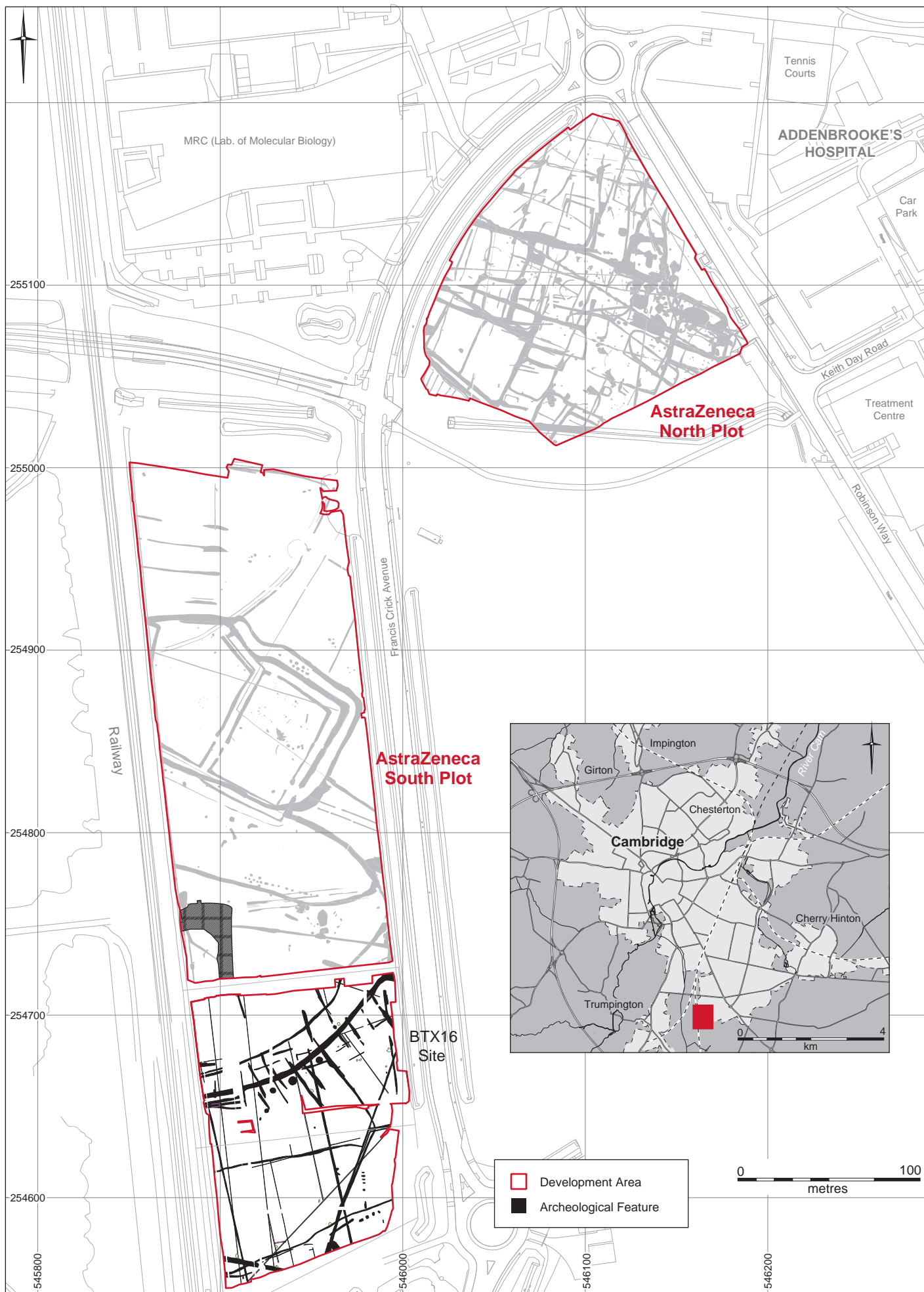


Figure 1. Site location

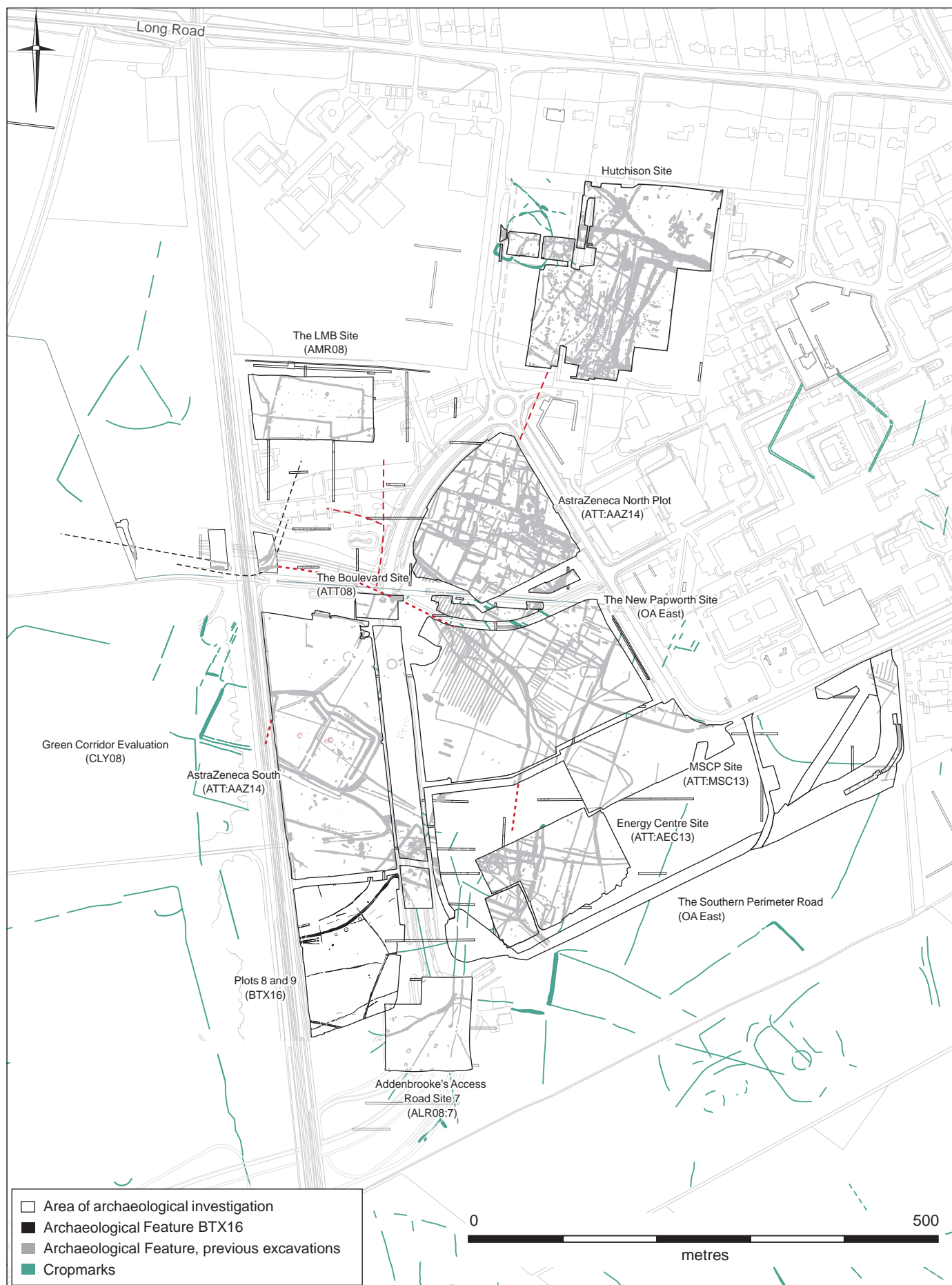


Figure 2. Location with surrounding sites

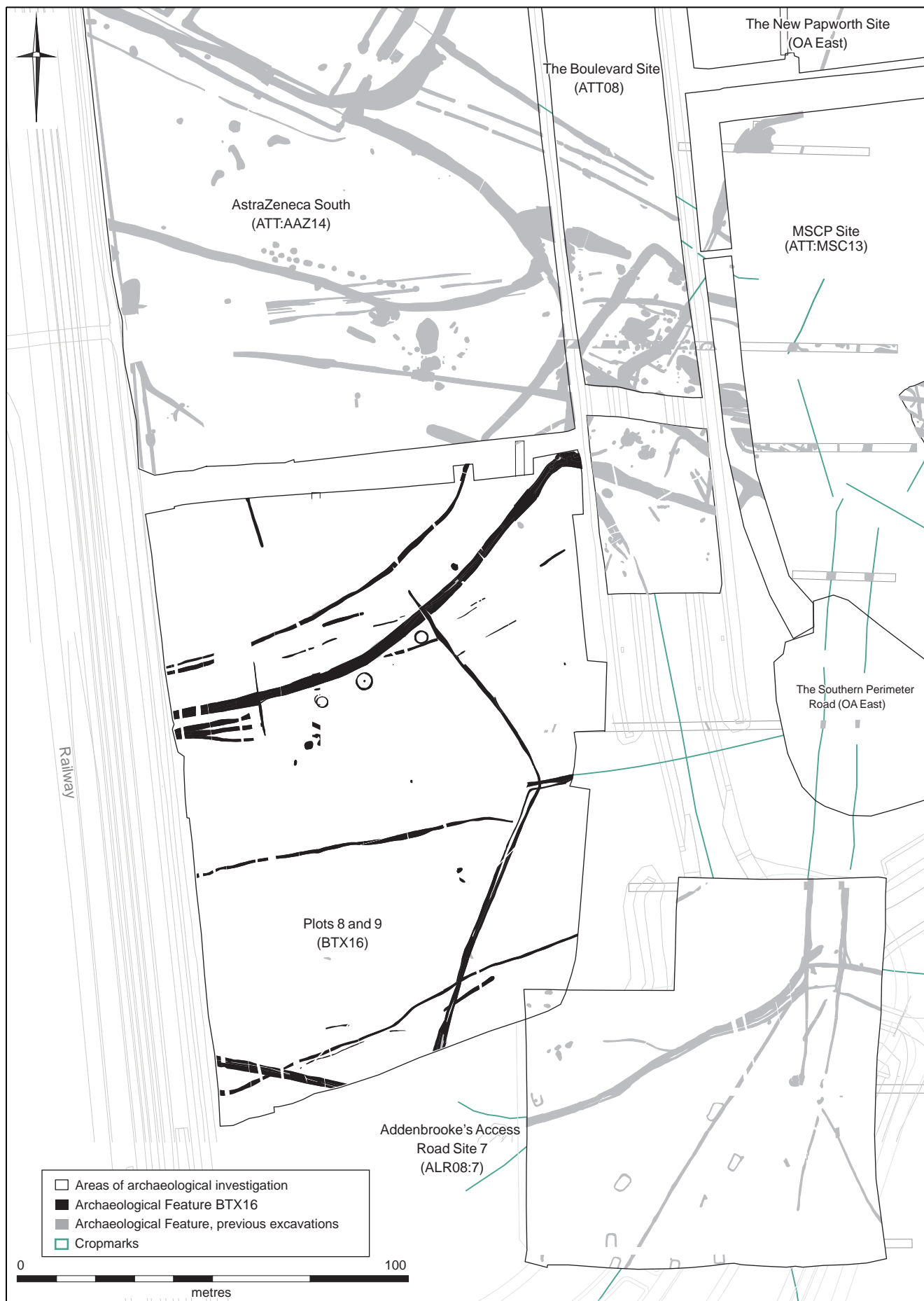


Figure 3. Plan of surrounding sites in vicinity of site BTX16



Figure 4. Site Plan



Figure 5. Phase Plan

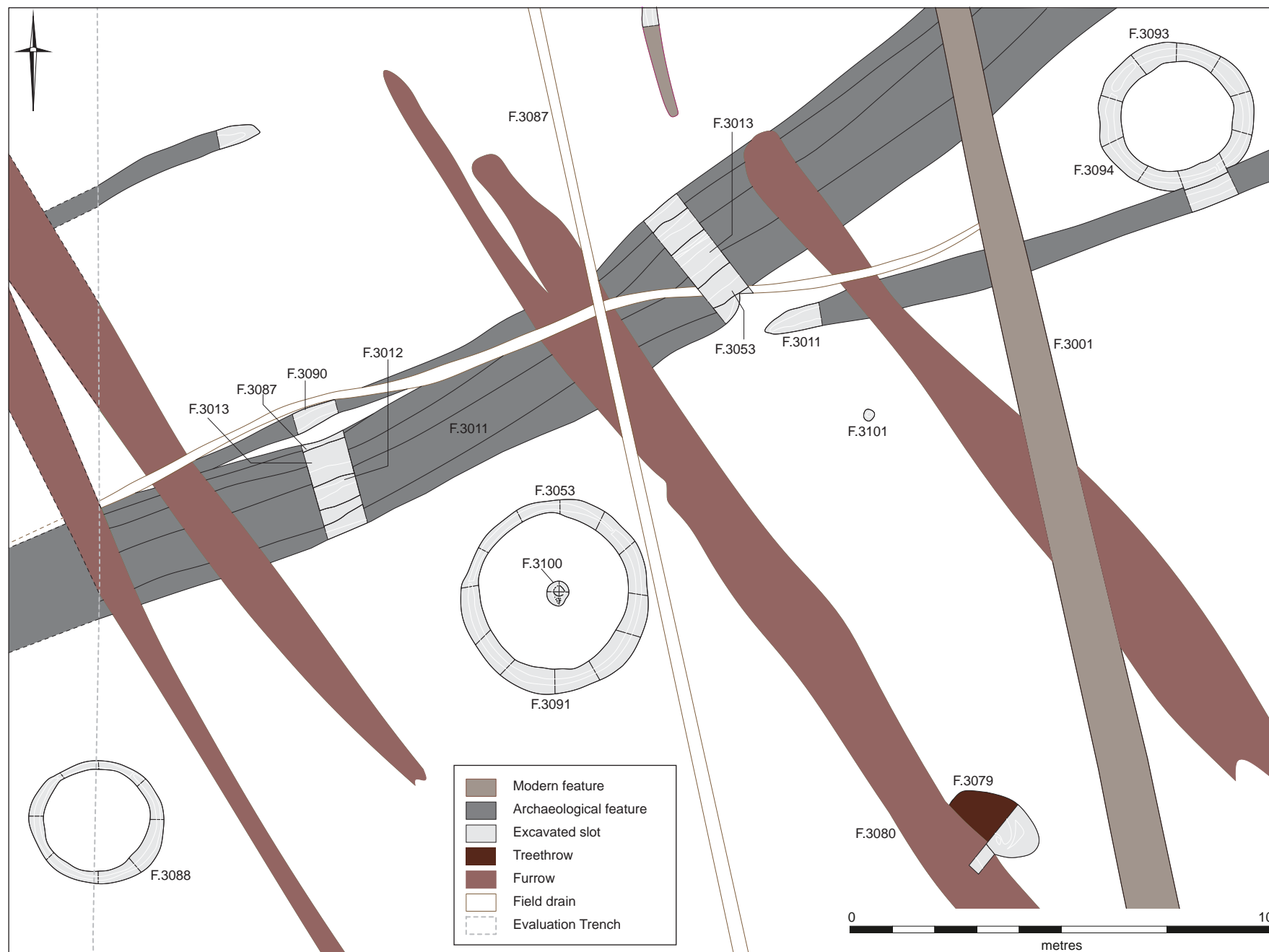


Figure 6. Plan of three ring-gullies with associated cremations

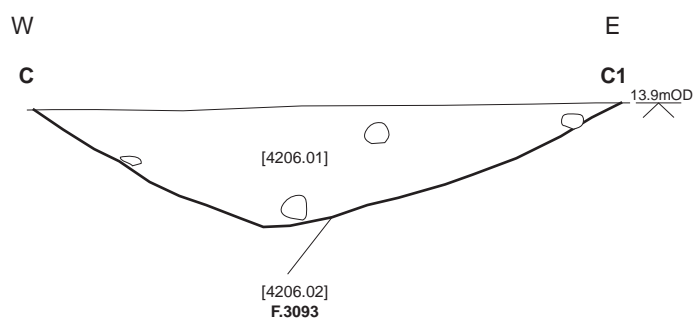
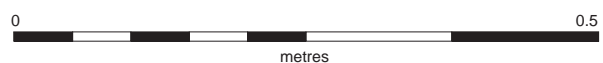
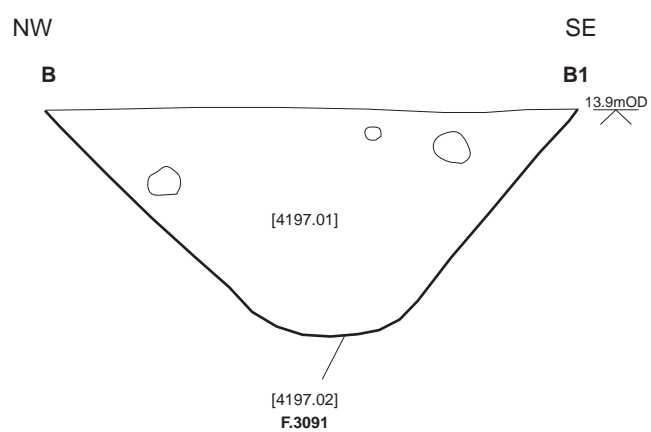
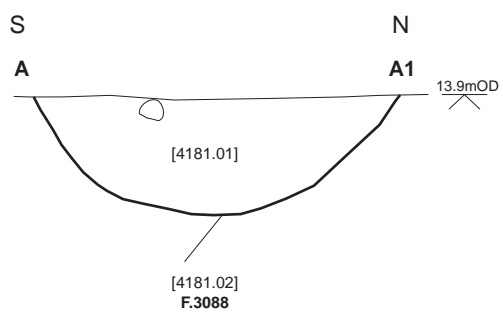


Figure 7. Sections and photographs of ring-gullies

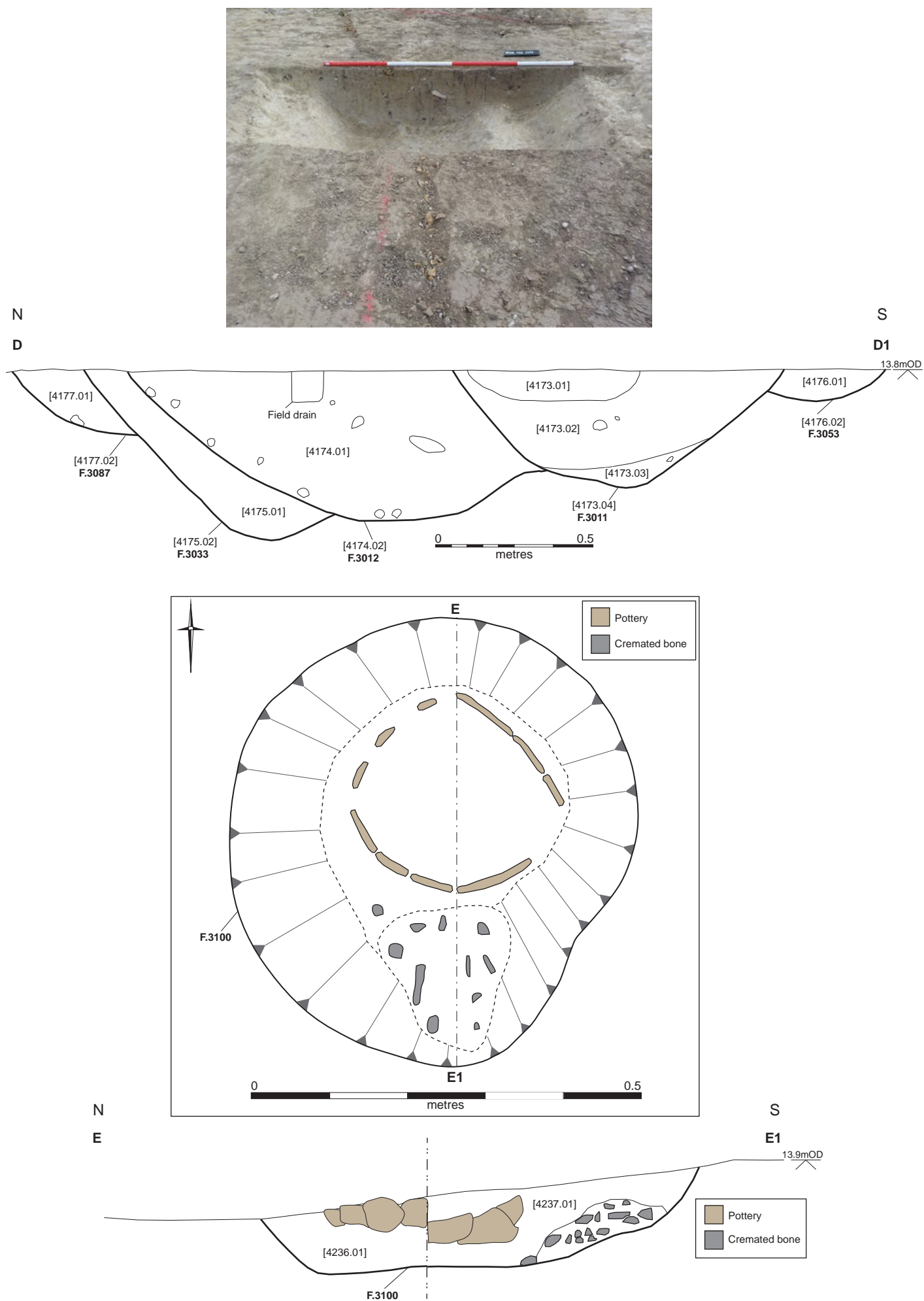


Figure 8. Photograph of curvilinear boundary ditches, with plan and section of F.3100



Figure 9. Photographs of cremation F.3101 and associated spear head

APPENDIX: FEATURE AND CONTEXT TABLE

Feature No.	Context No.	Category	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
3001	4049.01	Ditch	Friable, reddish-brown sandy silt				4	
	4049.02	Ditch	NW-SE ditch (field boundary), steep-very steep sides, concave base	107+	0.95	0.35	4	
	4001.01	Ditch	Friable, grey-brown sandy silt					PT
	4001.02	Ditch	Friable, mottled, light grey sandy silt and white marl					
	4001.03	Ditch	Friable, grey-brown sandy silt					
	4001.04	Ditch	N-S linear ditch with moderate-steep sides, flat base	107+	1.15	0.4		
	4004.01	Ditch	Friable, dark grey sandy silt					
	4004.02	Ditch	Friable, light grey sandy silt with patches of white marl					
	4004.03	Ditch	N-S linear ditch with moderate-steep sides and flat base	107+	0.8	0.3		
	4052.01	Ditch	Friable, reddish-brown sandy silt					
	4052.02	Ditch	NW-SE ditch (field boundary), steep-very steep sides, concave base	107+	1.3	0.45		
	4081.01	Ditch	Firm/friable, dark brown silty clay					
	4082.02	Ditch	N-S linear ditch with moderate-steep sides and flat/concave base	107+	>0.35	>0.40		
	4096.01	Ditch	Friable, dark grey sandy silt					
	4096.02	Ditch	Friable, light grey sandy silt					
	4096.03	Ditch	Friable, dark grey sandy silt					
	4096.04	Ditch	N-S linear ditch with moderate-steep sides and flat/concave base	107+	1.1	0.4		
3002	4002.01	Ditch	Mid brown sandy silt, moderately firm with small stones					
	4002.02	Ditch	Mid brown-grey sandy silt, moderately firm with small stones					
	4002.03	Ditch	N-S linear ditch with gradual sides and concave base	109+	0.48	0.17		
	4008.01	Ditch	Friable, dark grey sandy silt					
	4008.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with moderate sides and concave base	109+	0.9	0.2		

	4047.01	Ditch	Firm, mid grey-brown silt clay, occasional small stone inclusions					
	4047.02	Ditch	NW-SE linear ditch with moderate sides and concave base	109+	0.70	0.26		
	4066.01	Ditch	Friable, dark grey-brown sandy silt					
	4066.02	Ditch	NE-SW Linear, gentle-moderate sides, concave base	109+	0.98	0.18		
	4068.01	Ditch	Friable, mid grey-brown sandy silt					
	4068.02	Ditch	NE-SW Linear, moderate sides, concave base	109+	0.99	0.21		
	4070.01	Ditch	Firm/friable, mid grey-brown silty clay with patches of marl					
	4070.02	Ditch	NE-SW Linear, moderate sides, concave base	109+	0.60	0.18		
	4083.01	Ditch	Friable, mid grey-brown sandy silt					
	4083.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch, moderate sides, flat/concave base	109+	0.61	0.14		
	4087.01	Ditch	Firm/friable, mid grey-brown silt clay, patches of white/yellow marl, few small stone					
	4087.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch, moderate-steep sides, concave base	109+	>0.14	>0.11		
	4109.01	Ditch	Mid-firm/friable, dark brown sandy silt, occasional small stone					
	4109.02	Ditch	Mid, light mottled orange and white sand					
	4109.03	Ditch	NW-SE linear ditch with moderate sides and concave base	109+			23	
	4119.01	Ditch	Compact, mid brown silty clay, moderate stones <30mm					
	4119.02	Ditch	NW-S linear ditch, straight sides, stepped base	109+	0.70	0.15		
	4130.01	Ditch	Firm friable, mid slightly grey-brown, sandy silt w/ very occasional Chalk <20mm					
	4130.02	Ditch	NNE-SSW linear ditch, gentle sides, very gently concave base	109+	0.83	0.11		
	4200.01	Ditch	Friable, grey-brown, silt, occasional stones<50mm, few charcoal					
	4200.02	Ditch	NW-SE Linear, gentle sides, concave base	109+	0.58	0.07		
	4235.01	Ditch	Mid/firm, friable, mid brown slightly sandy silt, rare charcoal flecks, rare small stone. Disturbed by plough					
	4235.02	Ditch	NW-SE linear, gentle/moderate straight sides, wide flat/concave base	109+	>1.25	0.30		PT
	4259.01	Ditch	Mid/friable, mid grey/brown slightly sandy silt, few small stone, rare charcoal					

	4259.02	Ditch	NW-SE linear, moderate/concave sides, flat/concave base	109+	0.90	0.20		
	4260.01	Ditch	Mid/friable, mid grey/brown slightly sandy silt, occasional small-med stone, rare charcoal					
	4260.02	Ditch	NW-SE linear, moderate/concave sides, flat/concave base	109+	1.10	0.30		
3003	4003.01	Ditch	Mid grey sandy silt, moderately firm with small stones					
	4003.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with gradual sides and concave base	68+				
	4005.01	Ditch	Friable, light grey sandy silt					
	4005.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with steep sides and concave base	68+	0.18	0.5		
	4039.01	Ditch	Mid-firm, mid brown-grey with chalk pieces and occasional Small-medium stones				6	
	4039.02	Ditch	Mid compaction, light-mid grey with patches of redeposited natural marl and occasional Small-medium stones					
	4039.03	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with convex sides and concave / flat base	68+	0.74	0.21		
	4069.01	Ditch	Friable, light grey sandy silt					
	4069.02	Ditch	NE-SW Linear, moderate sides, concave base	68+	0.27	0.12		
	4107.01	Ditch	Firm/friable, dark brown silty marl, few small stone					
	4107.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear, moderate convex sides, flat base	68+	0.85	0.18		
	4121.01	Ditch	Firm, mid greyish-brown, silty clay w/ mod. Sub-rounded stones <30mm					
	4121.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch, straight-moderate sides, flat base	68+	0.80	0.20		
3004	4006.01	Ditch	Friable, dark grey sandy silt					
	4006.02	Ditch	E-W linear ditch with gradual sides and concave base. Western terminal	12+	1.10	0.14		
	4010.01	Ditch	Friable, grey-brown sandy silt					
	4010.02	Ditch	E-W linear ditch with near vertical-moderate sides and flat base	12+	1.40	0.26		
3005	4007.01	Pit	Friable, dark grey sandy silt					BN
	4007.02	Pit	N-S rectangular pit with near vertical sides and concave base	0.80	0.55	0.20		BN
3006	4009.01	Ditch	Friable, dark grey sandy silt					
	4009.02	Ditch	E-W turning NE-SW linear ditch with steep sides and concave base	80+	0.50	0.17		

	4011.01	Ditch	Friable, dark grey-brown sandy silt					
	4011.02	Ditch	E-W linear ditch with steep sides and concave base	80+	0.85	0.20		
	4065.01	Ditch	Friable, dark grey-brown sandy silt					
	4065.02	Ditch	NE-SW Linear, moderate sides, concave base	80+	0.94	0.20	10	PT
	4067.01	Ditch	Friable, dark grey-brown sandy silt					
	4067.02	Ditch	NE-SW Linear, gentle-moderate sides, concave base	80+	0.45	0.11		
	4072.01	Ditch	Firm/friable, mid/light grey-brown silty clay, occasional small stone inclusions				11	
	4072.02	Ditch	NE-SW Linear, moderate sides, concave base	80+	0.55	0.18	11	
	4080.01	Ditch	Firm, mid/light grey-brown silty clay, moderate small stone					
	4080.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch, gentle sides, base not exposed	80+	>0.15	>0.13		
	4085.01	Ditch	Friable, light grey-brown sandy silt, few chalk flecks					
	4085.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch, moderate sides, concave base	80+	0.41	0.14		
	4123.01	Ditch	Firm friable, mid pale grey-brown, sandy silt, occasional chalk inclusions mostly <20mm, rare charcoal flecks					
	4123.02	Ditch	Firm very friable, pale yellow-brown, silty sand w/ diffuse pale grey mottling, frequent chalk inclusions <15mm					
	4123.03	Ditch	NNE-SSW linear ditch, gentle-moderate (upper)/moderate-steep(lower) sides, flat base	80+	0.80	0.27		
3007	4012.01	Ditch/hedge	Friable, dark grey-brown sandy silt					
	4012.02	Ditch/hedge	E-W linear ditch / hedge with moderate sides and irregular base	84+				
	4013.01	Ditch/hedge	Friable, dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional Patches of white marl					
	4013.02	Ditch/hedge	E-W linear ditch / hedge with moderate sides and irregular base	84+	1.65	0.22		
	4050.01	Ditch/hedge	Friable, grey-brown sandy silt with patches of white marl				5	
	4050.02	Ditch/hedge	E-W irregularly linear ditch/hedgeline, moderate sides and concave base with extensive rooting throughout centreline	84+	0.80	0.12	5	
	4051.01	Ditch/hedge	Friable, grey-brown sandy silt with patches of white marl					
	4051.02	Ditch/hedge	E-W irregularly linear ditch/hedgeline, moderate sides and concave base with extensive rooting throughout centreline	84+	0.60	0.10		

	4078.01	Ditch/hedge	Friable, grey-brown sandy silt with patches of white marl					
	4078.02	Ditch/hedge	E-W linear, steep sides, concave base with extensive rooting	84+	0.95	0.20		
	4222.01	Ditch/hedge	Firm, very pale grey/brown sandy silt					
	4222.02	Ditch/hedge	E-W irregularly linear ditch/hedgeline, moderate sides and concave base with extensive rooting throughout centreline	84+	0.64	0.06		
3008	4014.01	Furrow	Friable, light brown sandy silt				1	
	4014.02	Furrow	NW-SE linear ditch with gradual sides and irregular base	26+	1.10	0.08		
	4016.01	Furrow	Firm, grey-brown sandy silt					
	4016.02	Furrow	NW-SE linear ditch with moderate sides and concave base	26+	2.50	0.18		
	4027.01	Furrow	Firm, light grey marl					
	4027.02	Furrow	NW-SE linear furrow with moderate sides and flat base	26+	0.60	0.10		
3009	4015.01	Ditch	Friable, grey very sandy silt with frequent medium angular gravel					
	4015.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with steep sides and concave base	104+	0.60	0.18		
	4098.01	Ditch	Friable, very dark grey sandy silt, occasional charcoal flecks				14	FL
	4098.02	Ditch	Friable, light grey sandy silt				15	
	4098.03	Ditch	E-W linear, moderate/steep straight, flat/concave base	104+	1.10	0.44	14, 15	FL
	4099.01	Ditch	Firm, light-mid brown silty clay, small-medium stone					BN
	4099.02	Ditch	NE-SW sweeping linear, moderate concave sides, concave base	104+	1.20	0.33		BN
	4114.01	Ditch	Friable, very dark grey sandy silt, occasional charcoal flecks					
	4114.02	Ditch	Friable, light grey sandy silt					
	4114.03	Ditch	Firm non-friable, weathered marl. Interface between (114.02) and cut					
	4114.04	Ditch	E-W linear ditch, slightly convex sides, concave / flat base	104+	1.04	0.36		
	4136.01	Ditch	Mid brown, sandy silt w/ rare, rounded stones <10mm					
	4136.02	Ditch	Light grey, silt w/ moderate sub-angular stones <30mm					
	4136.03	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch, straight / moderate sides, flat base	104+	1.00	0.29		
	4159.01	Ditch	Firm, light grey-brown, clay silt					
	4159.02	Ditch	Firm, light brown-grey, clay silt, moderate small pebbles				31	BS, PT

	4159.03	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch, moderate-steep sides, concave base	104+	1.36	0.26		BS, PT
	4166.01	Ditch	Firm, mid brown silty clay					
	4166.02	Ditch	Firm, light greyish brown silty clay					BN
	4166.03	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with moderate sides and concave base	104+	1.30	0.38		BN
	4185.01	Ditch	Firm/friable, light grey-brown silt, occasional chalk flecks, few small-moderate stone					
	4185.02	Ditch	NE-SW Linear, moderate sides, concave base	104+	0.90	0.27		
3010	4017.01	Ditch	Friable, dark grey-brown sandy silt					
	4017.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with steep sides and concave base	15	0.30	0.10		
	4023.01	Ditch	Friable, dark grey-brown sandy silt					PT
	4023.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with moderate sides and concave base	15				PT
3011	4018.01	Ditch	Firm, light brown-grey clay-silt marl					
	4018.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with moderate-steep sides and concave base	120+	0.69	0.44		
	4024.01	Ditch	Firm, light brown-grey marl				3	PT, BN, SH
	4024.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with moderate sides and concave base	120+	1.10	0.34	3	
	4037.01	Ditch	Firm, light-mid yellowish grey-brown silt clay with occasional Small stones					
	4037.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with moderately sides and concave base	120+	>0.8	0.22		
	4045.01	Ditch	Friable, mid brown-grey silty marl					
	4045.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with moderate-steep sides and concave base	120+	1.05	0.31		
	4097.01	Ditch	Friable, dark grey sandy silt, frequent pebbles in base of fill				16	
	4097.02	Ditch	Firm, dark grey-brown sandy silt				17	
	4097.03	Ditch	Firm, grey-brown clayish silt, occasional pebbles					PT
	4097.04	Ditch	E-W linear, moderate straight sides, narrow/concave base	120+	1.13	0.49	16, 17	PT
	4110.01	Ditch	Friable, dark grey brown, sandy silt, few small stone					
	4110.02	Ditch	Firm, dark grey-brown sandy silt, occasional small stone					
	4110.03	Ditch	Firm, grey-brown clayish silt					
	4110.04	Ditch	E-W linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	120+	0.97	0.39		

	4145.01	Ditch	Firm, light brownish grey, silty clay w/ moderate friable yellowish patches (redeposited natural)				32	
	4145.02	Ditch	E-W curvilinear ditch, gentle sides, concave base	120+	>0.55	0.16		
	4173.01	Ditch	Dark brown-grey sandy silt					
	4173.02	Ditch	Dark grey-brown sandy silt, occasional pebble <45mm					
	4173.03	Ditch	Brown-grey clay silt, occasional pebbles					
	4173.04	Ditch	Linear E-W ditch, moderate sloping sides, concave base	120+	1.17	0.38		
	4186.01	Ditch	Friable, dark grey sandy silt					
	4186.02	Ditch	Friable, dark grey-brown sandy silt, occasional pebble					
	4186.03	Ditch	E-W Linear, mod-steep sides, concave base	120+	1.25	0.35		
	4214.01	Ditch	Mid/friable, mid/pale grey slightly sandy /marly silt, few med/small stone, no charcoal flecks					PT
	4214.02	Ditch	NE-W curvilinear, moderate concave/straight sides, irregular/concave base	120+	~0.97	~0.34		
	4252.01	Ditch	Mid-Firm, friable, mid brown/grey slightly sandy silt, occasional large stone, rare gravel.					
	4252.02	Ditch	NE-W curvilinear, moderate convex sides, flat/concave base	120+	1.97	0.48		
3012	4019.01	Ditch	Firm, light brown-grey clay-silt marl with red-brown patches					BN, PT
	4019.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with gentle sides and concave base	127+	0.70	0.31		
	4034.01	Ditch	Firm, mid grey-brown silty clay with moderate medium stones					
	4034.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with moderate sides and concave base	127+	>0.85	>0.4		
	4041.01	Ditch	Firm, light brown-grey silty marl					BN, SH
	4041.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with moderate sides and concave base	127+	0.45	0.40		
	4062.01	Ditch	Firm, light brown-grey silty marl					
	4062.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear, gentle sloping sides, flat base	127+	0.40	0.10		
	4100.01	Ditch	Friable, grey-brown sandy silt, occasional small-med stone				18	PT
	4100.02	Ditch	E-W linear moderate/convex sides, flat/concave base	127+	1.40	0.34	18	PT
	4111.01	Ditch	Friable, grey-brown sandy silt, occasional Pebble					

	4111.02	Ditch	E-W linear ditch, gentle-moderate sides, concave base	127+	0.97	0.39		
	4148.01	Ditch	Firm, mid brownish grey, silty clay w/ occasional-moderate small-medium stone, slightly chalky feel in places					PT, Fe, SH
	4148.02	Ditch	SW-E linear ditch, moderate sides, concave base	127+	>0.35	0.32		
	4154.01	Ditch	Firm, mid brown grey, silty clay, occasional-moderate small-medium stones					
	4154.02	Ditch	E-SW linear ditch, moderate sides, concave base	127+	>0.55	>0.28		
	4157.01	Ditch	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay, occasional small-medium stone				41	PT
	4157.02	Ditch	Greyish brownish yellow chalky silt (likely redeposited natural)					
	4157.03	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate sides and concave base	127+	1.33	0.32		
	4174.01	Ditch	Pale grey-brown sandy silt w orange flecks, moderate small pebbles					
	4174.02	Ditch	Linear E-W ditch, gentle/moderate sloping sides, flat base	127+	1.37	0.48		
	4187.01	Ditch	Moderate-friable, grey-brown sandy silt, flecks of orange, occasional pebbles					
	4187.02	Ditch	E-W Linear, moderate sides, concave base	127+	1.17	0.50		
	4213.01	Ditch	Mid/friable, mid grey slightly sandy /marly silt, occasional large and med stone, rare charcoal flecks					PT, WS
	4213.02	Ditch	Firm, pale grey/yellow weathered silty marl, rooted, rare stone					
	4213.02	Ditch	NE-W curvilinear, moderate concave/straight sides, concave/irregular base	127+	>1.5	0.53		PT, WS
	4251.01	Ditch	Mid-firm, friable, pale-mid brown/grey slightly sandy silt, occasional large stone, occasional gravel.					
3013	4251.02	Ditch	NE-W curvilinear, moderate straight sides, flat base	127+	0.98	0.56		
	4020.01	Ditch	Firm, light brown-grey clay-silt					
	4020.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with steep sides and concave base	44	0.45	0.39		
	4026.01	Ditch	Firm, light brown-grey marl					
	4026.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with moderate-steep sides and concave base	44	0.60	0.34		
	4033.01	Ditch	Firm, mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint					BN
	4033.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with moderate-steep sides and concave base	44	>0.4	>0.23		

	4042.01	Ditch	Firm, light brown-grey silty marl					
	4042.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with moderate-steep sides and concave base	44	0.38	0.17		
	4101.01	Ditch	Firm, light brown-grey clayish silt				19	
	4101.02	Ditch	E-W little sides evidence, concave base	122+	0.45	0.08	19	
	4112.01	Ditch	Firm, light brownish grey, clay-silt					
	4112.02	Ditch	E-W linear ditch, moderate sides, concave base	122+	0.70	0.26		
	4150.01	Ditch	Light greyish brown, silty clay w/ occasional small stones and occasional yellowish patches (redeposited natural) from rooting				33	
	4150.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch, gentle sides, concave base	44	>0.34	0.19		
	4175.01	Ditch	Pale grey-brown sandy silt w orange flecks					
	4175.02	Ditch	Linear E-W ditch, moderate sides, concave base	122+	0.80	0.54		
	4188.01	Ditch	Friable, pale brown-grey clayish silt w orange flecks, occasional pebbles					
	4188.02	Ditch	E-W Linear, moderate sides, flat/concave base	122+	0.84	0.51		
	4212.01	Ditch	Mid/friable, mid/pale grey slightly sandy /marly silt, few small stone, very rare charcoal flecks					PT
	4212.02	Ditch	NE-W curvilinear, moderate convex/straight sides, flat/concave base	122+	>0.8	~0.32		PT
	4250.01	Ditch	Mid-firm, friable, pale brown/grey slightly sand silt, very rare large stone					
	4250.02	Ditch	NE-W curvilinear, moderate concave sides, flat base	122+	1.00	0.28		
3014	4021.01	Furrow	Mid-loose, light brown-grey silty marl with occasional Small stone (c. 1cm, <1%)					
	4021.02	Furrow	NW-SE linear furrow, shallow, irregular sides and very irregular base	17.50	1.79	0.1 max		
	4040.01	Furrow	Compact, light grey silty marl					PT
	4040.02	Furrow	NW-SE linear furrow, with straight, steep sides and concave base	17.50		0.06		
3015	4022.01	Furrow	Friable, grey-brown sandy silt with occasional patches of white marl					PT
	4022.02	Furrow	NW-SE linear furrow with moderate sides and concave base	13	1.08	0.09		
3019	4028.01	Tree throw/Pit	Firm, light brown-grey marl					BN
	4028.02	Tree	Sub-circular pit with moderate sides and flat base	1.80	1.82	0.32		

		throw/Pit						
3020	4029.01	Tree throw	Firm, light brown-grey marl					PT
	4029.02	Tree throw	Sub-circular / irregular tree throw with gentle-moderate sides and concave / irregular base	1.30	1.27	0.19		
3021	4030.01	?Pit/post hole	Mid compaction, mid grey marly silt with stone inclusions (c. 3cm, c.5%)					
	4030.02	?Pit/post hole	Oval possible pit / post hole with straight, steep sides and concave base	0.84	0.46	0.26		
3022	4031.01	?Plough scar	Mid compaction, mid grey-brown silt with chalky flecks					
	4031.02	?Plough scar	NE-SW linear possible plough scar with irregular sides and base	4.00	0.28	0.04		
3023	4032.01	?Plough scar	Mid compaction, mid grey-brown silt with chalky flecks					PT
	4032.02	?Plough scar	NE-SW linear possible plough scar with irregular sides and base	5.50	0.24	0.02		
3025	4038.01	Furrow	Firm, mid-dark brown silty clay					
	4038.02	Furrow	N-S linear furrow with gentle sides and flat / irregular base	8.50	>0.5	0.05		
3026	4046.01	Gully	Firm, mid grey-brown silty clay					
	4046.02	Gully	NE-SW linear gully with moderate sides and concave base	2.50	0.30	0.25		
	4063.01	Gully	Firm, mid grey-brown silty clay, occasional small stone inclusions					
	4063.02	Gully	NE-SW Linear, NE terminus, moderate sides and concave base	2.50	0.43	0.08	7	
3028	4048.01	Furrow	Firm, mid-dark brown silty clay, occasional small atone inclusions					
	4048.02	Furrow	NW-SE furrow, shallow and gently sloped sides, irregular base	21.50	1.40	0.15		
	4234.01	Furrow	Mid/Friable, aerated mid brown slightly sandy silt, patches of marly silt, rare small gravel and large stone, rare charcoal/coke/coal					
	4234.02	Furrow	NW-SE Linear, irregular/gentle sides, flat/irregular base	21.50	>2.3	0.13		CBM, TP
	4258.01	Furrow	Mid/friable, mid grey/brown slightly sandy silt, occasional small-med stone, rare charcoal					PT, FE
	4258.02	Furrow	NW-SE Linear, irregular/gentle sides, flat/irregular base	21.50	>2.5	0.10		PT, FE
	4261.01	Furrow	Mid/friable, mid grey/brown slightly sandy silt, occasional small-med stone, rare charcoal					

	4261.02	Furrow	NW-SE Linear, irregular/gentle sides, flat/irregular base	21.50	>2m	0.10		
3029	4053.01	Tree throw	Friable, light grey-brown sandy silt					
	4053.02	Tree throw	Sub-oval, moderate, concave/irregular base	1.70	1.20	0.18		
3030	4054.01	Tree throw	Friable, grey brown sandy silt					
	4054.02	Tree throw	Sub-oval, irregular sides and irregular base	2.00	0.75	0.32		
3031	4055.01	Ditch	Firm, dark grey sandy silt				13	
	4055.02	Ditch	Friable, mottled pale grey silty sand, dark grey silty sand & orange sand					
	4055.03	Ditch	Friable, dark grey sandy silt					
	4055.04	Ditch	NW-SE Linear, SE terminus, very steep sides and flat base	15.50	1.10	0.38		
	4093.01	Ditch	Friable, brown-grey sandy silt					
	4093.02	Ditch	NW-SE Linear, W terminus, moderate sides and flat/concave base	15.50		0.14		
3032	4025.01	Ditch	Firm, light brown-grey marl				2	PT, SH
	4025.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with moderate sides and concave base	45.00	1.25	0.40	2	
	4035.01	Ditch	Light yellow-brown silty clay with mod. Small-large stones					
	4035.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with moderate sides and concave base	45.00	>1.2	0.30		
	4043.01	Ditch	Firm, mid brown-grey silty marl					
	4043.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with moderate-steep sides and concave base	45.00	0.75	0.44		
	4149.01	Ditch	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay, occasional small-medium stone, frequent orange flecks					PT
	4149.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch, moderate sides, concave base	45.00	>0.55	0.20		
3033	4036.01	Ditch	Firm, mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint					
	4036.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with gentle sides and concave base	122+	1.10	0.16		
	4044.01	Ditch	Friable, mid grey-brown silty marl					PT
	4044.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with gentle sides and flat base	122+	1.29	0.21		
	4061.01	Ditch	Friable, mid grey-brown marl					
	4061.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear, gentle sloping sides, concave base	122+	1.03	0.13		

	4147.01	Ditch	Firm, mid/dark brown, silty clay, small-medium stones and occasional yellow patches near base (redeposited natural)				40	PT
	4147.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch, moderate sides, concave base	122+	>0.6 - 0.8	0.20		
	4153.01	Ditch	Firm, mid/dark brown, silty clay, moderate small-medium stones				43	PT
	4153.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch, moderate sides, concave base	122+	0.60	0.12		
3034	4056.01	Tree throw	Mid/firm, mixed fill, mid grey-brown silt, occasional marl patches, few small stones					
	4056.02	Tree throw	Irregular tree throw, irregular/convex gentle sides, concave/irregular base	0.81	0.92	0.24		
3035	4057.01	Tree throw	Mid/firm, mixed fill of silting, mid grey-brown w occasional marl patches, few small stones					
	4057.02	Tree throw	Irregular tree throw, irregular moderate sides, concave/irregular base	1.10	1.00	0.19		
3036	4058.01	Tree throw	Mid/firm, mixed fill of silting, mid grey-brown w occasional marl patches, few small stones					
	4058.02	Tree throw	Irregular tree throw, irregular sides, irregular base	2.02	2.60	0.29		
3037	4059.01	Tree throw	Mid/firm, mixed fill, mid grey-brown silt, occasional marl patches, few small stones					
	4059.02	Tree throw	Irregular tree throw, irregular sides, irregular/concave base	0.96	0.92	0.12		
3038	4064.01	Tree throw	Friable, very dark grey sandy silt					
	4064.02	Tree throw	Sub-oval tree throw, irregular sides, concave base	1.60	0.80	0.30		
3042	4073.01	Gully	Friable, light grey sandy marl					
	4073.02	Gully	E-W linear, gradual sides, concave base	6.00	0.40	0.04		
3043	4074.01	Tree throw	Friable, dark grey sandy silt					
	4074.02	Tree throw	Friable, grey sandy silt					
	4074.03	Tree throw	NW-SE Sub-rectangular pit, almost vertical straight sides, flat base	1.30	1.00	0.55		
3044	4075.01	Ditch	Mid/firm friable, mid/dark grey silt mottled orange-brown sandy silt, chalk flecks, rooting disturbance				8	
	4075.02	Ditch	Mid/friable, light orange-grey silty sand/marl, frequent chalk flecks & small gravel. Slumping/weathering					

	4075.03	Ditch	E-W meandering linear, straight moderate sides, concave base	99+	0.68	0.32		
	4082.01	Ditch	Firm, dark grey-brown, sandy silt					
	4082.02	Ditch	E-W meandering linear, straight steep sides, concave base	99+	0.60	0.18		
	4086.01	Ditch	Firm, dark grey-brown, sandy silt					
	4086.02	Ditch	E-W meandering linear, straight steep sides, concave base	99+	0.40	0.27		
	4089.01	Ditch	Mid/firm friable, mid/dark grey silt mottled orange-brown sandy silt, chalk flecks, rooting disturbance					
	4089.02	Ditch	Mid/friable, light orange-grey silty sand/marl, frequent chalk flecks & small gravel. Slumping/weathering					
	4089.03	Ditch	E-W meandering linear, straight steep sides, concave base	99+	0.60	0.35		
	4091.01	Ditch	Friable, mid grey-brown, sandy silt					
	4091.02	Ditch	E-W meandering linear, straight steep sides, concave base	99+	0.65	0.28		
	4095.01	Ditch	Firm/friable, light grey clayey silt					
	4095.02	Ditch	E-W meandering linear, straight steep sides, concave base	99+	0.68	0.31		
	4118.01	Ditch	Friable, light brown-grey sandy silt w/ frequent chalk inclusions					
	4118.02	Ditch	E-W linear ditch, moderate sides, concave base	99+	0.92	0.26		
	4202.01	Ditch	Firm, mid grey-brown silty clay, occasional gravel, moderate chalk flecks					
	4202.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	99+	0.70+	0.18		
	4217.01	Ditch	Firm, mid/light grey-brown slightly sandy silt, occasional chalk, rare gravel, very rare large stone					
	4217.02	Ditch	E-W curvilinear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base, disturbed by rutting/bucket teeth at section	99+	0.87	0.33		
3045	4076.01	Tree throw	Mid/firm, mid grey brown slightly sandy silt, few small stones, occasional chalk flecks, rooting					
	4076.02	Tree throw	Disturbed/rooted natural marl patches mixed with mid grey silt.					
	4076.03	Tree throw	Irregular/oval tree throw, irregular sides, irregular base	1.20	1.78	0.53		
3046	4077.01	Tree throw	Friable, dark grey-brown sandy silt					
	4077.02	Tree throw	Irregular/oval tree throw, steep sides, concave/irregular base	1.03	0.35	0.15		

3047	4088.01	Gully	Friable, dark grey brown, sandy silt					
	4088.02	Gully	E-W gully, steep sides, concave base, very shallow	28	0.25	0.08		
	4090.01	Gully	Friable, mid grey brown, sandy silt					
	4090.02	Gully	E-W gully, steep sides, concave/irregular base, very shallow	28	0.30	0.05		
	4115.01	Gully	Friable, greyish-brown sandy silt w/ frequent gravel				30	
	4115.02	Gully	E-W linear gully, moderate sides, concave base	28	0.21	0.08		
3048	4094.01	Ditch	Firm, mid yellow-brown silty clay, occasional small-med stones					
	4094.02	Ditch	E-W linear, moderate straight sides, Flat/concave base	12+	0.58	0.17	12	
3053	4102.01	Gully	Firm, light brown-grey sandy silt					PT
	4102.02	Gully	E-W linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	33.00	0.42	0.19		PT
	4113.01	Gully	Firm, light brownish-grey sandy silt w/ occasional Pebble				29	
	4113.02	Gully	E-W linear gully, moderate sides, concave base	33.00	0.40	0.20		
	4176.01	Ditch	Pale grey-brown sandy silt					
	4176.02	Ditch	Linear E-W ditch, gradual sides, concave base	33.00	0.38	0.10		
	4189.01	Gully	Friable, pale brown-grey sandy silt, occasional small pebble					
	4189.02	Gully	E-W Linear, moderate sides, concave base	33.00	0.23	0.09		
	4215.01	Gully	Mid/friable, mid/pale grey/brown silt, occasional small stone, no charcoal flecks					
	4215.02	Gully	NE-W curvilinear, gradual straight sides, concave/irregular base	33.00	>0.41	0.09		
3054	4103.01	Pit	2 x sheep/goat skeletons top and tailing					BN
	4103.02	Pit	Loose-mid, mottled light grey and mid-brown silty marl					PT, COKE
	4103.03	Pit	Sub-rectangular, steep/vertical sides, flat base	0.80	0.50	0.10		BN, PT, COKE
3055	4104.01	Ditch / hedge	Firm, light-mid yellow/grey brown silty clay, occasional small stone, occasional chalk flecks				20	
	4104.02	Ditch / hedge	NW-SE linear, gentle sides, irregular base w extensive rooting	14+	1.02	0.08	20	
3056	4105.01	Tree throw	Firm, mid grey-brown silt clay, occasional small stone inclusions, few charcoal flecks				21	

	4105.02	Tree throw	Sub-oval/irregular, moderate sides, concave/irregular base	0.82	0.62	0.26	21	
3057	4106.01	Ditch	Mid-loose, mid brown slightly sandy silt, rare charcoal flecks, rare small stones, few chalk flecks					BN
	4106.02	Ditch	N-S linear, moderate/straight sides, concave base	19+	0.56	0.13		BN
3058	4108.01	Ditch	Mid/firm friable, mid brown slightly sandy silt, occasional gravel, rare chalk flecks				22	
	4108.02	Ditch	Firm compaction, light grey-brown silty marl, few chalk flecks + small stone					
	4108.03	Ditch	E-W linear, moderate slightly convex sides, concave/irregular base	27+	0.92	0.15	22	
	4228.01	Ditch	Friable/mid, mid-pale grey-brown sandy silt, rare stone <20mm					
	4228.02	Ditch	E-W linear, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	27+	0.78	0.29		
	4230.01	Ditch	Firm, mid/pale grey-brown sandy silt, occasional small stone					
	4230.02	Ditch	E-W linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	27+	>0.45	0.20		
3060	4117.01	Ditch	Friable, dark grey-brown, sandy silt				24	
	4117.02	Ditch	Firm, brownish-grey, sandy silt				25	
	4117.03	Ditch	Firm, brownish-grey, sandy silt. Frequent chalk, mod. Pebble				26	
	4117.04	Ditch	E-W linear ditch, moderate sides, concave base	33+	1.07	0.25		
3061	4120.01	?Plough scar	Firm, dark brown silty clay					
	4120.02	?Plough scar	NW-S linear gully, concave/mod. Sides, concave base	9.00	0.17	0.10		
3062	4122.01	Ditch	Firm, grey-brown sandy silt, frequent chalk inclusions and mod. Pebble				27	
	4122.02	Ditch	Friable, grey-brown, sandy silt, occasional Pebble				28	
	4122.03	Ditch	E-W linear ditch, steep-moderate sides, flat base	30+	1.16	0.42		
	4203.01	Ditch	Firm, dark grey-brown silt, moderate pebble, moderate chalk flecks					
	4203.02	Ditch	Firm, dark grey-brown silt, occasional chalk flecks, occasional pebble					
	4203.03	Ditch	E-W linear, moderate concave sides, concave base	30+	1.30	0.44		
	4220.01	Ditch	Firm, dark grey silty clay, frequent chalk flecks					
	4220.02	Ditch	Firm, dark grey silty clay, rare chalk flecks					

	4220.03	Ditch	Firm, dark grey silty clay, frequent gravel					
	4220.04	Ditch	E-W linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	30+	1.50	0.48		
3063	4128.01	Ditch	Firm friable, mid-pale grey-brown, sandy silt w/ occasional-moderate chalk inclusions <20mm, rare <50mm					
	4128.02	Ditch	NNE-SSW linear ditch, gentle sides, gently concave / very slightly uneven base	13.5+	0.70	0.16		
3064	4132.01	Post hole	Firm friable, mid-pale grey-brown, sandy silt w/ occasional-moderate chalk inclusions <30mm, rare <50mm					
	4132.02	Post hole	NW-SE oval post hole, moderate (gentle to E) sides, concave base	0.40	0.29	0.10		
3065	4134.01	Furrow	Friable, light grey-brown sandy silt, occasional Charcoal inclusions					Fe, BN
3065	4134.02	Furrow	N-S linear furrow, gentle sides, irregular base	11+	0.84	0.06		
3066	4135.01	Furrow	Friable, light grey-brown, sandy silt, occasional Charcoal inclusions					
	4135.02	Furrow	N-S linear furrow, gentle sides, irregular base	13+	0.62	0.03		
3067	4138.01	Ditch	Firm, mid brownish grey, silty clay w/ moderate small-med stones				34	PT, BN
	4138.02	Ditch	N-S linear ditch (terminus), moderate sides, flat/concave base	1.5+	1.20	0.26		
3068	4139.01	Ditch	Firm, dark brown, silty clay w/ occasional small stones				35	
	4139.02	Ditch	Friable, greyish yellow, chalky silt (likely redeposited natural)					
	4139.03	Ditch	N-S linear ditch (terminus), moderate sides, flat base	1.5+	0.58	0.13		
3069	4140.01	Ditch	Firm, mid/dark greyish brown, silty clay w/ occasional small stones				37	
	4140.02	Ditch	N-S linear ditch (terminal), gentle sides, concave base	1.5+	>0.84	0.27		
3070	4141.01	Ditch	Firm, dark brown, silty clay w/ occasional small stones					
	4141.02	Ditch	Friable, mid greyish yellow, chalky silt (likely redeposited natural)					
	4141.03	Ditch	N-S linear ditch (terminal), moderate sides, concave base	1+	0.42	0.12		
3071	4142.01	Ditch	Firm, mid grey, silty clay w/ occasional small stones				36	
	4142.02	Ditch	Light greyish yellow, chalky silt w/ moderate orange flecks (likely redeposited natural)					
	4142.03	Ditch	N-S linear ditch, moderate sides, flat base	1+	0.52	>0.17		

3072	4143.01	Ditch	Firm, mid brownish grey silty clay, frequent orange flecks, moderate stones				38	PT
	4143.02	Ditch	Greyish yellow, chalky silt, moderate orange flecks (interface of natural)					
	4143.03	Ditch	N-E curvilinear ditch, moderate-steep sides, flat base	1+	>1.46	0.48		
	4151.01	Ditch	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay, frequent orange flecks, moderate stones				42, 43	PT, BN
	4151.02	Ditch	Greyish yellow, chalky silt w/ moderate orange flecks (redeposited)				42	
	4151.03	Ditch	N-E linear ditch, moderate-steep sides, concave base	1+	>1.95	0.52		
	4155.01	Ditch	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay, frequent orange flecks, moderate stones					
	4155.02	Ditch	Greyish yellow, chalky silt w/ moderate orange flecks (redeposited)					
	4155.03	Ditch	N-E curvilinear ditch, moderate sides, concave base	1+	>0.36	>0.17		
3073	4144.01	Ditch	Firm, dark brown grey silty clay, occasional-moderate medium stones					
	4144.02	Ditch	N-E curvilinear ditch, moderate side, concave base	2+	>0.4	>0.17		
	4152.01	Ditch	Firm, dark brownish grey silty clay, occasional-moderate medium stones				39, 42	PT, BN
	4152.02	Ditch	N-E curvilinear ditch, moderate sides, concave base	2+	>0.95	>0.3	39, 42	
	4156.01	Ditch	Firm, dark brown grey silty clay, occasional-moderate medium stones					
	4156.02	Ditch	N-E curvilinear ditch, moderate sides, concave base	2+	>0.44	>0.26		
3074	4145.01	Ditch	Firm, light brownish grey, silty clay w/ moderate friable yellowish patches (?redeposited natural)				32	
	4145.02	Ditch	E-W curvilinear ditch, gentle sides, concave base	5+	>0.55	0.16		
	4158.01	Ditch	Firm, light brownish grey, silty clay w/ moderate friable yellowish patches (?redeposited natural)					PT
	4158.02	Ditch	E-W linear ditch, gentle sides, concave base	5+	>0.53	>0.07		
3075	4146.01	Ditch	Firm, mid grey brown, silty clay, occasional small-medium stone frequent orange flecks					
	4146.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch, moderate sides, concave base	1+	0.66	0.28		
3076	4137.01	Ditch	Firm, mid grey, silty clay w/ moderate greyish yellow patches (redeposited?), occasional small-medium stones					
	4137.02	Ditch	N-E ?curvilinear ditch, moderate sides, concave base	1+	>0.45	0.28		

3077	4160.01	Furrow	Friable, yellow-brown, sandy silt, frequent mid-large pebble					PT, CBM
	4160.02	Furrow	NW-SE furrow, gentle sides, flat/irregular base		1.80	0.06		
3078	4161.01	Tree throw	Light grey-brown sandy silt, patches of natural chalk, moderate pebble					
	4161.02	Tree throw	N-S tree throw, moderate/irregular sides, concave/irregular base	1.30	0.71	0.36		
3079	4162.01	Tree throw	Friable, dark brown-grey, silty sand, some under-cutting natural chalk marl patches and occasional large pebble					
	4162.02	Tree throw	NW-SE sub-linear tree throw, moderate/irregular sides, concave/irregular base	2.05	1.14	0.35		
3080	4163.01	Furrow	Brown silty sand					
	4163.02	Furrow	NW-SE sub-linear tree throw, gentle/irregular sides, flat/irregular base	34.00	0.70	>0.1		
3081	4164.01	?Plough scar	Light grey-brown, silty sand, friable w/moderate medium stones					
	4164.02	?Plough scar	E-W Linear gully or plough scar, moderate-steep sides, flat base	15.00	0.28	0.07		
	4165.01	?Plough scar	light grey-brown silty sand, friable w/moderate medium pebbles					
	4165.02	?Plough scar	E-W Linear gully or plough scar, moderate-steep sides, gently concaved base	15.00	0.35	0.15		Fe
	4179.01	?Plough scar	Firm/friable, mid/pale grey/brown slightly sandy silt, few stones, disturbed by ploughing and rooting.				45	
	4179.02	?Plough scar	Linear E-W plough scar, irregular sides, irregular/concave base	15.00	~0.7	0.13	45	
3082	4167.01	Ditch	Friable, mid brownish yellow chalky silt					
	4167.02	Ditch	Firm, mid brownish grey silty clay					
	4167.03	Ditch	Friable, mid brownish yellow chalky silt					
	4167.04	Ditch	Firm, mid brownish grey silty clay					
	4167.05	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with steep sides and concave base	>1	0.46m	0.35m		
3083	4168.01	Furrow	Firm, mid brown silt clay, occasional small-medium stones					
	4168.02	Furrow	NW-SE furrow, shallow and gently sloped sides, concave base	22.00	1.40	0.07		
3084	4169.01	Furrow	Firm, mid brown silt clay, occasional small-medium stones					
	4169.02	Furrow	NW-SE furrow, shallow and gentle sides, concave base	12.00	1.30	0.09		
3085	4171.01	Pit	Mid, light brownish grey silt clay, moderate small-large stones					

	4171.02	Pit	Small, sub-circular pit, moderately sloping sides, concave base	0.48	0.52	0.20+		
3086	4172.01	Tree Throw	Mid, mid-greyish brown silt clay, frequent small-large stones, moderate orange brown flecks					
	4172.02	Tree Throw	Mid, light brownish grey silt clay, moderate small-large stones					BN
	4172.03	Tree Throw	Large sub-circular tree throw, moderate concave/irregular sides, concave/irregular base	2.40	1.92	0.41		
3087	4177.01	Gully	Pale grey-brown sandy silt, occasional pebble <40mm					
	4177.02	Gully	Linear E-W ditch, gradual sides, concave base	33.00	0.42	0.21		
	4178.01	Gully	Pale grey sandy silt, firm, occasional stones ~20mm					
	4178.02	Gully	Linear E-W ditch, moderate sides, concave base	33.00				
	4190.01	Gully	Friable, pale grey-brown sandy silt					
	4190.02	Gully	E-W Linear, moderate sides, concave base	33.00	0.11	0.08		PT
	4211.01	Gully	Mid/friable, mid/pale grey slightly sandy /marly silt, few small stone, rare charcoal flecks					
	4211.02	Gully	NE-W curvilinear, gradual straight sides, concave/irregular base	33.00	>0.3	0.08		
3088	4180.01	Ring-gully	Backfill from evaluation trench slot					
	4180.02	Ring-gully	Circular gully slot, gentle sides, concave base	8.80	0.2-0.31	0.08		
	4181.01	Ring-gully	Mid-firm, pale grey-brown slightly sandy silt, occasional small gravel.				46	
	4181.02	Ring-gully	Circular gully slot, moderate sides, concave base	8.80	0.32-0.35	0.1-0.13	46	
	4182.01	Ring-gully	Mid-firm, pale grey-brown slightly sandy silt, occasional small gravel.				44	
	4182.02	Ring-gully	Circular gully slot, moderate sides, concave base	8.80	0.30	0.14	44	
	4183.01	Ring-gully	Mid-firm, pale grey-brown slightly sandy silt, occasional small gravel.					
	4183.02	Ring-gully	Circular gully slot, gentle/irregular sides, concave base	8.80	0.30	0.03		
	4240.01	Ring-gully	Mid-firm, pale grey-brown slightly sandy silt, occasional small gravel.				67	
	4240.02	Ring-gully	Circular ring-gully, moderate straight/concave sides, narrow concave base	8.80	0.28	0.15	67	
	4241.01	Ring-gully	Mid-firm, pale grey-brown slightly sandy silt, occasional small gravel.				68	PT
	4241.02	Ring-gully	Circular ring-gully, moderate straight/concave sides, narrow concave base	8.80	0.30	0.16	68	PT

	4242.01	Ring-gully	Mid-firm, pale grey-brown slightly sandy silt, occasional small gravel.				69	
	4242.02	Ring-gully	Circular ring-gully, moderate straight/concave sides, narrow concave base. End of segment terminal to N shallows to (4283)	8.80	0.29	0.15	69	
	4243.01	Ring-gully	Mid-firm, pale grey-brown slightly sandy silt, occasional small gravel.				70	
	4243.02	Ring-gully	Circular ring-gully, moderate straight/concave sides, narrow concave base.	8.80	0.29	0.15	70	
3089	4184.01	Ditch	Firm, pale grey-brown sandy silt, occasional small stone					
	4184.02	Ditch	E-W Linear, W terminal, straight steep sides, flat base	11.00	0.80	0.30	47	
	4192.02	Ditch	Firm, mid grey-brown sandy silt, occasional-moderate small pebble, few large stone					
	4192.02	Ditch	E-W Linear, straight mod-steep sides, concave/flat base	11.00	0.66	0.30		
	4193.01	Ditch	Firm, mid grey-brown sandy silt, occasional-moderate small pebble, few large stone					
	4193.02	Ditch	E-W Linear, E terminal, straight mod-steep sides, concave/flat base	11.00	0.75	0.35		
3090	4191.01	Gully	Friable, dark brown sandy silt					
	4191.02	Gully	E-W Linear, moderate sides, concave base	9.00	0.46	0.09		
3091	4194.01	Ring-gully	Firm, pale brown-grey silt, occasional small stone				48	
	4194.02	Ring-gully	Circular gully slot, gradual sides, concave base	13.50	0.23-0.35	0.05-0.1	48	
	4195.01	Ring-gully	Firm, pale brown-grey silt, occasional small stone				49	
	4195.02	Ring-gully	Circular gully slot, gradual sides, concave base	13.50	0.44-0.52	0.13-0.16	49	
	4196.01	Ring-gully	Firm, pale brown-grey silt, occasional small stone				50	
	4196.02	Ring-gully	Circular gully slot, gradual sides, concave base	13.50	0.4-0.56	0.13-0.17	50	
	4197.01	Ring-gully	Firm, pale brown-grey silt, occasional small stone				51	
	4197.02	Ring-gully	Circular gully slot, gradual sides, concave base	13.50	0.45-0.52	0.19	51	
	4198.01	Ring-gully	Firm, pale brown-grey silt, occasional small stone				52	
	4198.02	Ring-gully	Circular gully slot, gradual-moderate sides, concave base	13.50	0.47-0.50	0.20-0.21	52	
	4199.01	Ring-gully	Firm, pale brown-grey silt, occasional small stone				53	
	4199.02	Ring-gully	Circular gully slot, gradual-moderate sides, concave base	13.50	0.19-0.35	0.07-0.16	53	

	4244.01	Ring-gully	Firm, pale brown-grey silt, occasional small stone				72	
	4244.02	Ring-gully	Circular ring-gully, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	13.50	0.45	0.15	72	
	4245.01	Ring-gully	Firm, pale brown-grey silt, occasional small stone				73	
	4245.02	Ring-gully	Circular ring-gully, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	13.50	0.50	0.13	73	
	4246.01	Ring-gully	Firm, pale brown-grey silt, occasional small stone				74	
	4246.02	Ring-gully	Circular ring-gully, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	13.50	0.55	0.19	74	
	4247.01	Ring-gully	Firm, pale brown-grey silt, occasional small stone				75	
	4247.02	Ring-gully	Circular ring-gully, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	13.50	0.45	0.20	75	
	4248.01	Ring-gully	Firm, pale brown-grey silt, occasional small stone				76	
	4248.02	Ring-gully	Circular ring-gully, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	13.50	0.45	0.20	76	
	4249.01	Ring-gully	Firm, pale brown-grey silt, occasional small stone					
	4249.02	Ring-gully	Circular ring-gully, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	13.50	0.07	0.12		
3092	4201.01	Ditch	Firm, mid brown sandy silt, occasional small stones, moderate patches of redeposited natural					PT
	4201.02	Ditch	N-S linear, moderate-steep convex sides, concave base	107+	0.95	0.38		PT
	4218.01	Ditch	Mid/firm, friable, mid brown aerated silt, occasional medium stones, moderate patches of redeposited natural, rooted					FE
	4218.02	Ditch	N-S linear, mod-steep convex sides, concave base	107+	0.85	0.43		FE
	4221.01	Ditch	Mid/firm, friable, mid brown aerated silt, occasional medium stones, moderate patches of redeposited natural, rooted					FE
	4221.02	Ditch	N-S linear, mod-steep convex sides, concave base	107+	0.80	0.33		FE
3093	4205.01	Ring-gully	Mid/friable, pale brown-grey sandy silt, occasional angular stone				54	
	4205.02	Ring-gully	Circular gully slot, gradual-moderate sides, concave base	8.90	0.38	0.15	54	
	4206.01	Ring-gully	Mid/friable, pale brown-grey sandy silt, occasional angular stone				55	
	4206.02	Ring-gully	Circular gully slot, gradual-moderate sides, concave base	8.90	0.50	0.10	55	
	4207.01	Ring-gully	Mid/friable, pale brown-grey sandy silt, occasional angular stone				56	
	4207.02	Ring-gully	Circular gully slot, moderate sides, concave base	8.90	>0.37	0.14	56	

	4208.01	Ring-gully	Mid/friable, pale brown-grey sandy silt, occasional angular stone				57	
	4208.02	Ring-gully	Circular gully slot, gradual-moderate sides, concave base	8.90	0.40	0.11	57	
	4209.01	Ring-gully	Mid/friable, pale brown-grey sandy silt, occasional angular stone				58	
	4209.02	Ring-gully	Circular gully slot, gradual-moderate sides, concave base	8.90	0.45	0.11	58	
	4253.01	Ring-gully	Mid/friable, pale brown-grey sandy silt, occasional angular stone				77	
	4253.02	Ring-gully	Circular gully slot, gradual-moderate sides, concave base	8.90	0.60	0.23	77	
	4254.01	Ring-gully	Mid/friable, pale brown-grey sandy silt, occasional angular stone				78	
	4254.02	Ring-gully	Circular gully slot, gradual-moderate sides, concave base	8.90	0.43	0.15	78	
	4255.01	Ring-gully	Mid/friable, pale brown-grey sandy silt, occasional angular stone				79	
	4255.02	Ring-gully	Circular gully slot, gradual-moderate sides, concave base	8.90	0.47	0.11	79	
	4256.01	Ring-gully	Mid/friable, pale brown-grey sandy silt, occasional angular stone				80	
	4256.02	Ring-gully	Circular gully slot, gradual-moderate sides, concave base	8.90	>0.37	0.16	80	
	4257.01	Ring-gully	Mid/friable, pale brown-grey sandy silt, occasional angular stone				81	
	4257.02	Ring-gully	Circular gully slot, gradual-moderate sides, concave base	8.90	0.60	0.14	81	
3094	4210.01	Ditch	Mid/Firm, mid grey-brown sandy silt, occasional small stone					PT, TP
	4210.02	Ditch	E-W linear, moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	16.00	0.67	0.16		PT, TP
	4216.01	Ditch	Firm, mid grey/brown sandy silt, occasional small stone				59	
	4216.02	Ditch	E-W linear, W terminal, gradual concave sides, concave base	16.00	0.52	0.10	59	
3095	4223.01	Plough scar	Mid, mid brown silty clay, rare stone					
	4223.02	Plough scar	E-W linear plough scar, narrow and shallow, shallow/irregular sides, flat/irregular base	6.00	0.30	0.07		
	4225.01	Plough scar	Mid, mid brown silty clay, rare stone					
	4225.02	Plough scar	E-W linear plough scar, narrow and shallow, shallow/irregular sides, flat/irregular base	6.00	0.40	0.05		
3096	4224.01	Land drain	Mid, mid brown silty clay, occasional stone					
	4224.02	Land drain	N-S linear land drain, narrow, shallow, irregular sides, flat/irregular base	3.20	0.30	0.05		
3097	4226.01	Ditch	Friable/mid, pale grey-brown sandy silt, occasional stone <30mm					

	4226.02	Ditch	E-W linear, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	22+	1.05	0.25		
	4231.01	Ditch	Firm, pale brown/yellow/grey clayish silt, occasional chalk flecks, occasional small stone					
	4231.02	Ditch	E-W linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	22+	0.95	0.35		
3098	4227.01	Ditch	Friable/mid, pale grey-brown sandy silt, rare stone <20mm					
	4227.02	Ditch	E-W linear, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	20+	1.35	0.19		
	4232.01	Ditch	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small-med stone				61	
	4232.02	Ditch	E-W linear, gentle straight sides, flat/concave base	20+	1.35	0.21	61	
3099	4229.01	Ditch	Firm, mid grey-brown clayish silt, occasional small-med stone				60	
	4229.02	Ditch	E-W linear, moderate convex sides, narrow concave base	8.50	1.55	0.44	60	PT
3100	4236.01	Pit (crem)	Friable, mid grey silty sand, occasional small gravel				62	
	4236.02	Pit (crem)	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	0.59	0.53	0.10	62	PT
	4237.01	Pit (crem)	Friable, mid grey silty sand, occasional small gravel				63	
	4237.02	Pit (crem)	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	0.59	0.53	0.10	63	BN, SL
	4238.01	Pit (crem)	Friable, mid grey silty sand, occasional small gravel				65	
	4238.02	Pit (crem)	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	0.59	0.53	0.10	65	BN (pig tooth)
	4239.01	Pit (crem)	Friable, mid grey silty sand, occasional small gravel				66	
	4239.02	Pit (crem)	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	0.59	0.53	0.10	66	PT, BN
	4262.01	Pit (crem)	Friable, mid grey silty sand, occasional small gravel. Inside vessel	0.28	0.22	0.05	82	
3101	4233.01	Pit (crem)	Friable, dark slightly brown/grey silt frequent ash and charcoal content, moderate charcoal flecks, burned human bone.				64, 71	
	4233.02	Pit (crem)	Circular, mod/steep concave sides, concave base	0.25	0.35	0.15	64, 71	BN, FE
3102	4071.01	Ditch	Firm/friable, mid grey-brown silty clay, occasional small stone inclusions					
	4071.02	Ditch	NE-SW Linear, moderate sides, concave base	61+	0.90	0.18		
	4079.01	Ditch	Firm, mid grey-brown silty clay, occasional small stone					
	4079.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch, moderate sides, concave base	61+	>0.50	0.13		

	4084.01	Ditch	Friable, light grey-brown sandy silt, occasional small stone					
	4084.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch, moderate-steep sides, concave base	61+	0.59	0.17		
	4092.01	Ditch	Friable, brown-grey silty sand, few chalk flecks					
	4092.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch, moderate sides, concave base	61+	0.59	0.15	9	
	4126.01	Ditch	Firm friable, mid-dark grey-brown, sandy silt, few-moderate chalk					
	4126.02	Ditch	NNE-SSW linear ditch, moderate-gentle sides, gently concave base	61+	0.63	0.17		
	4263.01	Ditch	Friable, dark brown-grey slightly sandy silt					
	4263.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear, gentle/moderate concave sides, unknown base	61+	>0.21	0.11		
	4264.01	Ditch	Friable, dark brown-grey slightly sandy silt					
	4264.02	Ditch	NE-SW linear, moderate concave sides, concave base	61+	>0.35	0.20		

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OASIS ID: cambridg3-283632

Project details

Project name	Archaeological excavation at Plots 8 and 9, Cambridge Biomedical Campus
Short description of the project	Archaeological investigations were undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) at the development area for BellatRx Inc. at the Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Cambridge. Archaeological consultancy was provided by RPS/CgMs. Work was carried out on the area labelled Plots 8 and 9 over the course of two months between August 2016 and October 2016. Although work was carried out on two plots, these were excavated as a single entity. An area totalling 1.52ha was machine stripped revealing archaeology ranging in date from the Bronze Age through to the Post-Medieval period, including multi-phase boundary ditches, unusual funerary monuments and cremations dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period.
Project dates	Start: 05-08-2016 End: 12-10-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BTX16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	RING DITCH Late Iron Age
Monument type	CREMATION CEMETERY Late Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Late Prehistoric
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	FURROW Medieval
Significant Finds	SPEARHEAD Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	SHERD Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	SHERD Roman
Significant Finds	VESSEL Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	ROTARY QUERN Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	HUMAN REMAINS Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Uncertain
Investigation type	""Full excavation"", ""Full survey""
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE Plots 8 and 9, Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Addenbrooke's
Postcode	CB2 0AT
Study area	1.52 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 45944 54612 52.170013901686 0.134319873039 52 10 12 N 000 08 03 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 15m Max: 15m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project director/manager	Emma Beadsmoore
Project supervisor	Leanne Zeki
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Laing O'Rourke

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Physical Archive ID	BTX16
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Human Bones","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Digital Archive ID	BTX16
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Paper Archive ID	BTX16
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Phases A and B (Plots 8 and 9): Post-Excavation Assessment
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