Further Evaluation at Clay Farm, South Cambridge

The 2008 Green Corridor Evaluation

Adam Slater and Alison Dickens

CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Further Evaluation at Clay Farm South Cambridge

The 2008 Green Corridor Evaluation

Adam Slater and Alison Dickens
With contributions by
Katie Anderson, Grahame Appleby, Emma Beadsmoore, Craig Cessford, Anne de Vareilles, Mark Knight, and Vida Rajkovača.

Cambridge Archaeological Unit
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
Report Number 826
April 2008
ECB2912

Contents

Non Technical Summary

Eighty-six evaluation trenches were dug across six areas in the Green Corridor zone of the proposed Clay Farm development area. This supplemented data from several previous phases of evaluation on and around the Clay Farm site. Areas 1, 2 and 3 contained no archaeological features, but did show evidence of extensive agricultural shows on the site, particularly the Royal Show of 1960-61.

Area 4 showed slight traces of prehistoric activity with a small number of LBA/EIA features relating to previously known archaeology. Medieval activity was probably related to extraction with some evidence of post-medieval coprolite extraction in a contained part of the area. An unusual group of features were undated, but may relate to rabbit husbandry in the medieval period.

Area 5 had the only clear evidence for Roman activity with a series of close set planting beds similar to other examples seen on the wider site. The other main phase of activity was medieval.

Area 6 had the widest date range, with features from the prehistoric to post-medieval. The main focus were elements of the "triple ditched" enclosure adjacent to the railway line, dated in previous work to the Middle Bronze Age. This work identified possible features inside the enclosure, some perhaps related to the production of flint temper for pottery manufacture. A system of ditches of a similar date to the enclosure extends out from it. Further ditches to the south may relate to this complex but are presently not securely dated. There is some evidence for Roman activity, and the best preservation of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture was in this area.

Overall the results fitted well with the present understanding of the landscape, but further emphasised that dating evidence remains elusive in some parts.

INTRODUCTION

Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on behalf of Countryside Properties Ltd between the 11th February and 14th March 2008. The evaluation at Clay Farm, on the southern side of the City of Cambridge (centred on TL458 551; Figure 1) was in advance of proposed mixed-use re-development of the area (planning application ref: 06/0797/OUT) and was specifically targeted at the green corridor on the eastern side of the proposed development area. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a specification of works drawn up by Scott Wilson (the Consultant Archaeologists; Scott Wilson 2007) and was approved and subsequently monitored by Andrew Thomas, Senior Planning Control Archaeologist for Cambridgeshire County Council (CAPCA).

Geology and Topography

The evaluated area (Site Code CLY08) lies along the side edge of a very shallow north-south valley and flood plain (approx. 500m wide), on the course of a former palaeochannel of the River Cam (Figure 2). This was subsequently the valley of Vicar's Brook which flowed northwards and was canalised during the seventeenth century as Hobson's Conduit to more efficiently carry water from the springs at Nine Wells to Cambridge. The height of the ground surface across the evaluation area varied from 11.80m OD on the western side, adjacent to the brook, and 14.80m at the eastern side, which corresponds to the apex of this floodplain. The water table at the western end of the site lay at a depth of less than 1m from the surface.

The area of evaluation lies mostly on the sands and gravels of the 2nd Terrace and the junction of this with the earlier 3rd Terrace gravels on the western side of the Vicar's Brook valley. It coincides almost exactly with the floodplain edge and the 15m OD contour. The 2nd terrace is typified by the presence of marly clay rich bands and chalk gravels. Underlying the 2nd Terrace gravels is the Lower Chalk. This outcrops on the east side of the valley (BGS 2002). The Soil Survey of England & Wales (SSEW 1983) classifies the soils in this area as being of river terrace and chalky drift type (soil association 512f).

Archaeological background

The archaeological and historical background of the proposed development area and its hinterland have been fully outlined within a number of desktop studies (Appleby 2004, Dickens 2002, Evans *et al.* 2004) as well as in reports issued for the several Addenbrooke's, Cambridge Guided Bus Route, and Bell Language School investigations (Brudenell 2004; Cessford & Mackay 2004; Dickens 2000; Evans 2002, Evans & Mackay 2005, Evans *et al*. 2004). Most relevant to the current project are the Clay Farm desktop study (Dickens 2002) which was subsequently followed by a major programme of evaluation in 2004 and 2005 consisting of fieldwalking, geophysical survey, and trial trenching, carried out over a large area of the Clay and Glebe Farm lands (Clay and Glebe Farm Sites 1-8, Evans *et al.* 2006). The fieldwork and surveys associated with the Addenbrooke's 2020 Lands (Evans and Mackay 2005) was a large-scale series of evaluation trenches to the eastern side of the Clay Farm 2008 area. Since these phases of evaluation work has already been

Figure 1. Location map

comprehensively covered only a brief synopsis is given here. Several ongoing projects, stemming from the earlier evaluations (Addenbrooke's 2020, Cambridgeshire Guided Bus and Addenbrooke's Link Road) adjacent to the Clay Farm 2008 evaluated area, are in progress or in the processes of post-excavation and are also worthy of consideration in relation to the current project. These include Sites 3, 4 and 7 on the Addenbrooke's Link Road (Timberlake 2007, Armour forthcoming) as well as area excavations associated with the Cambridgeshire Guided Bus at Long Road and Shelford Road (Collins *forthcoming*) and at the New Bridge Crossing (Slater, *forthcoming*).

The proximity and implications for each of the evaluated areas of the Clay Farm Green Corridor of the previously evaluated and excavated sites in the vicinity will be discussed as part of the introduction and discussion of each of those areas individually.

The archaeology of the eastern fields of Clay Farm and the 2020 Lands (Addenbrooke's development), which overlie the Lower Chalk east of the floodplain, has been moderately well investigated, indicating the presence of a wide landscape of prehistoric, late prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval field systems and associated settlement and at least one cemetery (Evans & Mackay 2005; Evans *et al.* 2006). Excavations at the Bell Language School (Brudenell 2004) and various Addenbrooke's sites, including the Hutchison Site (Evans *et al.* 2004), have demonstrated the continuity between Iron Age and Roman settlement in this area. The Hutchison site produced evidence of Iron Age and Early-Late Roman settlement and cremation and inhumation cemetery associated with a potential line of a north-west to south-east aligned Roman Road. Earlier elements included a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age 'settlement compound' (Evans *et al.* 2006).

Saxon settlement has been identified both at the Hutchison site and at the north end of the evaluated 2020 lands and a constant and frequent presence of medieval ridge and furrow field systems along with post-medieval drainage and field boundaries has been identified throughout the Clay Farm area.

Aims and Objectives

The objectives of the evaluation trenches are:

- To identify the presence/absence of buried archaeological remains;
- To determine (where possible) the nature, depth, extent, character and date of any archaeological deposits or features encountered (as far as circumstances permit);
- To determine the condition or state of preservation of any archaeological deposits or features encountered;
- To determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present;
- To determine the significance of any archaeological remains present;
- To determine the level of archaeological activity in this area and establish how it relates to the sites referred to above and in earlier reports.

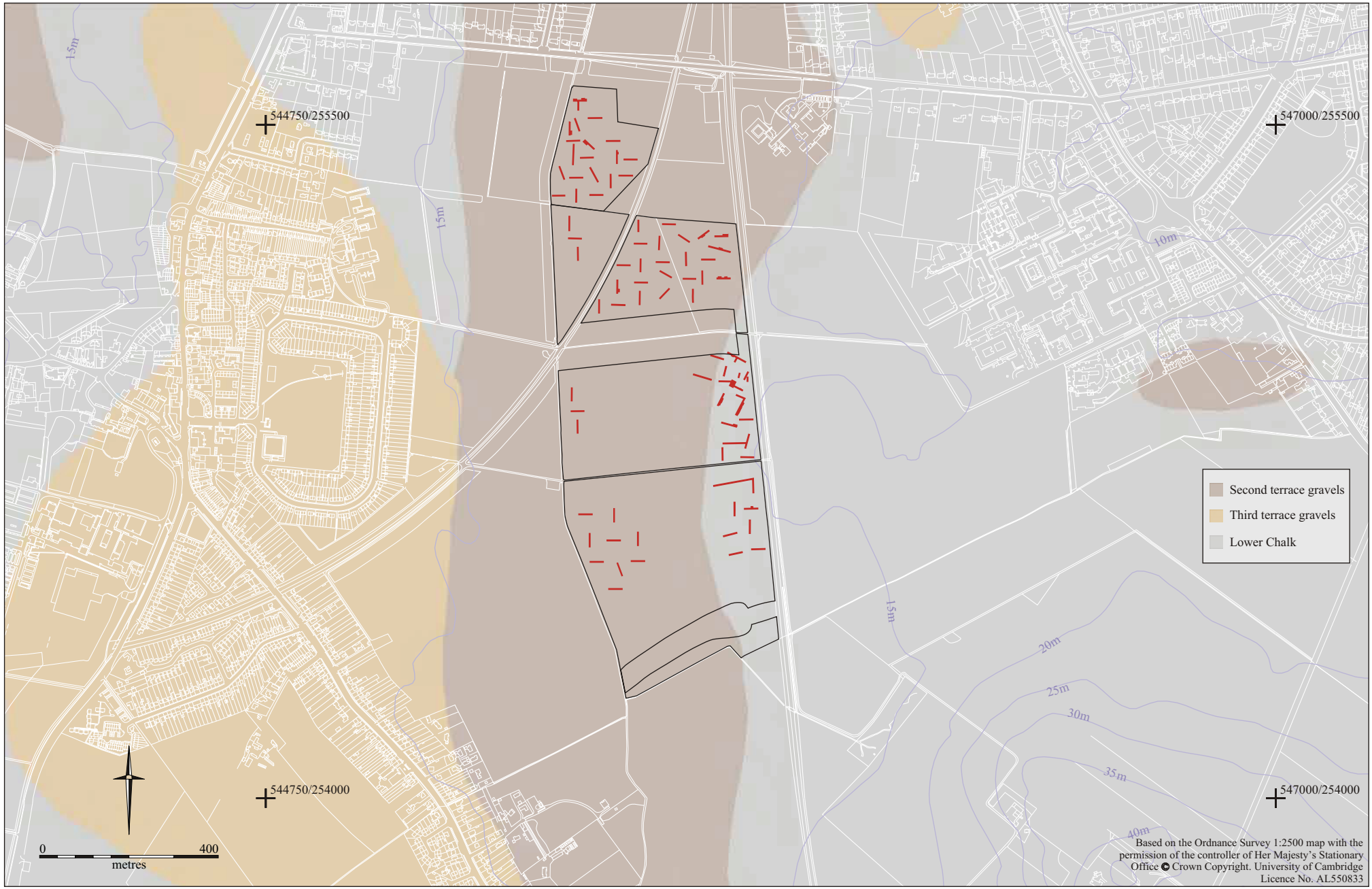


Figure 2. Geology

Methodology

Eighty-six trenches, totalling 2780m in overall length, were opened across the Green Corridor, targeted at the areas of greatest likely disturbance (Figure 3). Within these areas cropmarks previously identified (Palmer, in Dickens 2002), and the proximity of features identified during earlier evaluations and excavations in the surrounding area were used to locate the trenches. Where there were no such known or anticipated features, the trenches were arranged on a grid to cover the area. The site was divided into six areas (Areas 1-6). Each trench was surveyed into position and the topsoil and any identified subsoil was removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits or the geological natural using a 20 tonne 360° tracked excavator with a 2.2m wide toothless ditching bucket. This took place under the close observation and supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The topsoil and sub-soil from each trench was kept separate, for reinstatement. Spoil heaps and the exposed archaeology were metal detected prior to excavation.

All exposed archaeology was recorded in plan following the opening of each trench. Excavation involved half sectioning the discrete features by hand (pits and postholes), with one metre slots excavated by hand through linear features.. All trenches were planned at a scale of 1:50, with detailed plans at 1:20, sections were drawn at 1:10. Photography was digital supplemented by black and white film. Filed recording was carried out using the CAU modified Museum of London system (Spence 1990). All work was carried out in strict accordance with statutory Health and Safety legislation and following the recommendations of SCAUM (Allen and Holt 2002). Within this report, feature numbers are shown in bold (**F.302**), context numbers are shown in square brackets ([3000] – [3891]) for both cuts and fills. The numbering sequence for trenches, features and context continues on from that for the previous evaluation.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

Evaluation Trench Descriptions

Area 1
(Figure 3)

Area 1 was the most south-westerly evaluated area, lying immediately to the east of the seventeenth century Hobson's Conduit. It was located on the site of a proposed balancing pond, with trench T225 targeted on a known cropmark. Earlier fieldwalking in the area recovered two worked flints, both being irregular cores, one fragment of Romano-British pottery was recovered as well as a small quantity of post-medieval pottery (Evans *et al* 2006). A total of nine evaluation trenches, T223-231, were opened within this area:

T223 was east-west orientated 30m in length, 2.2m in width and with a maximum depth of 0.55m. The topsoil was a dark-grey loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil varying in depth between 0.28m in the western end of the trench and 0.35m to the east. The subsoil was a light brown, moderately compacted silty clay varying in depth between 0.27m in the western end of the trench and 0.2m in the eastern end. No Archaeology was encountered within T223. A single modern ceramic field drain aligned north-west to south-east was encountered within the eastern extent of the trench.

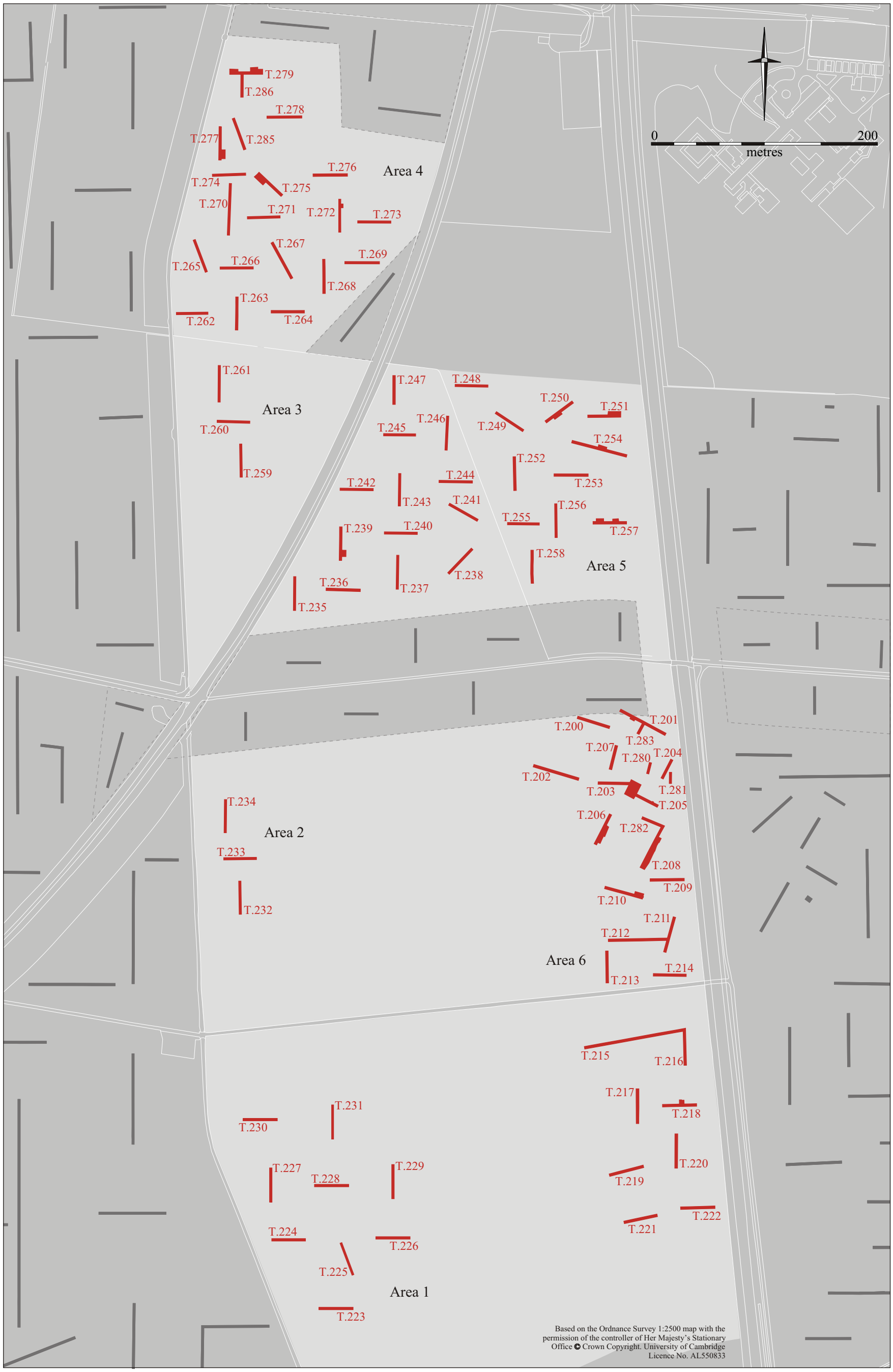


Figure 3. Trench locations

T224 was east-west orientated, 30m in length, 2.2m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.48m. The topsoil was a dark-grey loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil varying in depth between 0.28m in the western end of the trench and 0.35m to the east. The subsoil was a light brown, moderately compacted silty clay varying in depth between 0.2m in the western end of the trench and 0.13m in the east. No archaeology was encountered within T224. A single modern narrow stone filled drain aligned east-northeast –west-southwest was located within the eastern end of the trench.

T225 was northwest-southeast orientated, 30m in length, 2.2m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.52m. The topsoil was a dark-grey loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil varying in depth between 0.3m in the south-eastern end of the trench and 0.4m in the north-western end. The subsoil was a light brown, moderately compacted silty clay varying in depth between 0.20m in the south-eastern end of the trench and 0.12m in the north-western end. A single probably post-medieval posthole [**F.800**] was revealed in the north-western end of trench T225.

T226 was east-west orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.58m. The topsoil was a dark-grey loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil varying in depth between 0.30m in the western end of the trench to 0.40m in the eastern end. The subsoil was a light brown, moderately compacted silty clay varying in depth from 0.28m in the western end of the trench to 0.12 in the eastern end. A large amount of root and animal disturbance was identified throughout T226. No archaeology was revealed within the trench.

T227 was north-south orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.41m. The topsoil was a dark-grey loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil in a uniform depth of 0.30m throughout the trench. The subsoil was a light brown moderately compacted silty clay between 0.10 and 0.11m in depth. No archaeology was encountered within T227, although an east-west aligned ceramic field drain was located in the northern end of the trench, a north-west to south-east aligned gravel filled drain was identified in the southern end of the trench and a shallow, sub-rectangular pit containing modern detritus (tarmacadam, window glass and sand) was located centrally within the trench.

T228 was east-west orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.41m. The topsoil was a dark-grey loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil in a uniform depth of 0.30m throughout the trench. The subsoil was a light brown moderately compacted sandy, silty clay varying between 0.03 in the eastern end of the trench and 0.11m in the western end. No Archaeology was encountered within T228. Several areas of root/animal disturbance were identified within the trench.

T229 was north-south orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.60m. The topsoil was a dark-grey loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil varying in depth between 0.35m in the northern end of the trench to 0.40m within the southern end. The subsoil was a light brown moderately compacted sandy, gravelly, silty clay varying in depth between 0.25m in the northern end of the trench and 0.20m in the southern end. No archaeology was revealed within T229.

T230 was east-west orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.56m. The topsoil was a dark-grey loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil varying in depth between 0.28m in the western end of the trench to 0.38m within the eastern end. The subsoil was a light brown, moderately compact gravelly, silty-clay varying in depth between 0.08m in the eastern end of the trench and 0.28m in the western end. No archaeology was encountered within T230. A single north-west to south-east aligned ceramic field drain was identified within the eastern end of the trench.

T231 was north-south orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.44m. The topsoil was a dark-grey loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil with a constant depth of 0.30m. The subsoil was a light brown, moderately compact, silty clay with occasional lenses of compact orange clay varying in depth from 0.40m at either end, to 0.44m in the middle of the trench. No archaeology was identified within T231. Several areas of root/animal disturbance were revealed throughout the trench, two north-east to south-west and one east-west aligned ceramic field drains were located centrally within the trench whilst a north-west to south-east aligned, modern panelled fence line was identified within the southern end of the trench. A corner of a rectilinear structure formed by two deep gullies filled with 20th century detritus was also revealed within the northern end of the trench.

Area 1 Discussion

Area 1 had few archaeological remains, the only features within the trenches being post-medieval drains. A thin deposit of silty clay that was recorded across almost the entire area was indicative of multiple episodes of flooding associated with the base of the palaeochannel that would have been more regular and agriculturally restrictive until the seventeenth century reconstitution of the brook, a change in the nature and depth of silty subsoil within those trenches furthest from the brook (T229 and T230) demonstrates the extent of the flooding and the complete lack of evidence of medieval ridge and furrow was demonstrative of this. Several post-medieval postholes were identified, which probably related to the mid 20th century fairground activity identified within Area 2 and on the Addenbrooke's Link Road excavation 95m to the south.

Area 2
(Figure 3)

Area 2, also targeted on a proposed balancing pond, comprised of three evaluation trenches, T232-T234 and was located 150m north of Area 1, again adjacent to Hobson's Conduit. No cropmarks had been identified within Area 2. Geophysical survey and subsequent evaluation within the fields immediately to the west demonstrated a strong Romano-British presence largely truncated by areas of medieval or post-medieval quarrying (Evans *et al* 2006). The associated fieldwalking programme revealed one undiagnostic flint within the area of evaluation, no Romano-British pottery, but several isolated post-medieval sherds (ibid). Part of the Guided Bus route lay adjacent to Areas 2 and 3, the easternmost trenches of were devoid of archaeology (Cessford and Mackay 2004).

T232 was north-south orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and a maximum of 0.38m in depth. The topsoil was a dark-grey loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil with a constant depth of 0.32m. The subsoil was a pale greyish-brown, moderately compacted silty clay a maximum of 0.05m in depth within the northern half of the trench, whilst within the southern half, a 0.06m thick subsoil of dark yellowy-brown sandy clay was present. No archaeology was present within T232. An east-west aligned modern field drain was identified within the northern end of the trench.

T233 was east-west orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and a maximum of 0.45m in depth. The topsoil was a dark-grey loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil varying in depth between 0.35m at the western end of the trench, 0.29m in depth centrally and 0.31m in depth at the eastern end. The subsoil was a light browny-yellow moderately compacted silty clay with occasional lenses of light grey silty clay and occasional mottling with soft marly-chalk and was a consistent depth of 0.09m throughout the trench. No archaeology was present within T233. A large amount of root/ animal disturbance was identified within the trench as well as a modern, square post-hole within the western end and a modern shallow sub-rectangular pit containing sand, glass and tar-macadam centrally within the trench.

T234 was north-south orientated, 30m in length 2.20m in depth and a maximum of 0.47m in depth. The topsoil was a dark-grey loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil varying in depth between 0.28m in the southern end of the trench and 0.33m in the northern end. The subsoil was a light brown moderately compacted sandy clay with occasional lenses of mid brown moderately compacted silty clays and was a constant depth of 0.15m throughout the trench. A single posthole, **F.801**, of indeterminate date (although probably post-medieval) was identified within the northern end of T234.

Area 2 Discussion

The absence of archaeology within Area 2 was similar to Area 1 to the south as was the silty water-borne subsoil and the frequency of post-medieval field drains. Several modern, square-cut postholes and square, pits containing modern detritus are similar to those from the Addenbrooke's Link Road Site 3 to the south and probably associated with 20th century agricultural shows held in the area.

Area 3
(Figure 3)

Area 3, again targeted on a balancing pond, was located adjacent to Hobson's Culvert towards the northern area of the evaluation. Three trenches (T259-T261) were opened within it. Fieldwalking adjacent to Area 3 had produced two worked flints; one of which was diagnostically Bronze Age and thirteen unworked, burned fragments of flint of a type commonly associated with prehistoric settlements. No Romano-British pottery was recovered from the field and only a small quantity of post-medieval pottery was located (Evans *et al* 2006). Area 3 was located across Hobson's Brook from a previously evaluated area that only contained medieval/ post-medieval drainage features within its eastern side nearest the brook, but revealed the presence of a potentially Late Iron Age or Romano-British trackway, following the ridge of the western side of the palaeochannel and an associated 'Aylesford-Swarling' type burial (*ibid*).

T259 was north-south orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.27m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil lying immediately on top of geological natural and varied in depth from 0.23m in the southern end of the trench to 0.27m in the northern end. No archaeology was present within T259.

T260 was east-west orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.32. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil lying immediately on top of geological natural and varied in depth from 0.23m in the western end of the trench to 0.32m in the eastern end. No archaeology was present within T260.

T261 was north-south orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.30m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil lying immediately on top of geological natural of a consistent depth of 0.3m throughout the trench. No archaeology was present within T261.

Area 3 Discussion

The absence of any features of archaeological significance within Area 3 corresponds with that in Areas 1 and 2, the absence of archaeology within the southernmost trenches of the adjacent Guided Bus corridor as well as evaluations on the western side of Hobson's Brook. This again demonstrates that this area , perhaps indicating a palaeochannel or at least wetter low lying land, was of little value to settlements or intensive agricultural use until a relatively recent period. The large quantity of burned and heat damaged flint recovered during the fieldwalking phase (Evans *et al* 2006) is indicative of prehistoric settlement and although no features were identified suggests some form of domestic activity nearby.

Area 4
(Figures 4 & 5)

Area 4 was the north-westernmost area of evaluation, was again adjacent to Hobson's Culvert. It is targeted at an area of proposed playing pitches. Twenty evaluation trenches (T262-T279, T285-T286) were excavated, several of which were targeted at known cropmarks. The location of the evaluated area was immediately south and west of the 2007 excavation on the route Cambridgeshire Guided Busway (Collins, *forthcoming*), which identified several Middle Bronze Age ditches as well as post-medieval quarrying, field boundaries and drains. The previous evaluation immediately west of the current evaluation area (Evans *et al* 2006) identified but did not date the double linear cropmarks that continued in an east-west orientation into Area 4, but did identify a series of north-west to south-east aligned ditches of a Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age date that were also visible on the cropmark plot of that area and appeared to be associated with a settlement and/or field system alignment. Earlier field surveys of the area (Anderson and Evans 2004) identified a very low quantity of worked flint within the ploughsoil (three in total) dating to Mesolithic/ Neolithic and Later Neolithic, no prehistoric, Romano-British or post-medieval pottery was recovered.

T262 was east-west orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.46m. The topsoil was a dark-grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil varying in depth from 0.30m in the eastern end of the trench to 0.35m in the western end. The subsoil, located within the westernmost 12m of the trench was a mid to light grey, moderately compacted, waterlogged silty clay with a maximum depth of 0.10m. No archaeology was present within T262; a large amount of bioturbation was identified within the trench, and the constant waterlogging appeared associated with the proximity to Hobson's culvert.

T263 was north-south orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and a maximum depth of 0.43m. The topsoil was a dark grey, moderately compacted silty clay ploughsoil of a consistent depth of 0.25m throughout the trench. The subsoil, restricted to the northernmost 10m of the trench was a mid to light grey, moderately compacted silty clay of a consistent depth of 0.2m in depth.

> **F.861:** A single shallow, oval pit located centrally within T263 and contained a complete articulated juvenile bovid skeleton [2176]. No dating material was specifically associated with the burial, but five potentially later prehistoric flint flakes were recovered from the feature.

T264 was east-west orientated, 30m in total length, 2.20m in maximum width and had a maximum depth of 0.31m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil lying immediately on top of geological natural and varied in depth between 0.23m in the western end of the trench to 0.31m in the eastern end.

> **F.850:** A single shallow, north-west to south-east aligned linear ditch with a gradually rounded profile and gravelly fills was located within the eastern end of the trench. It contained no datable material.

T265 was north-west to south-east orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.35m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil lying immediately on top of geological natural and varied in depth from 0.29m in the north-western end of the trench to 0.35m in the south-eastern end. No archaeology was present within T265.

T266 was east-west orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.30m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil lying immediately on top of geological natural of a consistent depth of 0.30m throughout the trench. No archaeology was present within T266.

T267 was north-west to south-east orientated, 36m in length, 2.20m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.30m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil of a consistent depth of 0.30m throughout the trench.

F.860: An undated ditch, aligned east-south-east to west-north-west, with a rounded base and sides and potentially continuing into T268 (as **F.844**) was identified within the north-eastern end of T267.

F.914: Within the south-eastern end of the trench was an irregular, shallow sub-rounded feature**,** possibly representing an early tree-throw, This was truncated by **F.913**.

F.913: A shallow, undated, north-east to south-west rounded profiled ditch cutting **F.913**. This was also seen in T272 (as **F.842**).

T268 was north-south orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.35. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil lying directly on top of geological natural and had a depth that varied in depth from 0.32m in the southern end of the trench to 0.35m in the northern end.

F.844: A single undated shallow ditch, with rounded sides and base, aligned north-west to south-east was located within the northern end of the trench which potentially continued as **F.860** within T267.

T269 was east-west orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.33m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil lying directly on top of geological natural and varied in depth from 0.23m within the eastern end of the trench to 0.33m in the western end. No archaeology was present within T269. A single narrow, gravel filled modern field drain, aligned north-south was located within the eastern end of the trench and several large tree-throws were located throughout the trenches length.

T270 was north-south orientated, 45m in length, 2.20m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.28m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil lying directly on top of geological natural of a consistent depth of 0.28m throughout the trench. No archaeology was present within T270.

T271 was east-west orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.35m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil lying on top of geological natural of a consistent depth of 0.35m throughout the trench. No archaeology was present within T271.

T272 was north-south orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.44m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil varying in depth from 0.29m in the southern end of the trench to 0.32m in the northern end. The subsoil was a thin spread of mid to light browny-grey silty clay of a consistent depth of 0.12m throughout the trench.

F.842: A north-east to south-west aligned ditch with rounded base and sides and containing several flints was also located within T267 (as **F.913**). No firm date for **F.842** could be determined, but it truncated the subsoil which indicates a later date. Two worked, but undiagnostic flints were recovered from **F.842**.

F.843: A second north-east to south-west orientated ditch, narrow and shallow with rounded sides and a flat base. **F.843** also truncated the subsoil and is probably of a post-medieval date.

T273 was east-west orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.32m. The topsoil was a dark grey loosely compacted silty clay lying directly on top of geological natural to a consistent depth of 0.32m throughout the trench. No archaeology was present within T273.

T274 was east-west orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.30m. The topsoil was a dark grey loosely compacted silty-clay lying directly on top of geological natural varying in depth from 0.24m in the eastern end of the trench, to 0.30m in the westernmost end. No archaeology was located within T274

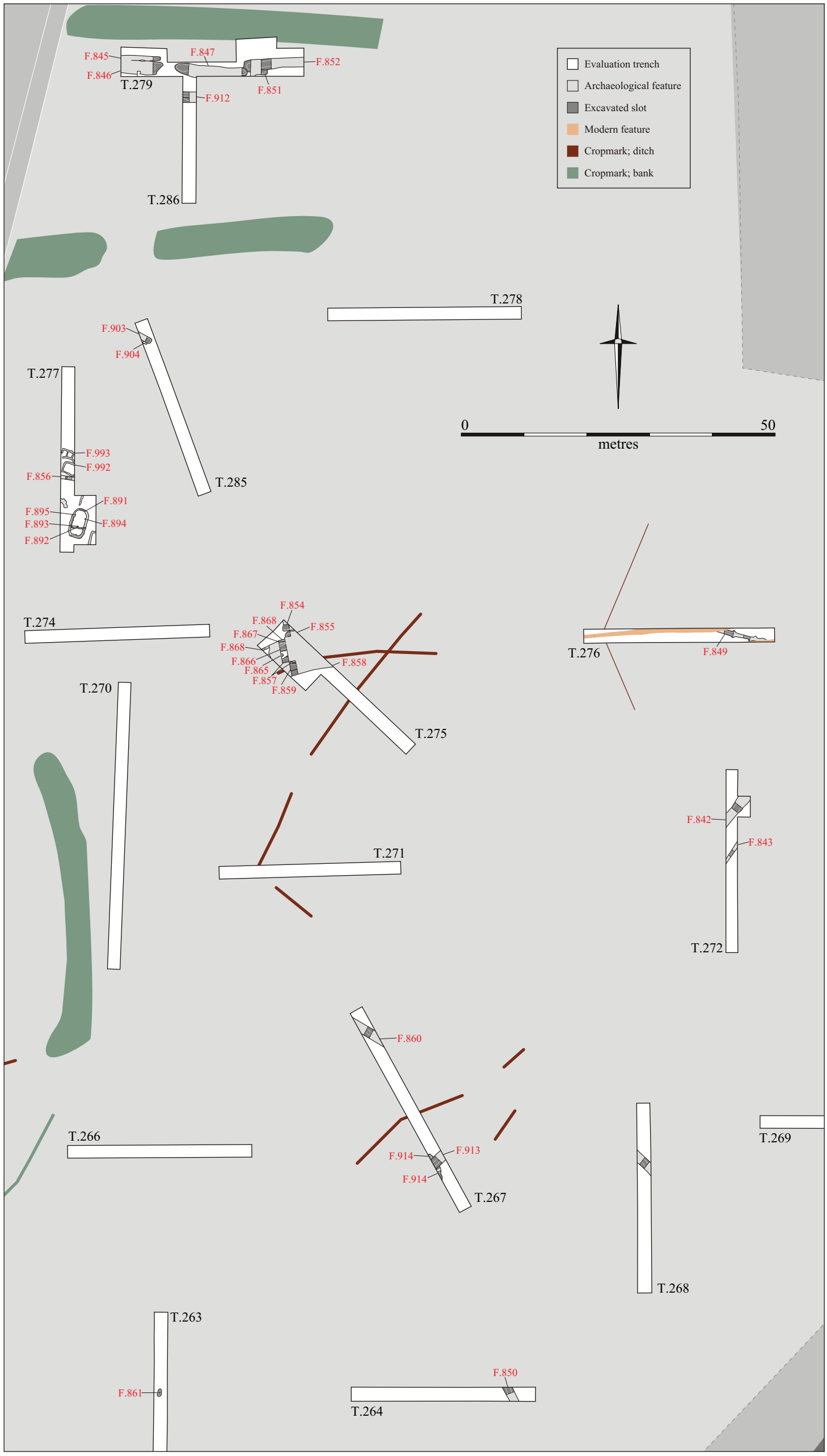


Figure 4. Area 4 trench details

T275 was north-west to southeast orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width throughout the majority of the trench and 6m in width for the north-westernmost 10.5m. The maximum depth of T275 was 0.34m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil containing occasional loose angular gravels and occasional fragments abraded ceramics varying in depth from 0.26m in the north-western end of the trench to 0.34m in the south-eastern end and lying immediately on top of geological natural.

F.854, **F.855**, **F.857**, **F.858**, **F.859**, **F.865**, **F.866**, **F.867:** A series of east-west orientated linear ditches. A maximum of 0.6m in depth the ditches were immediately adjacent, generally straight sided, appeared sequential to one another and were filled with multiple layers of re-deposited natural silts and gravels representing up-cast from the adjacent ditch. The morphology is indicative of localised quarrying potentially of late post-medieval date (see discussion). A single undiagnostic flint flake was recovered from **F.867**.

F.868. A north-south orientated shallow gully

T276 was east-west orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.39m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil containing occasional loose angular gravels and occasional fragments of abraded ceramics varying in depth from 0.29m in the western end of the trench to 0.31m in the eastern end. The subsoil, restricted to the westernmost 5m of the trench was a mid to light grey, moderately compacted silty clay a maximum of 0.10m in depth.

F.849: A west-north-west to east-south-east aligned shallow, flat bottomed ditch, of an undetermined date was present within the eastern end of the trench and was also identified within T277 as **F.856**. Several sub-rounded protuberances were identified at the edges of **F.849** and although they initially appeared to be postholes, sections through both these and **F.849** showed them to be shallow, silty-marl deposits within the geological natural making the initial excavated edges of the ditch irregular. **F.849** was truncated by **F.848.**

F.848: An east-west aligned shallow gully, truncating **F.849**, representing a probable post-medieval or modern field drain aligned westwards towards Hobson's Culvert.

T277 (Figure 5) was north-south orientated, 30m in length and was generally 2.20m in width, with the southernmost 9m being expanded to 5.50m in width. T277 was a maximum of 0.28m in depth. The topsoil was a dark grey loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil with occasional loose angular gravel inclusions varying in depth from 0.23m in the southern end of the trench to 0.28m in the northern end.

F.856: A single, narrow, steep sided and flat bottomed, east-south-east to west-north-west aligned gully, in the middle of the trench. The fill of **F.856**, [2160] contained a single flint and fragment of burned stone, suggesting a prehistoric date, and was also identified within T276 (as **F.859**).

F.891: One of four large features formed from narrow sub-rectangular gullies identified in the southern half of the trench, this one being fully excavated, the remainder (**F.991**, **F.992** and **F.993)** were recorded only as revealed and left un-excavated by agreement with CAPCA. **F.891** comprised of a single narrow gully, a maximum of 0.17m in depth and 0.31m in width forming a rounded cornered rectangle 4.50m in length (north-south) by 2.50m (east-west). This appeared to have been formed by the insertion of close-set circular timber uprights, each approximately 0.20m in diameter. The area enclosed within the gully was divided into three roughly equal areas 1-1.50m in length by two postholes, **F.894** and **F.895** at the northern end of the enclosure, and by a shallow gully to the south end, **F.892**, which was seemingly also formed from multiple upright timbers of approximately 0.08m in diameter. There was a central posthole of 0.20m diameter. The fill of all features associated with this structure were of a light grey, moderately compacted sandy clay with no notable inclusions of charcoal and the only material culture were 2 small residual Neolithic flints and one small irregular fragment of burned clay. Small quantities of irregular, angular gravel was present within the base of the outer gully and it was not clear as to whether this was archaeological or associated with the natural geology.

F.892: Shallow gully within **F.891**.

F.894, F.895: Postholes within the structure of **F.891**.

F.991: A corner of a second gully, of apparently similar dimensions to **F.891**, but extending beyond the limit of the trench, was located 1.50m to the south-east of **F.891**.

F.992: Located 5.5m to the north of **F.891**, adjacent to the shallow ditch **F.856** although there was no stratigraphic relationship between the two.

F.993: Was located 0.50m to the north of **F.992**.

T278 was east-west orientated 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.40m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil with frequent loose angular gravels, lying on top of geological natural to a consistent depth of 0.33m throughout the trench. The subsoil, restricted to the easternmost 5m of the trench was a mid grey-brown moderately compacted sandy clay a maximum of 0.1m in depth. No archaeology was present within T278.

T279 was east-west orientated, 30m in length, varying in width from 2.20m to a maximum of 5.50m in width and a maximum of 0.34m in depth. (Judgmental trench T286 was pulled to the south about 10m from the west end). The topsoil was a dark grey loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil with frequent gravel inclusions varying in depth from 0.19m at the easternmost end of the trench to 0.34m at the westernmost end.

A series of five east-west aligned, irregular segmented ditch sections were identified along the long axis of the trench.

F.845: A shallow linear gully, 0.60m in width 0.08m in depth with irregular sides and base and with a rounded terminal. **F.845** was 6.30m in length as observed but extended beyond the western limit of excavation. Filled with gravely silts similar to the other ditches.

F.846: Adjacent to **F.845**, a wide, shallow ditch, 0.20m in maximum depth, 2m in width with rounded sides and base with sub-sounded terminal and 6.50m in maximum length and extending beyond the western limit of excavation. Filled with gravely silts similar to the other ditches.

F.847: A wide, linear, 11m in length 1.70m in width and 0.28m in depth with rounded sides a flat base with rounded terminals and contained 3 undiagnostic flakes of flint, a single sherd of sandy grey-ware inverted rim jar, 1-4th century AD in date and a heavily corroded iron horseshoe of probable medieval or early post-medieval date. Filled with gravely silts similar to the other ditches. Truncated **F.852**.

F.851: Stratigraphically the earliest of the ditches, shallow, a maximum of 0.10m in depth, flat bottomed, a maximum of 0.40m in length with a rounded terminal. Filled with gravely silts similar to the other ditches. **F.851** was truncated by **F.852**.

F.852: 0.40m in depth with rounded sides, flat based with rounded terminal and 10m in length (extending beyond the eastern limit of excavation) and contained a single undiagnostic flint flake and fragments of a heavily corroded iron implement of medieval or post-medieval date. Filled with gravely silts similar to the other ditches. Truncated **F.851**, truncated by **F.847**.

T285 was north-west to south-east orientated, 29m in length, 2.20m in width with a maximum depth of 0.34m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil containing frequent angular gravels, lying directly on top of geological natural of a consistent depth of 0.33m throughout the trench.

F.903: Was located in the north-western end of the trench adjacent to an irregular area of bioturbation (identified in the field as **F.904**). It was the rounded terminal of a shallow east-west orientated ditch, with irregular sides and an irregular base a maximum of 0.82m in width and 0.14m in depth The fill of **F.903** was dissimilar to the north-south orientated ditches found within T279 and T286 and although the broad morphology is similar.

T286 was north-south orientated, 20m in length, 2.20m in width, had a maximum depth of 0.33m and was joined at the northern end to T279. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil containing frequent loose angular gravels, lying directly on top of geological natural and varied in depth from 0.28m within each end of the trench to 0.33m in the centre.

F.912: A single, shallow east-west orientated ditch, 1.60m wide, 0.08m in maximum depth with irregular sides and a flat base, located towards the northern end of the trench. Running parallel to the similar ditches within T279, being of the same general morphology and filled with the same gravelly silts, it is probable that **F.912** was contemporary with and had a shared purpose with the ditches within T279.

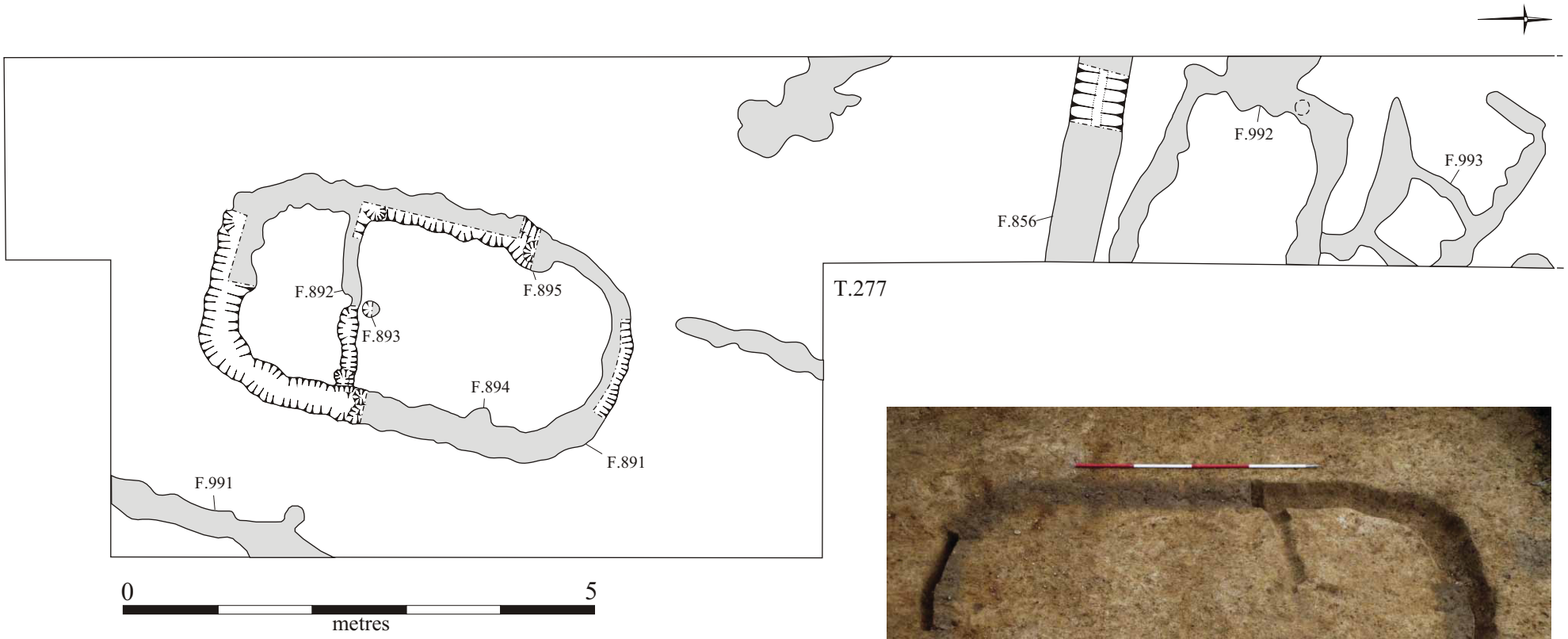


Figure 5. Detailed plan and photo of F.891 and associated features in Trench 277

F.891

Area 4 Discussion

The archaeology encountered within Area 4 was generally scarce, following the pattern of the low frequency of archaeology located with the trenches of Areas 1-3 and the results of nearby earlier evaluations to the east (Figure 11). The exception was the features in the western and northern parts of the area particularly around trenches T267, T275, T277 and T279. The earliest date that could be tentatively attributed is that of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age for the otherwise undated west-north-west to east-south-east orientated ditches F.856/F.849, within T277 and T276 respectively and F.860/F.844, within T267 and T268 respectively, on the same alignment as the system identified within the 2005 evaluation forming part of a settlement in the field immediately west of Area 4 across Hobson's Culvert (Evans *et al* 2006). It is possible that the animal burial F.861 within T263 was also associated with the field system, although a date for this has not been ascertained.

A probable medieval/post-medieval phase of activity was demonstrated by the sequence of shallow east-west orientated ditches identified within T279 and T286 which corresponded with the cropmarks continuing from the previously evaluated area to the west and dated through the inclusions of a horseshoe and probable agricultural implement. The nature of the ditches appears to be extractative in nature rather than delineating a particular area or passage through the landscape, the generally irregular, segmented nature of F.845, F.846, F.847, F.851 and F.852 is more indicative of the repeated quarrying of a geological seam. The generally silty gravel single deposit fill of each of the ditches is suggestive of a rapid, probably deliberate backfilling to re-constitute the land prior to continued agricultural use.

The post-medieval period was represented by the parallel and intercutting ditches/pits within T275. The vertical sides of the cuts, along with the restrictive depth of no greater than a metre is characteristic of mid to late 19th and early 20th century coprolite mining. The removal of coprolites often employed a system of double trenching: Following the removal and storage of topsoil, a longitudinal trench was dug and the coprolites removed. A second parallel trench was then dug and the spoil and subsoil was deposited into the first trench. The pattern continued until the seam was exhausted and the final trench was backfilled (Jukes-Brown 1875). The generally waterlogged conditions of the mining restricted the depth of the quarrying to around 1m and required the workers to wear iron shoes known as 'creepers' for grip in the wet clay (*ibid*). The fills of the ditches within T275 certainly support this sequence and the depth of them is in concurrence, as is the inundation of water early in the excavation. Dating of the feature can therefore be placed to the latter part of the nineteenth century, coprolite quarrying being introduced to the Cambridge region only in 1851. The proximity of the Cambridge to London (opened 1847) and Cambridge to Bedford Railways (opened in 1862) would have been beneficial to the transportation of coprolites, a factor that restricted their exploitation in many other areas of Cambridgeshire into the early 20th century (Gordon 1968).

The most enigmatic features identified within Area 4 were the sub-rectilinear gullies and associated features fully and partially exposed within T277 (Figure 5). Several, less well preserved examples were uncovered during open excavation to the east of the railway line (Amour *forthcoming*) one heavily eroded example of which was potentially identified as truncating the upper fills of a late Romano-British ditch,

suggesting but not confirming an earliest date of the fifth century for their original use. The limited presence of medieval and pre-medieval archaeology along the course of the Hobson's Brook palaeochannel within Areas 1-3 and within the previous evaluations on the opposite side indicates that a date earlier than medieval is unlikely although not entirely impossible as the presence of the potentially Late-Bronze Age or Early-Iron Age ditches within T277, T276, T267 and T268 indicated.

The features were not located within any other trench than T277. A 'judgemental' trench, T285, was cut 15m to the east in an attempt to identify the extent of the structures, but none were observed. Within T277 one, F.891 was fully uncovered and excavated. Although a use, date or origin of the structure was not firmly determined, several theories are proposed:

The lack of domestic detritus, pottery, bone or any discernable charcoal within the fills of the gullies indicates the features are not domestic in origin. One explanation may be of an agricultural use of the structures, itself raising several possibilities: The probable timber palisade forming the outer gully could be argued to have been designed to hold earth, perhaps in the form of a raised bed, for the purpose of cultivating crops that first of all would thrive in a restrictive environment, such as herbs, or for the cultivation of land that commonly flooded, the raised bed allowing for better drainage. No evidence of a deeper, richer soil was encountered from the inside of the structures however and the presence of internal features within the enclosed space would suggest that that the palisade did not contain earth at all but was open. This raises a second possibility of agricultural use of the structures as animal pens. The internal dimensions would restrict the type of animal housed within, as does the lack of a specific entranceway into the structure, although a definite thinning of the gully of F.891 to the north-western corner may represent a change in the palisade associated with an access point. The narrow lateral gully, also seemingly made of smaller timber uprights, could have represented a feeding trough for hay, grass or grain. Sheep, goats and possibly a pig or suckling sow could have been housed within the enclosed area, roofed or unroofed. Forthcoming analysis of the phosphate samples taken may confirm the presence of animals within the structure. The generally undisturbed nature of the geological natural within F.891, with no indication of animal trampling, may suggest that if the structure was indeed for housing animals, then the ground surface was within the post-medieval ploughsoil, suggesting a possibly earlier date for its use. A deviation from the concept of an encompassing animal pen may be that of animal feeding; a low palisade containing a fixed or suspended rack filled with straw or hay. This would allow a larger range of animals to utilise the structure, the three internal postholes providing the support for the basket, similar to the way modern farmers contain hay for cattle in portable cages.

Some of the more overlooked features of the later rural landscape are those associated with the breeding and holding of rabbits for food and fur. The domestication of rabbits in the British Isles can be attributed to the Normans and were unknown to the Romans and Anglo-Saxons. Early domestic rabbits were housed in *coneygarths* or small enclosures, associated with castles, manor houses and often monasteries, such as Sawtry Abbey north of Cambridge (Stocker and Stocker 1996). The use of rabbit as a nutritional resource increased and by later medieval times the laying of artificial mounds of earth to house a warren, enclosed within a bank and ditch and managed by professional warreners, were commonly associated with the demesne landscape and

were as important to the estate as a pond or dovecote (Williamson 2006). The use of such mounds continued in some places until the early twentieth century. The majority of these artificial burrows were large, often more than 20m in length and more than 10m in width and housed dozens of rabbits. However, on occasions, smaller mounds, still sub-rectangular with a narrow enclosing gully around 5m in length and 2-3m in width were located within an outer encompassing rectangular or square ditch and bank around 15m in circumference. Commonly known as 'clapper' mounds, these were used to house does in order to facilitate more controlled breeding with the deliberate introduction of the buck, and gave an extra level of protection to the resulting kittens prior to them being introduced to the larger communal mounds. The features within T277 and within the Addenbrooke's Link Road site were certainly of a comparable size to known 'clapper' mounds. However, no outer, encircling ditches were seen and no examples of larger, communal 'pillow' mounds have yet been identified in the wider Clay Farm/Addenbrooke's landscape. The partially exposed examples of the structures, F.991, F.992 and F.993 did not demonstrate any residual mound material, although, in fact, no subsoil at all was present.

Area 5
(Figure 6)

Area 5, an area of proposed landscaping, was the north-easternmost area of evaluation. Twenty-four trenches (T235-T258) were cut, several of which were targeted at known cropmarks. Previous fieldwalking identified four flints from the entire area of Area 5, two of which were dated to the Neolithic and which were both located in the eastern part of the area. No Romano-British pottery was found and only 15 sherds of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the area (Anderson and Evans 2006). The fields immediately to the east of Area 5 across the railway line contained evidence of north-south aligned Saxon dated gullies and pits containing evidence of Late Iron Age and Saxon domestic activity restricted to the western limit of the evaluated area (adjacent to the railway line) identified as a potential area of Saxon domestic activity (Evans and Mackay 2005).

T235 was north-south orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.32m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay lying directly on top of geological natural and varied in depth from 0.24m in the southern end of the trench to 0.32m in the northern end. No archaeology was present within T235.

T236 was east-west orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in maximum width and 0.35m in depth. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay lying on top of geological natural and varied in depth from 0.23m in the eastern end of the trench to 0.35m in the western end.

> **F.825**, **F.832:** Two parallel north-north-west to south-south-east aligned ditches, were present in the central part of the trench. Both extended through to T239.

T237 was north-south orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.31m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay lying directly on top of geological natural and varied in depth from 0.24m in the northern end of the trench to 0.31m in the southern end. No archaeology was present within T237.

T238 was north-east to south-west orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.36m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay lying directly on top of geological natural and varied in depth from 0.28m in the north-eastern end of the trench to 0.36m in the south-western end. No archaeology was present within T238.

T239 was north-south orientated, 30m in length, 6m in maximum width and 0.30m in depth. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay lying on top of geological natural and was of a consistent depth of 0.30m throughout the trench.

F.825: A north-north-west to south-south-east aligned linear extending throughout the length of the trench; 1.45m in width with rounded sides and base a maximum of 0.23m in depth.

F.832: The terminal of a second, narrower ditch, **F.832** was orientated parallel to and 0.60m from **F.825**. A maximum of 0.50m in width and 0.15m in depth with rounded sides and base. Both **F.825** and **F.832** were also located within T236, neither could be dated.

T240 was east-west orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.30m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay lying directly on top of geological natural and was of a consistent depth of 0.30m throughout the trench. No archaeology was present within T240.

T241 was north-west to south-east orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.30m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay lying directly on top of geological natural and varied in depth from 0.28m in the north-western end of the trench to 0.30m in the south-eastern end. No archaeology was present within T241.

T242 was east-west orientated 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.31m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay lying directly on top of geological natural and varied in depth from 0.22m in the eastern end of the trench to 0.30m in the western end. No archaeology was present within T242.

T243 was north-south orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.38m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay lying directly on top of geological natural and varied in depth from 0.3m in the northern end of the trench to 0.38m in the southern end. No archaeology was present within T243.

T244 was east-west orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.5m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay which varied in depth from 0.30m in the eastern end of the trench to 0.50m in the western end. The sub-soil was a mid to light grey-brown, moderately compacted silty clay 0.10m in depth and restricted to the easternmost 5m of the trench. No archaeology was present within T244.

T245 was east-west orientated**,** 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.31m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay lying directly on top of geological natural and was of a consistent depth of 0.33m throughout the trench. No archaeology was present within T245.

T246 was north-south orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.46m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay and varied in depth from 0.29m in the northern end of the trench to 0.35m in the southern end. Subsoil was a mid grey-brown, moderately compacted silty clay 0.17m in depth and restricted to the northernmost 12m of the trench. No archaeology was present within T246, although several very deep modern plough scars crossed the trench in a north-west to south-east alignment.

T247 was north-south orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in maximum width and 0.53m in depth. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay and varied in depth from 0.28m in the northern end of the trench to 0.32m in the southern end. Subsoil was of moderately compacted silty-clay of a consistent depth of 0.21m throughout the length of the trench.

F.835: A single north-west to south-east aligned ditch, **F.835** was located centrally within the trench. 1.75m wide with rounded sides and base a maximum of 0.35m in depth. No dating evidence was recovered.

T248 was east-west orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.20m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay lying directly on top of geological natural and had a consistent depth of 0.20m. No archaeology was present within T248.

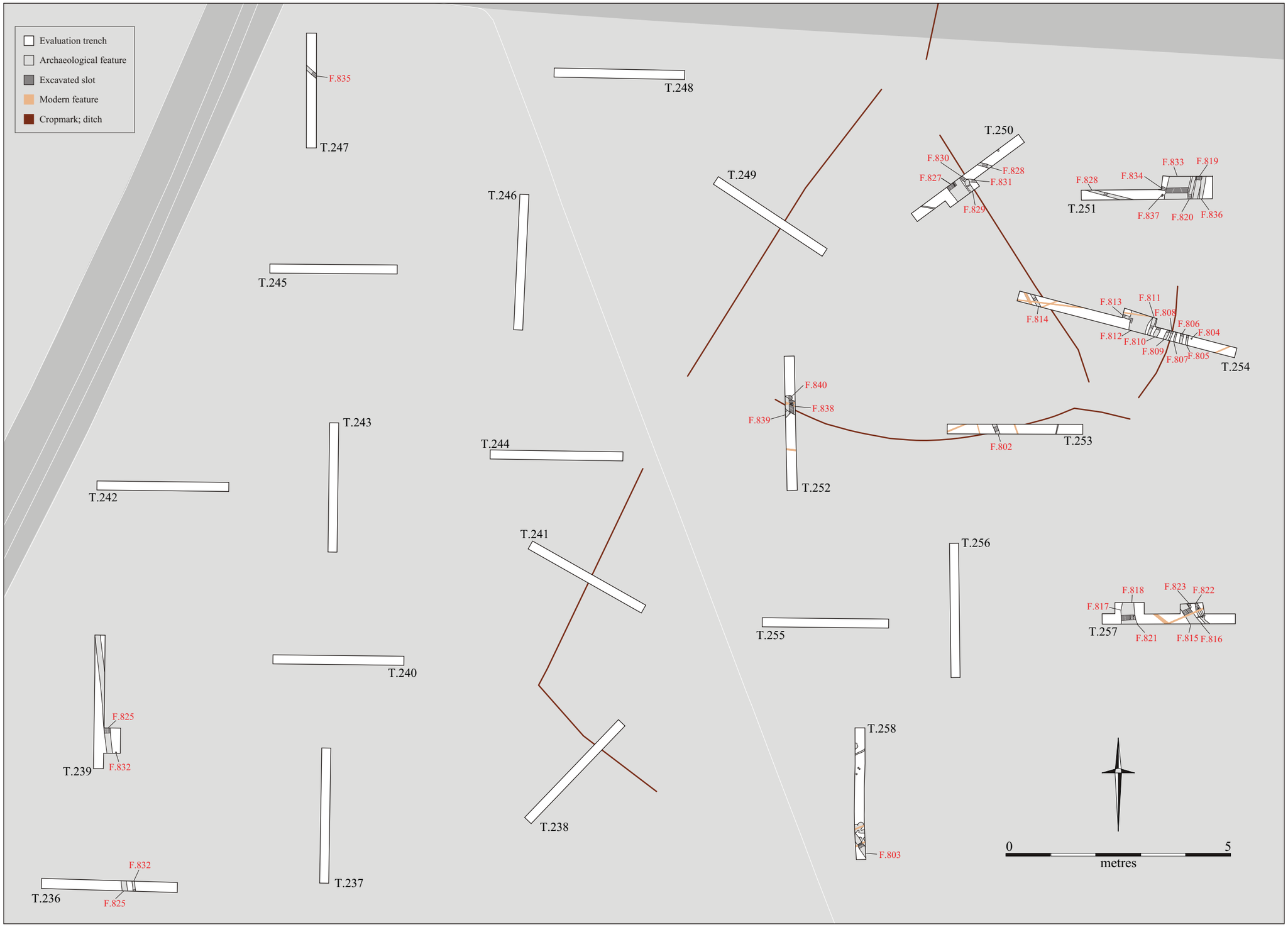


Figure 6. Area 5 trench details

T249 was north-west to south-east orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.28m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay lying directly on top of geological natural and varied in depth from 0.25m in the north-western end of the trench to 0.28m in the south-eastern end. No archaeology was present within T249.

T250 was north-east to south-west orientated 30m in length, a maximum of 4m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.32m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay which varied in depth from 0.24m in the northern-eastern end of the trench to 0.31m in the southern-western end. A subsoil of a mid to dark grey-brown, moderately compacted sandy clay was of a consistent depth of 0.13m throughout the length of the trench.

F.827: Located centrally within T250 this was a wide, narrow north-west to south-east aligned ditch, 3.45m in width 0.34m maximum depth with gradual, rounded sides. **F.827**, although undated directly, was likely to have been a continuation of **F.815/F.816** located within T257 to the south-east. **F.827** was capped by the subsoil.

F.828: A single shallow west-north-west to east-south-east aligned gully, with a maximum width of 0.75m, depth of 0.25m and rounded base and sides was located in the north-easternmost end of T250 and continued through into T251. Again sealed by the subsoil layer, **F.828** appeared to represent an agricultural furrow.

F.829 and **F.830:** Immediately north-east of, and aligned parallel to, **F.827** were two narrow, shallow ditches with rounded bottom and sides, a maximum of 0.80m in width with a maximum depth of 0.13m. These appeared to represent the branching and reformation of a north-west to south-east orientated gully. The sequence was capped by the sub-soil. Similar gullies (grouped as **F.822**) were also located within T257 and **F.814** in T254.

F.831: A third gully, very similar to **F.829** and **F.830**, but orientated east-west.

Several post-medieval and modern field-drains were located within T250, mostly narrow, gravel filled linears aligned north-south or east-west which truncated both the topsoil and subsoil.

T251 was east-west orientated, 29m in length, 5.10m in maximum width and had a maximum depth of 0.32m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil of a consistent depth of 0.24m throughout the trench. The subsoil was a mid grey-brown moderately compacted silty-clay at a consistent depth of 0.08m throughout the trench.

F.819, F.820 and **F.836:** Three narrow north-north-east to south-south-west aligned parallel features, **F.819**, **F.820** and **F.836** were located towards the east end of the trench and were a maximum of 1.40m in width, with rounded sides and bases. The basal fills of all three were of silty clays, and the uppermost fills were common amongst them all, both indicative of a contemporaneous date. **F.819**, **F.820** and **F.836** were all sealed by the subsoil and were also observed within T254 as **F.809**, **F.810** and **F.811**. Two secondary flint flakes were recovered from **F.820**.

F.828: A south-east to north-west orientated gully also identified within T250.

F.833: Adjacent to **F.820** was a wide, shallow north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch, with gradual, irregular sides and an irregular, generally flat base, a maximum of 4.40m in width and 0.28m in depth. **F.833** truncated the uppermost fill of **F.870** as well as the subsoil, but not the topsoil. It contained a single fragment of potentially medieval tile and a heavily corroded iron knife blade of medieval or post medieval date. **F.833** is likely to be the same as ditch **F.812** located centrally in T254 and **F.817** in T257.

F.834: Adjacent to ditch **F.833** was the terminal of a north-west to south-east aligned shallow gully with a maximum of width 0.78m and 0.25m in depth.

F.837: A single posthole of undetermined function or date adjacent to **F.833**.

T252 was north-south orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in maximum width and 0.36m in depth. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay and varied in depth from 0.28m in the northern end of the trench to 0.32m in the southern end. The subsoil was a mid grey-brown, moderately compacted silty clay 0.05m in depth and restricted to the northernmost 20m of the trench.

F.839: A very shallow, undated linear gully in the centre of the trench, aligned north-east to south-west, a maximum of 0.8m in width and 0.05m in depth.

F.838: A wider undated ditch, aligned north-west to south-east cutting **F.839**. It was a maximum of 2.50m in width, with a maximum depth of 0.8m with irregular, curved sides and an irregular flat base and truncated the lower ploughsoil, suggesting a later, probably post-medieval date.

F.840: Undated tree-throw.

T253 was north-south orientated, 30m in length, 2.2m in maximum width and had a maximum depth of 0.45m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil which varied in depth from 0.35m in the northern end of the trench to 0.45m in the southern end.

F.802: A narrow ditch, aligned north-east to south-west in the centre of the trench. 0.50m in width, with regular concaved sides and a rounded base, **F.802** was undated and did not extend into any of the surrounding trenches. It is probably a field-drain.

T254 was west-north-west to east-south-east orientated, 50m in length, had a maximum width of 4m and a maximum depth of 0.48m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil of a consistent depth of 0.28m throughout the trench. Subsoil was a dark to medium brown, moderately compacted silty clay with occasional marl mottling of a consistent depth of 0.20m throughout the trench.

F.804: A single undated posthole adjacent to **F.805**.

F.805, **F.806**, **F.807**, **F.808**, **F.809**, **F.810** and **F.811**: A series of seven parallel, narrow, north-south aligned linear features varying in width from 0.35m to 0.95m with a maximum depth of 0.24m. They have irregular moderately sloping sides leading to irregular generally flat bases. The fills of were all similar and all were sealed by the subsoil, Within **F.805** was a small fragment of probable Romano-British pottery. **F.805** - **F.811** correspond with the alignment of similar features in T251 to the north, with **F.809** = **F.819**, **F.810** = **F.820** and **F.811** = **F.836**. A single fragment of a sandy grey-ware beaded bowl, dating to the 2/3rd century AD and an irregular flint core, were recovered from **F.805**. An irregular flint core, was recovered from **F.810**. A tertiary flint flake of probable Neolithic date was recovered from **F.811**.

F.812: A wide, shallow north-south aligned ditch, adjacent to **F.811**, which corresponded with **F.817** in T257 to the south and **F.833** in T251 to the north.

F.813: The terminal of a shallow, north-west to south-east aligned gully 0.65m in width by 0.10m in depth this respected **F.812**, and appeared to be a component of a medieval ridge and furrow field system.

F.814: A narrow, shallow gully or ditch aligned south-east to north-west with rounded base and sides a maximum of 0.65m in width and 0.22m in depth. Is the same feature as **F.829** and **F.830** in T250 and **F.822** in T257.

T255 was east-west orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.40m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay lying directly on top of geological natural and varied in depth from 0.35m in the eastern end of the trench to 0.40m in the western end. No archaeology was present within T255.

T256 was north-south orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.30m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay lying directly on top of geological natural of a consistent depth of 0.30m throughout the length of the trench. No archaeology was present within T256.

T257 was east west orientated, 30m in length 4.65m in maximum width and 0.34m in depth. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay of a consistent depth of 0.25m throughout the trench. The subsoil was a firmly compacted, mid brown silty clay of a consistent depth of 0.08m throughout the trench.

F.815 and F.816: Immediately west of **F.822** were two parallel shallow ditches, **F.815** and **F.816**. Both had rounded sides leading to an irregular, generally flat base, a maximum of 0.95m in width and 0.22m in depth. These ditches were associated with the wide single north-west to south-east

aligned ditch **F.827** within T250. One tertiary and two secondary flint flakes were recovered from **F.815**.

F.817: A likely continuation of the ditch identified as **F.833** in T251 and **F.812** in T254.

F.818 and **F.821**: These were deep, narrow parallel ditches at the west end of the trench, immediately adjacent to **F.817**, which truncated both of them.

F.822: A narrow shallow gully, aligned south-east to north-west with rounded base and sides a maximum of 0.65m in width and 0.22m in depth which branched and re-formed within the trench and appeared to be comparable with **F.814** in T254 and **F.829**, **F.830** and **F.831** in T250. No material culture was recovered from **F.822**.

A modern north-west to south-east aligned field drain was located centrally within T257.

T258 was north-south orientated, 30m in length, 2.2m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.42m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil varying in depth from 0.2m in the southern end of the trench to 0.35m in the northern end. The subsoil was a firmly compacted, light to mid grey brown sandy clay with frequent chalky-marl lenses with a consistent depth of 0.07m throughout the trench.

F.803: A single, undated north-west to south-east aligned linear ditch with an irregular, rounded base and sides, a maximum of 1.70m in width and 0.28m in depth in the south part of the trench of a probable post-medieval date .

Area 5 Discussion

The trenches of Area 5 revealed several distinct phases of archaeological activity (Figure 12): The earliest being of Romano-British date, with the multiple, parallel north-south orientated features within T251 and T254 corresponding with similar features on the same alignment recorded on the other side of the railway along the Guided Busway route (Cessford & Mackay 2004, Slater *forthcoming*), at the Bell Language School, where parallel trenches 0.64-0.60m wide, 0.10-0.13m deep and approximately 3m apart were interpreted as the ditches of raised beds, elevated for warmth and dryness, constructed to improve the yields of root crops (Brudenell 2004); and at the Shelford Road end of the Addenbrooke's Link Road where a series of shallow gullies surrounded by an enclosing ditch were interpreted as planting beds, possibly for asparagus (Timberlake 2007). Although the features identified within Area 5 were much closer together and did display a certain degree of intercutting they certainly appeared to correspond with those identified previously as well as broadly similar features in Area 6 (see below) and may demonstrate a certain level of re-definition and re-working of the beds over time. The presence of such comparable features indicated the widespread use of this type of cultivation practice across the landscape, and is suggestive of an extended settlement or series of settlements within the vicinity of the evaluated area. The higher level irregularity of orientation of the gullies as well as the complete absence of such agricultural features further to the west within Area 5 as well as Area 4 (and the adjacent Guided Busway evaluation trenches), indicates that the eastern side of Area 5 was probably the limit of this form of planting.

The most heavily represented phase of archaeological activity within Area 5 was medieval ridge and furrow agriculture. Identified strongly within the cropmark plot for the western side of Area 5, although not represented within the geological natural and probably restricted to the topsoil, were a series of north-north-west to south-south-east aligned linears. Within the eastern area of Area 5, conversely, were several gullies on the same alignment that had not been identified within the cropmark plot.

F.828 within T250 and T251 and F.813 within T254 were of the same spacing and orientation as those within Area 6 (see below). These gullies appeared to respect and be generally contemporaneous with the wide, shallow generally north-south aligned ditch identified within T251, T254 and T257 (as F.883, F.812 and F.817 respectively) which truncated the Romano-British planting beds and appeared to represent a (probably) medieval field boundary, continuing northwards from Area 6. The location of this boundary corresponds with what appeared to be the westernmost series of Romano-British planting beds, following the break of slope of the higher-ground and the slope towards the wetter ground to the west.

A second shallow, wide ditch, aligned north-west to south-east was identified in T250 (F.827) and T257 (F.815). The morphology of the ditch was similar to the north-south aligned field boundary, but was otherwise undated. An irregular, branching linear (F.822/F.829, F.830, F.831) was located to the eastern side of the main ditch, suggesting a link between this and the north-south linear boundary identified in Area 6 where a similar irregular and branched gully was identified to the east of the main boundary ditch. This change in orientation of field system may reflect a successful attempt at draining the wetter land, but as no relationship between the two alignments was identified it is not feasible to surmise as to the relative chronology of such an event.

Area 6
(Figures 7, 8, 9 and 10)

Area 6 was located on the eastern edge of the Green Corridor adjacent to the Cambridge to London railway line. It was positioned to evaluate an area of proposed landscaping, and most of the trenches were targeted to investigate cropmarks associated with a known Middle Bronze Age enclosure and potentially earlier field systems as well as Romano-British and medieval agricultural activity in the area. Twenty-seven trenches were excavated within Area 6, T200-T222 and T281-T283. The area was the 'busiest' for identified visible cropmarks, with the squared end of a rectilinear, three ditched enclosure (bisected by the railway) as well as a potentially associated field system all of a probable prehistoric date as well as several north-south orientated plots of an undeterminable date. A large amount of previous and ongoing excavation and evaluation was concentrated around the enclosure and associated cropmarks on the eastern side of the railway to Area 6 and a programme of fieldwalking and survey was undertaken over the entire area. During the fieldwalking programme, the entirety of Area 6 produced 15 worked flints with those from the southernmost area being burned chunks and cores identified as being potentially Bronze Age or later in date. A concentration of flint, ten in total, was identified within one of the squared cropmarks emerging from the southern side of the triple ditched enclosure, including Neolithic cores as well as burned chunks and flakes of an undiagnostic date. A very small quantity of Romano-British pottery was recovered from the entirety of Area 6 (3 sherds) and a high concentration of post-medieval pottery was found, mostly adjacent to the railway line (Anderson and Evans 2005).

Evaluation trenching that targeted the cropmarks within the enclosure on the eastern side of the railway found the triple ditched enclosure from the cropmark plot to be evident archaeologically. The outer ditches had deep 'V' shaped profiles, whilst the

innermost ditch was much shallower and rounded. In the field dating was inconclusive - a narrow rectilinear enclosure seemingly conjoined to the northern side of the larger 'main' enclosure produced mid-late first century AD ceramics, whilst a pit further to the north was to contain Late Iron Age ceramics (Evans and Mackay 2005). Subsequently C^{14} dates for all three ditches of the enclosure identified it as Middle Bronze Age, 1600-1400bc (Evans *et al,* forthcoming) suggesting several major phases of archaeological activity were present within the vicinity of the triple ditched enclosure.

T200 was northwest to southeast orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and a maximum of 0.60m in depth. The topsoil was a dark-grey loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil in a uniform depth of 0.35m throughout the trench. The subsoil was a mid to light brown, moderately compacted silty clay varying in depth between 0.30m in the south-eastern end of the trench to 0.25m in the north-west.

F.863: A single narrow linear, northeast to southwest aligned ditch located centrally within the trench.

T201 was northwest to southeast orientated, 45m in length, 2.20m wide and a maximum of 0.70m in depth. The topsoil was a dark-grey loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil in a uniform depth of 0.35m throughout the trench The subsoil was a light orange-brown compacted sandy clay varying in depth between 0.20m in the south-eastern end of the trench to 0.35 in the northern end.

F.874: A wide, shallow ditch aligned north to south was located towards the north-western end of the trench. **F.874** extended through to T205.

F.880: A narrow, 'V' profiled south-west to north-east aligned ditch located towards the south-eastern end of the trench and was also identified in T283.

A modern north-west to south-east aligned drain truncated **F.880**.

T202 was north-west to south-east orientated 38m in length, 2.20m wide and 0.45m in maximum depth. The topsoil was a dark-grey loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil in a uniform depth of 0.35m throughout the trench The subsoil was a light orange-brown compacted sandy clay of a uniform depth of 0.10m throughout the trench.

F.930: 4 postholes, probably modern.

F.931: An undated shallow linear ditch, also identified within T206, aligned north-north-west to south-south-east was present within the south-eastern end of the trench.

F.932 and **F.933:** Two shallow gullies, parallel to **F.931**, were interpreted as potential agricultural features again of an undetermined date.

F.934: A further gully, similar to and aligned with **F.931**, **F.932** and **F.933.**

The remaining features within T202 were three modern, gravel filled field drains and in the north-western end of the trench a modern north-south aligned ditch (containing tarmacadam as well as a large iron chain), also identified far to the south in T215 and T219. An east-west aligned ditch, identified within T207 and also of a modern date was located within the north-western end of the trench.

T203 was east-west orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and 0.52m in maximum depth, and was joined at the eastern end to the north-western corner of T205. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil of a consistent depth of 0.30m throughout the trench. The subsoil was a light brown compacted sandy clay of a constant depth of 0.12m throughout the trench.

F.869, F.870 and **F.881:** Three narrow north-west to south-east aligned, parallel gullies, crossed the trench; the latter continuing into T205 and appearing to correspond with the agricultural system identified within T205 and T213. A single undiagnostic flint chip was recovered from **F.869**.

F.887: Shallow pit or ditch, 2.15m+ long, 0.75m wide and 0.17m deep. Truncated by **F.870**.

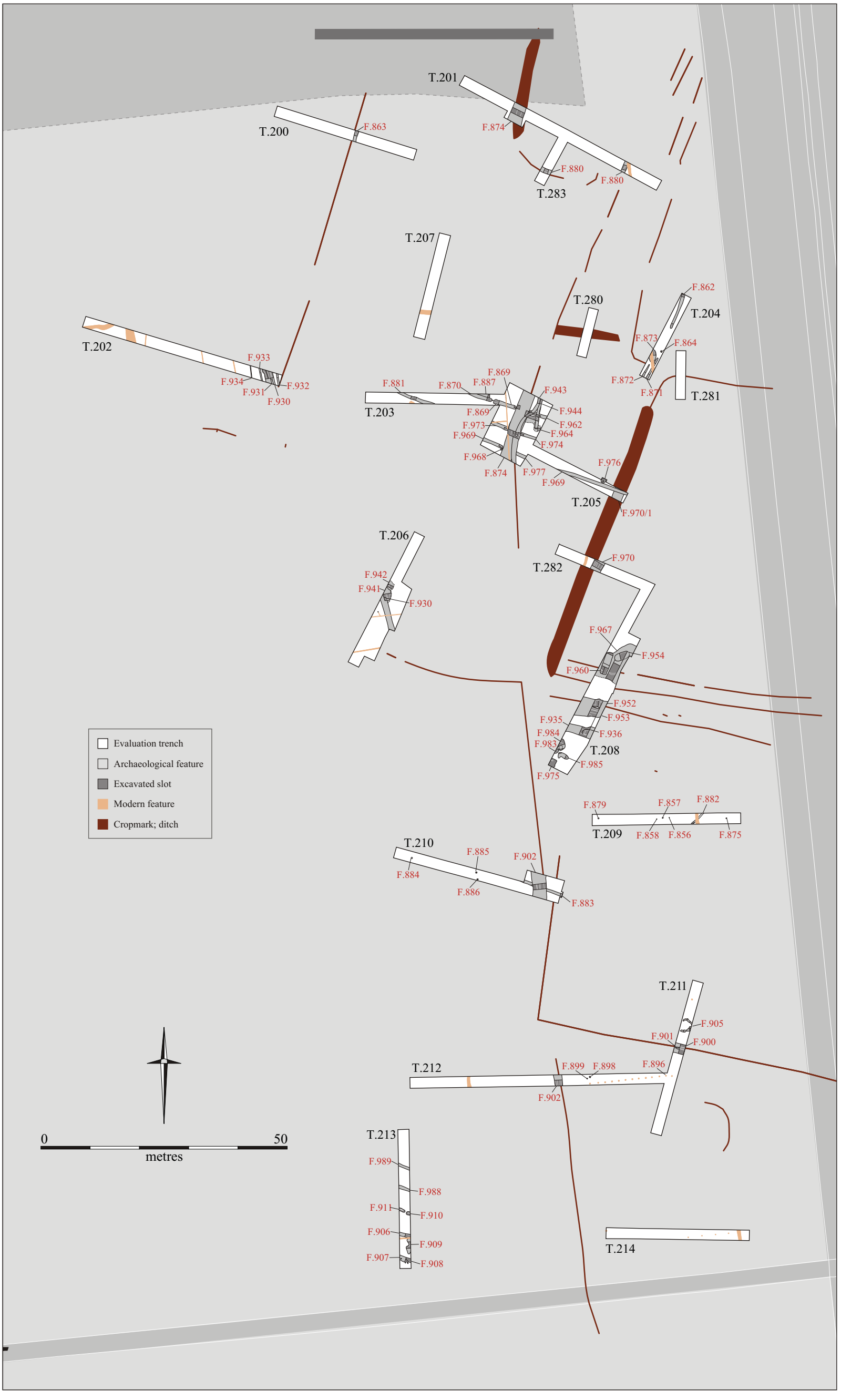


Figure 7. Area 6 north trench details

T204 was north-east to south-west orientated, 20m in length, 2.20m in width and a maximum of 0.52m in depth. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil varying in depth between 0.38m in the north-eastern end of the trench to 0.45m in the south-western end. The subsoil was a light brown, compacted sandy clay varying in depth from 0.14m in the north-eastern end of the trench to 0.07m in the south-western end.

F.862: A gully, aligned north-north-east by south-south-west in the north-eastern end of the trench and although on a slightly different alignment to **F.871** and **F.872**, was probably contemporary with them and seemed to be associated with agriculture. A singe undiagnostic flint flake was recovered.

F.864: A single posthole seemingly associated with both alignments of gullies and potentially marking a change in alignment.

F.871 and **F.872:** Two narrow, shallow parallel south-west to north-east gullies in the south-west end of the trench, truncated by a modern north-south aligned drain, which also truncated **F.873**.

F.873: a shallow sub-circular dip in the natural which possibly a shallow or truncated pit.

T205 was north-west to south-east orientated, 31m in length and was 2.20m in width for 21.50m and widened to 14m in width for the remaining 9.50m. T203 joined the trench at the north-west end. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil of a consistent depth of 0.30m throughout the trench. The subsoil was a light brown compacted sandy clay varying in depth between 0.12m in the south-eastern end to 0.20m in the north-western end. Several phases of archaeological activity were identified within T205.

F.874: A wide, shallow, north-south aligned ditch, seen also within T201, **F.874** was identified within the north-western part of the trench. It was 0.55m in width and a maximum of 0.22m in depth with a gradual slope. **F.874** had an irregular base with frequent areas of intense root disturbance. A single Neolithic flint flake was recovered.

F.943 and **F.944:** The final phase of activity identified within T205 was represented by two narrow, shallow gullies. The earlier, **F.944**, was aligned north-south and truncated both the earliest tree-bowl features as well as agricultural field gully **F.962**. **F.944** was itself then truncated by an irregular, shallow curvilinear gully **F.943** which was generally north-south orientated, and also truncated agricultural gullies **F.962**, **F.974** and **F.977** as well as hedgerow boundary ditch **F.874**. Six Neolithic worked flints were recovered from **F.943** and 1 from **F.944**.

F.963 and **F.964:** Two shallow irregular depressions, probably tree-bowls/throws, located within the northernmost part of the trench.

F.971: A north-east to south-west aligned ditch of probable Middle Bronze Age date, **F.971** is a continuation of **F.970** from the nearby T282. Three late prehistoric flints and five sherds of Middle-Bronze Age pot were recovered across three separate contexts.

F.962, **F.968**, **F.869**, **F.973, F.974**, and **F.977:** Respecting the alignment of **F.874** were six narrow, shallow gullies all aligned north-west to south-east: On the south-eastern side were **F.962**, **F.974** and **F.977**, the latter truncating ditch **F.970**. On the north-western side of ditch **F.874** were **F.968**, **F.973** and **F.869**, the latter continuing north-west into T203. The shallow morphology of **F.874,** as well as the root disturbance restricted to its base, is indicative of a planted hedgerow acting as a boundary within a field system. The alignments of the gullies correspond with those identified within T213. A single undiagnostic flint was recovered from each of **F.968** and **F.973**.

F.976: A shallow grave-cut containing the very truncated and eroded remains of a crouched burial This was located close to ditch **F.970** and may be contemporary with it, although no direct relationship was present. Only partially exposed, once identified **F.976** was recorded *in situ* and reburied. Five Neolithic flint flakes was recovered during the investigation.

T206 was north-east to south-west orientated, 30m in length, a maximum of 5m in width and 0.56m in maximum depth. The topsoil was a dark-grey loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil varying in depth from 0.30m in the southern end of the trench to 0.40m in depth in the northern end. The subsoil was a light grey-brown compacted sandy clay varying in depth from 0.16m in the northern end of the trench to 0.26m in depth in the southern end.

F.930: A north-north-west to south-south-east aligned linear ditch, also identified within T202.

F.941 and **F.942:** Two shallow irregular, sub-circular features containing occasional burned flint and probably early tree-throws. Both were truncated by **F.930**.

T207 was northeast to southwest orientated, 21m in length, 2.20m wide and 0.60m maximum depth. The topsoil was a dark-grey loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil varying in depth from 0.20m in the south-western end of the trench to 0.40m in the north-eastern end. No archaeology was present within T207: A single modern east-west aligned narrow linear ditch, with a square cut and truncating the ploughsoil was located within the south-western end of the trench, this ditch was also identified within T202.

T208 (Figure 8) was north-east to south-west orientated, 42m in length, a maximum of 5m in width, had a maximum depth of 0.65m and was joined at the north-eastern end to the south-eastern end of T282. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil with a uniform depth of 0.30m. The uppermost subsoil was a mid orangey-brown, firmly compacted sandy silt with of a consistent depth of 0.10m within the south-western 30m of the trench. The lower subsoil was a firmly compacted, mid grey-brown sandy clay with frequent lenses of moderately compacted silty-marl of a consistent depth of 0.1m throughout the trench.

F.935, **F.936:** The earliest phase of the south-westernmost ditch in T208 was represented by a rounded terminal, **F.936**, with a maximum depth of 0.85m in and 2.8m wide. **F.936** was recut by **F.935**, a shallower, continuous ditch which had rounded sides leading to a rounded base and was 0.70m in depth by 2.60m maximum width. Three Neolithic flint flakes were recovered from **F.936**.

F.951, **F.952**, **F.953**: The second ditch, was 2.20m to the north-east of **F.935/F.936** and also had several phases: The first, **F.953** was a wide cut with rounded base and sides a maximum of 0.85m in depth and 2.50m in width. **F.953** was truncated to the north-east by a second ditch on the same alignment, **F.952**. This had rounded base and sides, was a maximum of 0.42m in depth and 1.80m in maximum width and produced a single undiagnostic flint flake and nine sherds of Middle Bronze Age pot from its basal fill. Following a period of silting, **F.952** was recut by **F.951**, a shallower, rounded cut a maximum of 0.30m in depth and 1.60m in width. Both ditches and all associated recuts truncated the lower deposit of subsoil [2629], whilst being sealed by the uppermost subsoil layer [2627] indicating that it was an original ground surface prior to the excavation of the ditches.

F.967: A third feature, probably a ditch and aligned parallel to **F.936**, **F.935**, **F.953**, **F.952** and **F.951** was located 4.20m from **F.952**. It was a shallow, gradual sided linear depression, maximum 0.17m in depth and 4m in width. The fill [2550] was similar to the lower subsoil material and contained small fragments of bone, a single Neolithic flint and occasional fragments of burned stone. The exact nature of **F.967** was not clear and although it was identified as a ditch from cropmarks, it was also potentially a natural depression filled with subsoil. **F.967** was truncated by **F.960** and **F.954**.

F.960: A shallow sub-rectangular pit 4.6m in length, (orientated north-east to southwest) 1.40m in width and 0.22m in depth, cutting **F.967**. A single undiagnostic flint and nine sherds of Middle-Bronze Age pot were recovered.

F.954: A shallow sub-rectangular pit 3.10m in length (orientated east to west), 1.40m in width and 0.12m in depth. Both **F.960** and **F.954** had steeply concaved sides and flat bases. The lower fill of both was a thin deposit of dark, charcoal rich silt with high quantities of small angular burned flints. The upper deposit was a thicker, compact deposit of large, angular, burned flints within a matrix of dark grey, fine sandy silt with occasional charcoal mottling and frequent small angular flint chips, indicative of in-situ heating of the flint. No heat-effects were identified within the base and sides of the pits however, indicating the heat had been applied to the surface of the large flints, fracturing them in situ and allowing small fragments to filter through to form the basal deposits. A single sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered from **F.960**.

F.975: The south-westernmost corner of T208 contained a shallow, sub-squared pit containing the partially truncated and headless remains of an articulated deer skeleton, 1.20m in length and orientated north-south. No cut was identified within the uppermost layer of subsoil which appeared to seal the skeleton, although a shallow depression within the lower subsoil indicated a

date contemporaneous with the ditches to the north-east. Once exposed, the skeleton was recorded *in situ* and re-buried.

F.983, **F.984** and **F.985**: Adjacent to **F.975** were three irregular patches of dark grey silty clay containing high quantities of degraded charcoal. No discolouration of the natural below the features was present, suggesting an absence of *in situ* burning and the features were likely to represent root or animal disturbance within an area of domestic activity.

T209 was east-west orientated, 29m in length, 2.20m in width and a maximum depth of 0.47m. The topsoil was a dark-grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil of a constant depth of 0.35m throughout the trench. The subsoil was a mid brown compacted sandy clay varying in depth from 0.10m within the western end of the trench to 0.13m within the eastern end.

F.882: A single, undated north-east to south-west aligned gully, **F.882** was located in the eastern end of the trench, and is truncated by a north-south aligned modern field drain, identified within T201, T204, T214 and T222.

F.856, **F.857**, **F.858**, **F.859** and **F.875**: Five small post/stake-holes forming an east-west alignment across the length of T209; no datable material was recovered from any of the postholes and any possible association to the Middle Bronze Age enclosure identified within T208 was not proved. The orientation of the alignment was, however similar to the modern fence rows identified within T212 and T215. Single undiagnostic flint flakes were recovered from **F.856** and **F.857**.

T210 was north-west to south-east orientated, 34.5m in length, 2.20m in width along the majority of the trench and with the south-easternmost 8m widened to 4.50m, maximum depth 0.58m. The topsoil was a dark-grey loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil at a uniform depth of 0.25m throughout the trench. The subsoil was a mid yellowy brown, moderately compact sandy clay a uniform depth of 0.30m throughout the trench.

F.883: A narrow, shallow north-west to south-east aligned gully of undetermined date, aligned in the same orientation as the narrow potentially medieval agricultural gullies within T203, T205 and T213.

F.884, **F.885**, **F.886:** Three circular postholes, located in the centre and north-western end of the trench which through 'cleanness' and regularity of the cuts and mixed nature of the fills were interpreted to be modern in date.

F.902: A north-south aligned, 1.50m wide 0.53m deep ditch in the eastern end of the trench, with moderately sloping, concaved sides leading to a rounded 'V' shaped base. This ditch was aligned with and assumed to be the same ditch as that also identified within T212.

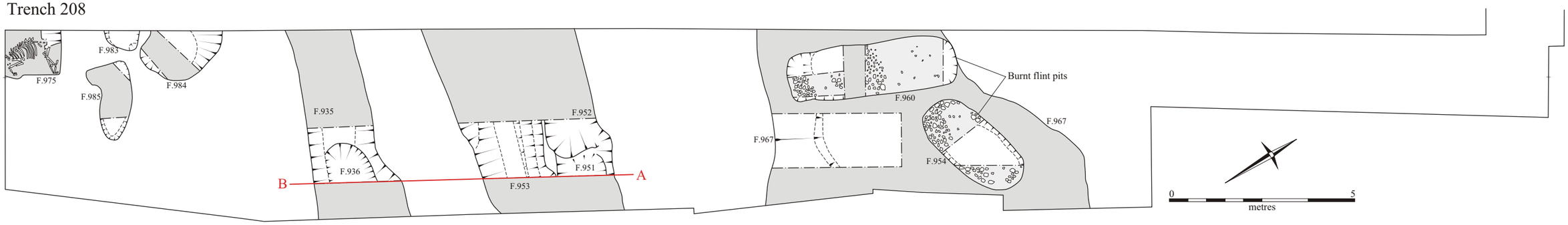
F.990: A wide north-south aligned ditch, 2.7m in width, 0.90m in depth with steeply sloping sides and irregular, rounded base. Undated by material culture, **F.990** was similar in morphology to the north-west to south-east aligned **F.900** within T211 which was of a Middle Bronze Age date. **F.990** was truncated by **F.883**. Three undiagnostic flint flakes were recovered.

T211 was north-north-east to south-south-west orientated, 32m in length, 2.20m in width and a maximum of 0.55m in depth and was joined to the eastern end of T212. The topsoil was a dark-grey loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil at a uniform depth of 0.25m throughout the trench. The subsoil was a mid yellowy brown, moderately compact sandy clay a uniform depth of 0.30m throughout the trench and contained several sherds of Deverel Rimbury pottery from the centre of the trench.

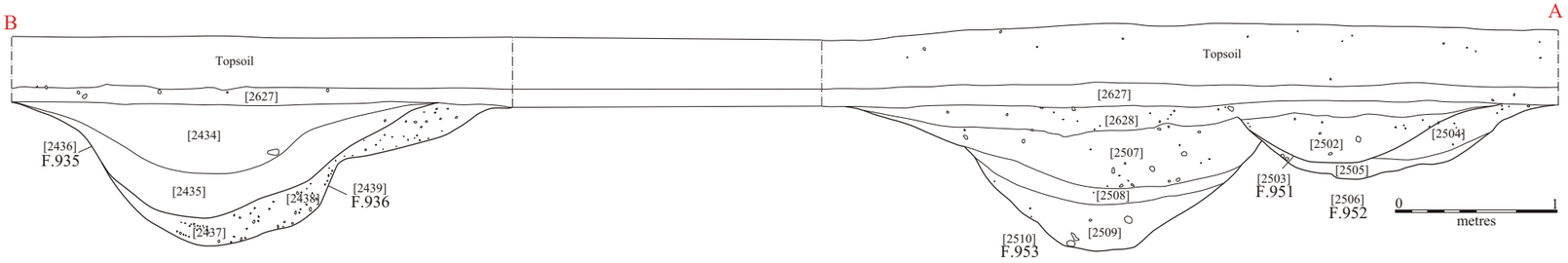
F.900: (Figure 9) A west-north-west to east-south-east aligned ditch in the centre of the trench: 2.20m in width and 1.20m in depth with a steep-sided 'V' shaped profile. Four late prehistoric worked flints and a single sherd of Middle-Bronze Age pot was recovered from the basal fills. Truncated by **F.901**.

F.901: A narrow, deep linear which truncated the upper fills of **F.900** but whether this was a deliberate recutting of the original ditch, or a later feature following the same orientation was unclear although the cut was, like that of **F.900**, only visible beneath the subsoil layer. Two undiagnostic flint flakes and two sherds of Middle-Bronze Age pot were recovered.

Trench 208



F.975 red deer skeleton



Burnt flint pits cut into F.967

Figure 8. Trench 208; detailsof enclosure ditches and associated features

F.905: Immediately adjacent to **F.900** was a large, irregular tree bowl root system which had been identified as a cropmark. This contained four sherd of Middle-Bronze Age pot.

Two regular, modern postholes were identified within the north-eastern end of the trench and a further two were located in the centre of the trench, a continuation of a row of modern fence-post holes within T212.

T212 was east-west orientated, 50m in length, 2.20m in width, a maximum of 0.50m in depth and joined to the western side of T211. The topsoil was a dark-grey loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil varying in depth from 0.20m in the eastern end of the trench to 0.25m in the western end. The subsoil was a mid brown compacted sandy-clay varying in depth between 0.25m in the western end of the trench to 0.28m in the eastern end.

F.902: A north-south aligned, 1.5m wide 0.53m deep ditch in the centre of the trench, with moderately sloping, concaved sides leading to a rounded 'V' shaped base. This ditch was aligned with and assumed to be the same ditch as that also identified within T210.

A modern north-south aligned field drain, with ceramic pipe was located within the western end of the trench and a series of thirteen modern fence-post holes aligned east-west continued into and across T211 (includes (**F.896**, **F.898** and **F.899**).

T213 was north-south orientated, 29m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.44m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil of a uniform depth of 0.30m throughout the trench. The subsoil was a light to mid brown, compacted, sandy clay of a uniform depth of 0.14m throughout the trench.

F.909: An irregular, shallow depression containing occasional burned flint and stone possibly represented an early tree-throw. Two undiagnostic worked flints were recovered.

F.906, **F.907**/**F.908**, **F.910**/**F.911**, **F.988** and **F.989:** Five shallow linear gullies gully orientated north-west to south-east. The only datable material recovered from any of the gullies were two sherds of probably residual 1/2nd century AD Romano-British pottery, 3 undiagnostic flint flakes were also recovered. The gullies corresponded in morphology and alignment with the agricultural features located within T203 and T205.

T214 was east-west orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.70m. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil of a uniform depth of 0.30m throughout the trench. The subsoil was a light brown, moderately compacted sandy clay containing frequent lenses of light grey, compacted, marly clay. No archaeology was present within T214. A modern north-south aligned field drain, also identified within T201, T204, T209 and T222 was located within the eastern end of the trench and an east-west aligned row of five modern square and circular postholes were located in the eastern and central part of the trench.

T280 was northeast-southwest orientated, 9m in length 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.65m. The topsoil was a dark-grey, loosely compacted silty-clay ploughsoil of a constant depth of 0.46m throughout the trench. The subsoil was a mid grey-brown moderately compacted sandy clay a consistent depth of 0.19m throughout the trench. No archaeology was present within T280.

T281 was north-south orientated, 10m in length, 2.20m in width and 0.56m in maximum depth. The topsoil was a dark-grey, loosely compacted silty-clay ploughsoil varying in depth between 0.45m in the northern end and 0.50m in the south. The subsoil was a light to mid brown moderately compacted sandy clay varying in depth between 0.11m in the northern end of the trench and 0.06m in the south. No archaeology was present within T281.

T282 was northwest-southeast orientated and joined to the north-eastern end of T208. T282 was 20m in length, 2.20m in width and a maximum depth of 0.50m. The topsoil was a dark-grey, loosely compacted silty-clay ploughsoil of a consistent depth of 0.42m throughout the trench. The subsoil was a mid brown, compacted, sandy-clay with occasional lenses of light brown sandy gravels of a consistent depth of 0.10m throughout the trench.

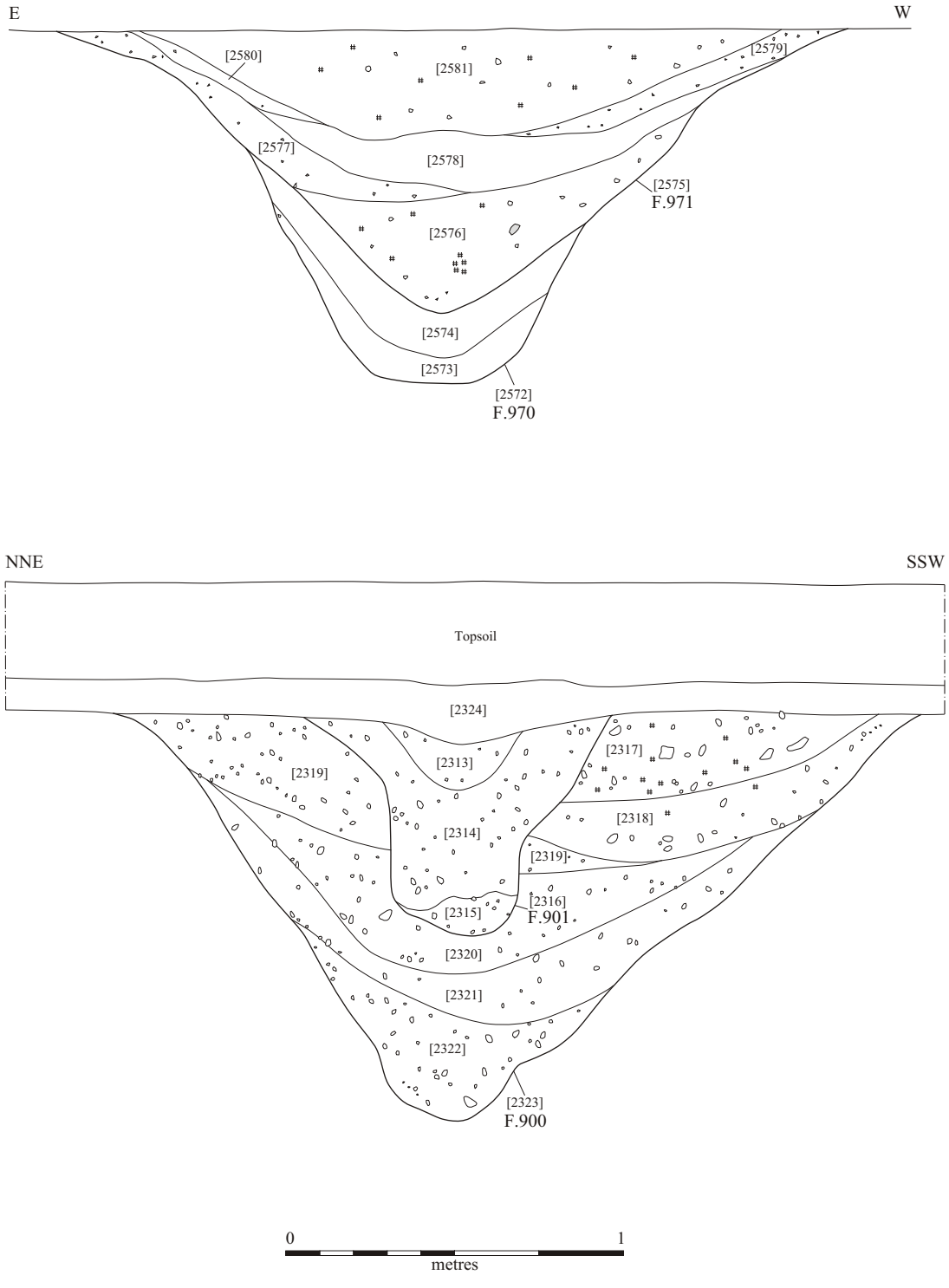


Figure 9. Sections of MBA ditches in Area 6

F.970: (Figure 9) A single linear, deep, steep sided north-south aligned ditch containing fragments of Middle Bronze Age pottery. The ditch was also identified within the adjacent T205.

A shallow north-south aligned gully containing modern metalwork (self-tapping screw) was also identified within T282.

T283 was northeast-southwest orientated and connected to the centre of T201. T283 was 12m in length, 2.20m in width, and of a maximum depth of 0.65m. The topsoil was a dark-grey, loosely compacted silty-clay ploughsoil of a consistent depth of 0.50m throughout the trench. The subsoil was a mid grey brown moderately compacted sandy clay of a consistent depth of 0.15m throughout the trench.

F.880: A single narrow northwest to southeast aligned ditch with a 'V' shaped profile was located in the south-western end of the trench. Demonstrating a slight curvature **F.880** was also identified within T201 orientated north-south which corresponded with cropmarks.

T215 was west-south-west to east-north-east orientated, 100m in length, 2.20m in width with a maximum depth of 0.85m and was joined at the eastern end by the northern end of T216. The uppermost subsoil was a mid grey-brown, moderately compacted sandy clay with occasional lenses of light grey marly clay varying in depth from 0.20m within the centre of the trench to 0.30m at both ends. The lower sub-soil was of light grey moderately compacted silty marly-clay of a uniform depth of 0.25m throughout the trench.

F.916: A shallow gully aligned north to south.

F.917: A small isolated and undated pit or posthole (0.45m in diameter) located centrally, in the trench, 3.50m east-south-east from gully, **F.916**.

F.918: The terminal of a shallow gully aligned north-west to south-east was 3.5m east of **F.919**/**F.924**.

F.919: A shallow gully aligned north-west to south-east which, although heavily eroded demonstrated a potentially segmented cut

F.920, **F.925** and **F.940:** Three large postholes, (0.70m diameter) were adjacent to one another and may have been indicative of a north-east to south-west alignment. Posthole **F.925** was truncated by **F.924** and **F.920** was truncated by **F.919**.

F.921: Small ditch terminal (or pit), 0.90m wide and 0.34m deep. Primary deposit is natural silting, but above that a dense layer of charcoal sealed by sandy clay. Perhaps indicates deliberate dumping of ?hearth rakings. Similar deposits in **F.922** and **F.926**. A single Neolithic flint flake was recovered.

F.922: Ditch terminal (or pit) 1.20m long as seen, 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep. Similar fill sequence to **F.921**.

F.923: Posthole.

F.924: Terminal of a narrow, north-south aligned gully. Although no direct relationship was identified between the three gullies (**F.918**, **F.919** and **F.924**), the morphology and pale 'washed out' nature of the fills indicates a potential contemporary and early date.

F.926: Gully, 0.55m long as seen, 0.15m wide and 0.18m deep. Similar fill sequence to **F.921** and **F.922.** Cut by **F.919.**

F.927: A north-south aligned ditch, with steep sides a slightly rounded base and a slight easterly curvature was located centrally within the trench. No datable material was present within the fill.

F.928: A narrow straight north-south aligned gully truncating **F.927** and continuing in a slightly different orientation. Small fragments of burned stone were observed in the fill, suggesting a prehistoric date.

F.948: Stakehole 0.10m diameter, cuts the recut of **F.928**.

F.964: A small, shallow posthole immediately adjacent to gully **F.967** but did not show a direct relationship with it. Two undiagnostic flint flakes were recovered.

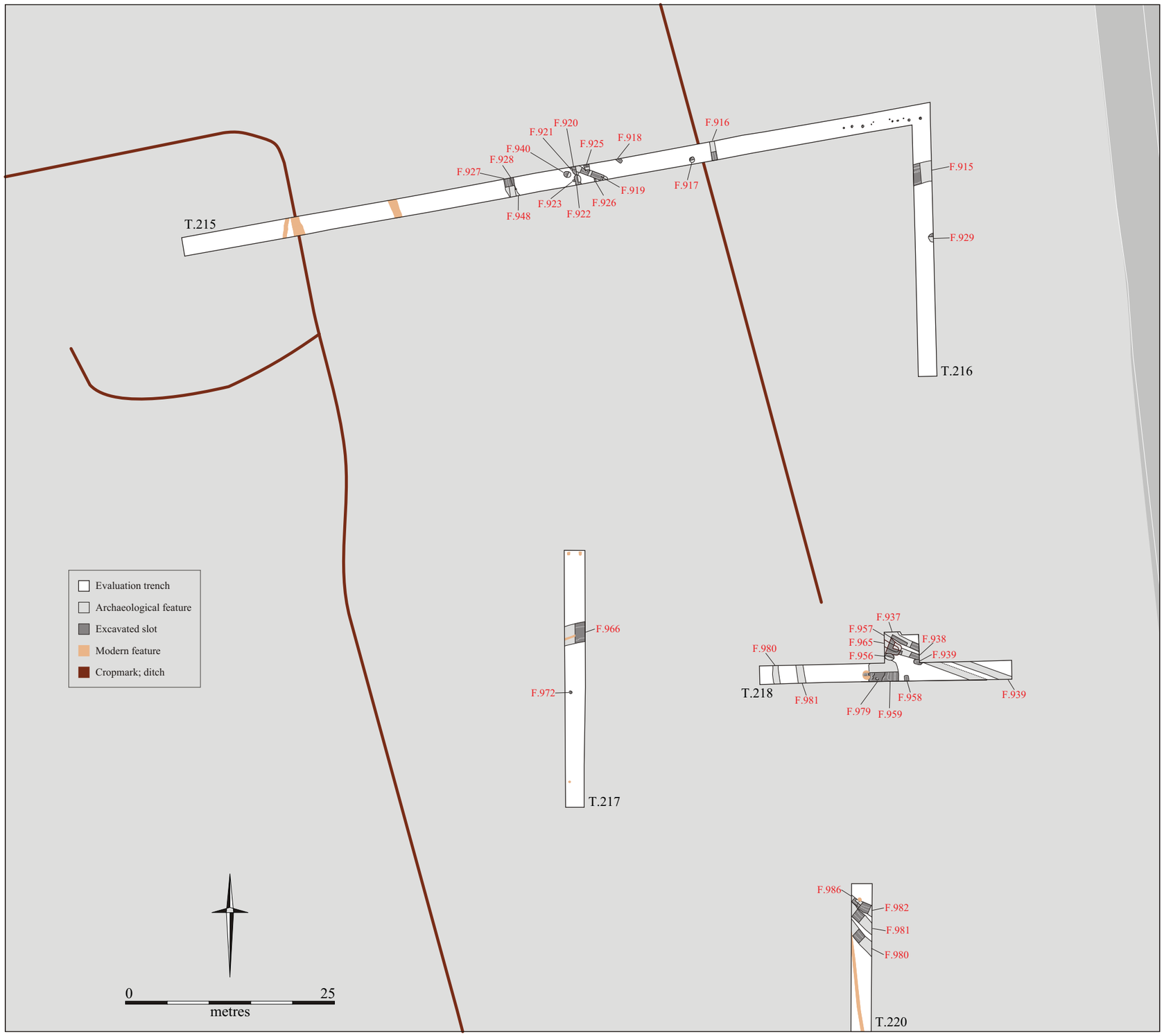


Figure 10. Area 6 south trench details

F.967: A narrow gully aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, adjacent to **F.916** and although no material culture was recovered from either gully their alignment shows a potential association with **F.980** and **F.981** within T218 to the south.

An east-west aligned line of eleven regular, rounded modern postholes were identified within the east-north-easternmost end of T215.

T216 was north-south orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width, a maximum of 0.42m in depth and joined at the northern end to the eastern end of T215. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil varying in depth from 0.25m in the northern end of the trench, 0.30m centrally within the trench and 0.32m at the southern end. The subsoil was a mid brown, moderately compacted sandy clay varying in depth from 0.15m at the northern end of the trench to 0.18m in the southern end.

F.915: A shallow, wide, east-west aligned ditch located in the northern end of T216, gradual concaved sides leading to a generally flat base, **F.915** was devoid of material culture but was capped by the subsoil suggesting an early date.

F.929: A 1m diameter, sub-circular pit adjacent to **F.915**, again undated, and again sealed by the subsoil.

T217 was north-south orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and a maximum of 0.64m in depth. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty clay ploughsoil varying in depth between 0.24m in the northern end of the trench, 0.26m in the southern end and 0.30m in the centre of the trench. The subsoil was a light browny-grey, soft, marly-chalk mixed with light brown, compacted sandy clay varying in depth from 0.23m in the northern end of the trench to 0.38m in the southern end.

F.966: A north-east to south-west aligned ditch in the northern end of the trench, 2m in width and 0.40m in depth. **F.966** contained a small quantity of burned stone and was sealed by the subsoil which suggested a date comparable with the Middle Bronze Age ditches identified within T205, T282 and T208.

F.972: Posthole**.**

A modern circular posthole was present at the southern end of the trench and two modern, square post-holes were located at the northern end.

T218 was east-west orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and 0.68m in maximum depth. The topsoil was a dark grey, loosely compacted silty ploughsoil varying in depth from 0.35m in each end of the trench and 0.40m in the centre of the trench. The upper subsoil was a mid brown, moderately compacted sandy, silty clay, a maximum of 0.28m in depth and restricted to the easternmost 16m of the trench whilst the lower subsoil was a mid to light grey-brown moderately compacted sandy clay with frequent banding by light grey marly silts. A large quantity of archaeology was identified within T218.

F.939: Stratigraphically the earliest feature, a north-west to south-east aligned ditch with rounded base and sides a maximum of 0.65m in depth. The upper fills were truncated by **F.938** and **F.957**.

F.938: A second rounded north-west to south-east aligned ditch, a maximum of 0.65m in depth. **F.938** was truncated by **F.937**, and **F.957**.

F.937: A wide round based pit,. No material culture was recovered from the fills of **F.939**, **F.938** or **F.937** but all three were sealed by the uppermost layer of subsoil, indicating some antiquity for the features although the ditches are orientated on the same alignment as the later agricultural features identified within T203, T205, T210, and T213.

F.965, **F.957: F.957** was the terminal of wide, more gradual sided north-west to south-east aligned ditch, which truncated ditch **F.939** and was itself recut with a narrow, gully **F.965**, on the same alignment.

F.958: Ditch, mostly seen in trench section. 1.45m wide and 0.38m deep. Filled with subsoil.

F.959: The terminal of a wide, deep, rounded bottomed north-south aligned ditch, was located in the centre of T218. It was recut by **F.979** and contained fragments of post-medieval ceramics and coal/coke and cut the subsoil layer. Interpreted as a potential field boundary; **F.959**/**F.979** did appear to respect the earlier alignment of **F.939** and suggests a potential contemporary date with

the recut **F.957**. The northern end of the terminal of **F.959** as well as **F.957** were both truncated by **F.956**.

F.956: A small circular pit again devoid of dating material.

F.980 and **F.981**: Two parallel ditches in the west end of the trench aligned north-south, demonstrated a slight curvature and were also identified within T220.

T219 was east-west orientated, 30.40m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.40m. The topsoil was a dark-grey, loosely compacted silty-clay ploughsoil of a constant depth of 0.30m throughout the trench. The subsoil was a mid grey-brown moderately compacted sandy clay mixed with chalky-marly silt at a consistent depth of 0.1m throughout the trench. No archaeology was present within T219. A north-south aligned modern field drain and two modern ditches were both also revealed within T221 and T215.

T220 was north-south orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.50m. The topsoil was a dark-grey, loosely compacted silty-clay ploughsoil varying in depth from 0.30m in the southern end of the trench to 0.38m in the northern end. The subsoil was a pale yellowy-brown sandy clay with occasional lenses of chalky marl, varying in depth from 0.10m in the northern end of the trench to 0.20m in the southern end.

F.986: A narrow north-west to south-east aligned gully at the north end, filled with a light grey sandy silt containing no datable material.

F.982: A wider, slightly deeper ditch associated with **F.986** which, although containing fill indistinguishable from that of **F.986** contained several burnt flints and appears to either truncate the gully or form part of a segmented ditch with **F.986**.

F.981 and **F.980:** Two parallel north-north-west to south-south-east aligned ditches, both with steep sides, flat base and a dark brown sandy silt fill containing high quantities of snail-shells at the northern end of the trench, **F.981** also truncates **F.98**6. Both **F.980** and **F.981** had a slight curve to the north and were also identified within the western end of T219 as being north-south aligned parallel ditches. No datable material was recovered from either ditch.

A modern posthole was also identified within the northern end of T220, and a modern, gravel filled north-south aligned field drain that was also identified within T222.

T221 was east west orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.50m. The topsoil was a dark-grey, loosely compacted silty-clay ploughsoil of a constant depth of 0.35m throughout the trench. The subsoil was a mid grey-brown moderately compacted sandy clay a consistent depth of 0.15m throughout the trench. No archaeology was present within T221. One north-south aligned, modern ditch, was also identified in T219 and T215. Two modern, north-south aligned gravel filled field drains were also present within the trench.

T222 was east-west orientated, 30m in length, 2.20m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.55m. The topsoil was a dark-grey, loosely compacted silty-clay ploughsoil of a constant depth of 0.38m throughout the trench. The subsoil was a mid grey-brown moderately compacted sandy clay a consistent depth of 0.17m throughout the trench. No archaeology was present within T222. Four modern field drains were within the trench, one of which was also identified within T220 and one was present within T214, T204 and T201.

Area 6 Discussion

The identified cropmarks of the large rectilinear, triple ditched enclosure were specifically targeted by T208 and of the three ditches identified within the trench the two outermost, F.935/936 and F.952/958 were dated to Middle Bronze Age by ceramic content, corresponding well with the C^{14} dates from the eastern side of the enclosure. The inner ditch, F.967, although much shallower and less well defined was of a similar profile to that recorded during the previous evaluation where it was

without datable material culture but was of a similar C^{14} date. The outer ditches were shallower than those excavated east of the railway, but demonstrated a similar recutting sequence and thus were identified as being broadly contemporary with those excavated in T208. The silty, redeposited natural fill of the innermost ditch was indicative of natural rapid filling and was capped by the buried soil deposit, itself containing Middle Bronze Age ceramics [2627].

Within or cut into the fill of the inner ditch, the two shallow, sub-rectangular pits F.954 and F.960 were shown to contain a high quantity of fragmented, burnt flint 'chips' with a charcoal and organics rich matrix as the lower fill and large chunks of irregular, heat affected flint as an upper layer within which was a single fragment of Middle Bronze Age pottery (Figure 8). The absence of *in situ* burning and lack of heat effects on the material into which they are cut argues against the use of F.954 and F.960 as cooking pits. The large quantity of small flint chips, often lost during the process of the dumping of previously burned flint, combined with the well sorted nature of the fills, suggests that heat had been applied either directly or indirectly to the large flints, *in situ*, but that the flint layer had prevented scorching of the material below. No material indicative of a burned mound was present within the subsoil that sealed the pits, suggesting neither a large scale nor a long period of use of the pits. It is therefore suggested that the heat was applied from above, with fire being placed on top of a pit filled with large pieces of flint in an effort to deliberately shatter them. The purpose of the deliberate manufacture of fragmented flint chippings may relate to the manufacture of flint temper for pottery production, with the already heat affected chippings capable of being ground even smaller with a quern stone.

The flint-pits were also sealed by the subsoil deposit, and as they, the outermost ditches and the subsoil all contained fragments of Middle Bronze Age pottery, a roughly contemporaneous date could be suggested. The innermost ditch either predated the outer ditches, or was contemporary with them but was abandoned by the time the recuts to the outer ditches were made. The recutting of the ditches was potentially contemporary with the burning of the flint, and it is worthy of mention that they are the only features so far recorded from within the main enclosure.

Given the lack of multiple ditches on the north side of the enclosure, it is possible that a single ditch was sufficient to demarcate the western side, the natural slope to the north providing further emphasis. It could be suggested therefore that the main focus of the occupants or users of the enclosure was directed to the east towards the more fertile and more easily utilised land to the east. A distinct contrast can be noted between the three parallel ditches identified as forming the eastern and southern sides of the enclosure and the single ditch F.970 identified within T282 and clearly visible as a cropmark formed the western side. Middle Bronze Age pottery dated the basal fills as being generally contemporary with F.935/F.936 and F.952/F.958, and a recut was also present. The deep primary cut of F.970 was very similar in form to that of the east-west orientated ditch F.900, also containing Middle Bronze Age pottery and also visible in the cropmark plot continuing from the other side of the railway, parallel with the triple ditches before turning towards the eastern end of the enclosure. It is probable that F.900 represented an 'annexe' or extension to the main enclosure, although a direct stratigraphic relationship was not observed. It is likely that the shallow, otherwise undated and decapitated red deer burial (F.975) and the irregular

charcoal spreads (F.983, F.984, F.985), indicative of nearby domestic activity, were contemporary with the outermost enclosure ditch.

Several other features within Area 6 were thought to be prehistoric, potentially associated with or continuing the influence of the triple ditched enclosure. The segmented nature of the north-south aligned gully and postholes within T215 being the most interesting. This was undated, but the charcoal rich and almost peaty nature of the fills is indicative of an early date, whilst the large post holes suggest a structural or palisadic component potentially marking the westernmost extent of prehistoric activity along the ridge.

Very little evidence of Romano-British activity was present within Area 6, the agricultural planting beds previously identified within Area 5 and noticed widely throughout the landscape (see Area 5 discussion *above*) were notably absent in almost all the evaluation trenches. The otherwise undatable north-north-east to south-south-west aligned gullies F.862, F.871 and F.872 identified within T204 correspond with the orientation of the planting beds located within Area 5, Guided Bus evaluation trenches (Cessford and Mackay 2004) and Railway Bridge Crossing Site (Slater *forthcoming*) as well as the Addenbrooke's environs evaluation (Evans and Mackay 2005). The orientation of F.880 within T201 also corresponds with this alignment, although the evident curvature of this feature, becoming east-west orientated by T283, and its sharp, 'V' shaped profile suggests that although likely to be Romano-British in date, it is a boundary or enclosure (paddock?) ditch as opposed to a planting bed.

The best evidence of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture from the evaluation was in Area 6. The wide, shallow north-north-east to south-south west aligned ditch F.874 identified within the extended T205, and potentially also within T20, appears to correspond with the similar ditches identified within Area 5, continuing a regulated field system. Indeed F.874 within T205 demonstrated evidence of forming the base of a hedgerow, which was not identified within any of the other medieval boundary ditches. Respecting both sides of F.874 were a series north-north-west to south-south-east orientated gullies, identified within T205, T203 and T213 which correspond with the ridge and furrow recorded within Area 6 as well as elsewhere across the landscape. Unlike in Area 5, the furrows were identified as continuing down the slope to the west, and although the final extent was not defined, they were not recorded within Area 2, suggesting the presence of at least one more boundary between Area 6 and Area 2. Two deep, rounded intercutting parallel and undated ditches within T218, (F.939 and F.938) also match this medieval field alignment and may represent a redefined southern field boundary.

With the exception of the mostly north-south aligned modern field drains identified in Area 6, some showing on the plot as visible cropmarks, and all suspected to be modern in date; several post medieval features, potentially associated with field boundaries were identified. T218 contained two butt-ends of wide, deep rounded ditches (F.956 and F.957) truncating medieval boundary ditches F.938 and F.939 possibly forming the corner of an enclosed space and containing an 18-19th century bottle base. This may represent early enclosed field systems utilising the natural topography and the earlier medieval boundaries.

OVERALL DISCUSSION

(Figures 11, 12 and 13)

The Clay Farm Green Corridor evaluation revealed archaeology relating to all periods of the occupation of the Clay Farm valley and surrounding area. The distribution of such occupation within those areas evaluated was instructive as to the nature and extent of occupation and land use within each period, even as negative evidence, and demonstrated the importance of the landscape features in the development of the site. The earliest material was that of late Mesolithic or early Neolithic flints recovered from tree throws within T205 a trench crossing the transition between the generally flat plateau heading to the west and the slope towards Hobson's Brook. A strong 'background' presence of Mesolithic/Neolithic activity was identified on both sides of the valley during earlier fieldwalking surveys (Anderson and Evans 2004, Evans and Mackay 2005, Evans *et al* 2006) and although no archaeological features directly associated with such early activity have been revealed within the Clay Farm, Glebe Farm and Addenbrooke's landscape, the higher ground overlooking a treeless, wet river valley was ideal for movement through the Mesolithic landscape.

The Bronze Age activity was the most distinct within Area 6, both through the intensity of clearly defined cropmarks, definitely dated to the Middle-Bronze Age by this and previous evaluations (Evans and Mackay 2005), and centred on the triple ditched enclosure. The 'cellular' nature of the entire enclosure had been previously noted by Evans (Evans 2002) and it is not unreasonable to suggest that the easternmost regular, rectangular part of the enclosure was extended to the west, explaining the visible kink in the northern side of the cropmarks and then the extended area was itself subsequently extended to the south. These developments appear to have occurred within a relatively close timeframe, with C^{14} dates from the earliest enclosure ditches corresponding with pottery recovered from both the primary extension and secondary annexe. The western side of the enclosure was shown to be comprised of a single, well defined ditch in contrast to the triple, moderately well defined ditches forming the southern, eastern and north-eastern sides. To what extent this reduction in distinction and boundary definition is the result of the western side of the enclosure facing the valley is worthy of further study, but it does indicate a direction or focus of the occupants or users of the enclosure to be in a southerly and easterly direction, away from the wetter valley to the west. The potential for Bronze Age activity within the Area 3, otherwise devoid of archaeological features, was suggested by the presence of large quantities of burnt stone and flint within the ploughsoil. This was indicative of at least intermittent activity and the possible presence of a burnt mound or cooking pits, commonly located close to a water source (Buckley *et al* 1990) but so far unidentified in the evaluated area, cannot be discounted.

The pattern of the valley sides and bottom being an occupational and agricultural hinterland appears to have continued beyond the Middle Bronze Age. The irregular, potentially segmented ditches in T215, T220 and visible as cropmarks curving around to the south-east and east are delineating the highest point of the slope, extending beyond the Middle Bronze Age enclosures. Shallow narrow gullies identified within Area 4 as being continuations of the potentially Late Bronze Age or early Iron Age settlements and field systems on the western side of the valley, demonstrate the earliest inroads into utilising the base of the valley itself; the infrequency and almost

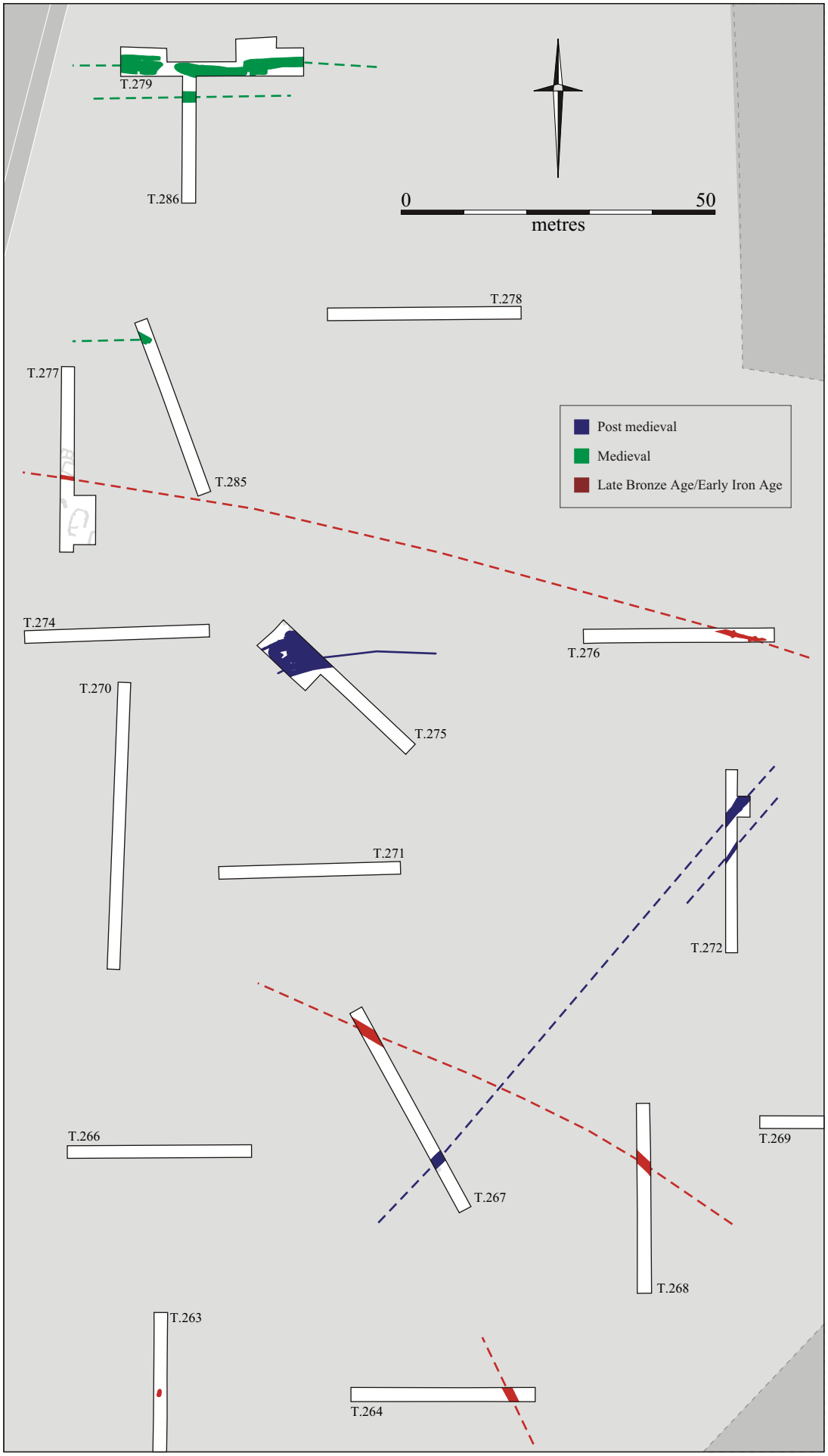


Figure 11. Phased interpretation Area 4

ephemeral nature of the features suggesting this was a short-lived attempt and again demonstrating that like the easternmost enclosure, the settlements on the western side were focussed away from the valley, and had their economic or domestic interests further to the west.

The Romano-British presence within the evaluation area was restricted to the east of Area 5 and the north-east of Area 6, no indication of field boundaries themselves were identified but the planting beds were tightly spaced and intercutting, characteristic of the end of a field and it is probable the boundary was truncated by the later medieval boundaries. The alignment of the Romano-British planting beds was characteristically north-south and the westernmost of them marked the very top of the valley, with no Romano-British features continuing down to the wetter land to the west.

The medieval field system was, at its earliest phase aligned along the upper edge of the river valley, extending from the north of Area 5 to the mid point of Area 6. The separate ditches do appear to be delineating the western sides of separate fields and appear to follow broadly the same alignment as the Romano-British field system, with the ridge and furrow following the same north-west to south-east alignment identified elsewhere in the Clay Farm/Addenbrooke's Landscape. The medieval system was identified as progressing further down the slope towards the valley floor although no furrows were identified within the very base and only following the post-medieval and continued canalisation of Hobson's Brook was the land within the valley base open for ploughing.

One factor not to be ignored in terms of an impact across this whole area are the agricultural shows held on the site, particularly the Royal Show of 1960-61, aerial pictures of which show that it extended eastward right through to the railway line and at least as far north as the top of Area 6. This activity explains the unusual features, particularly those observed in Areas 1 and 3, which, whilst demonstratively modern, seem out of keeping with use of the land as arable. Many buildings, stalls and show areas were erected and there is certainly capacity for earthmoving to have taken place, which could skew some of the surface results. In the areas that matter however, particularly Area 6, any disturbance from this source appears to have been minimal. Interestingly metal detecting in the areas affected by the show revealed no instances of modern items or coins, which might have been expected.

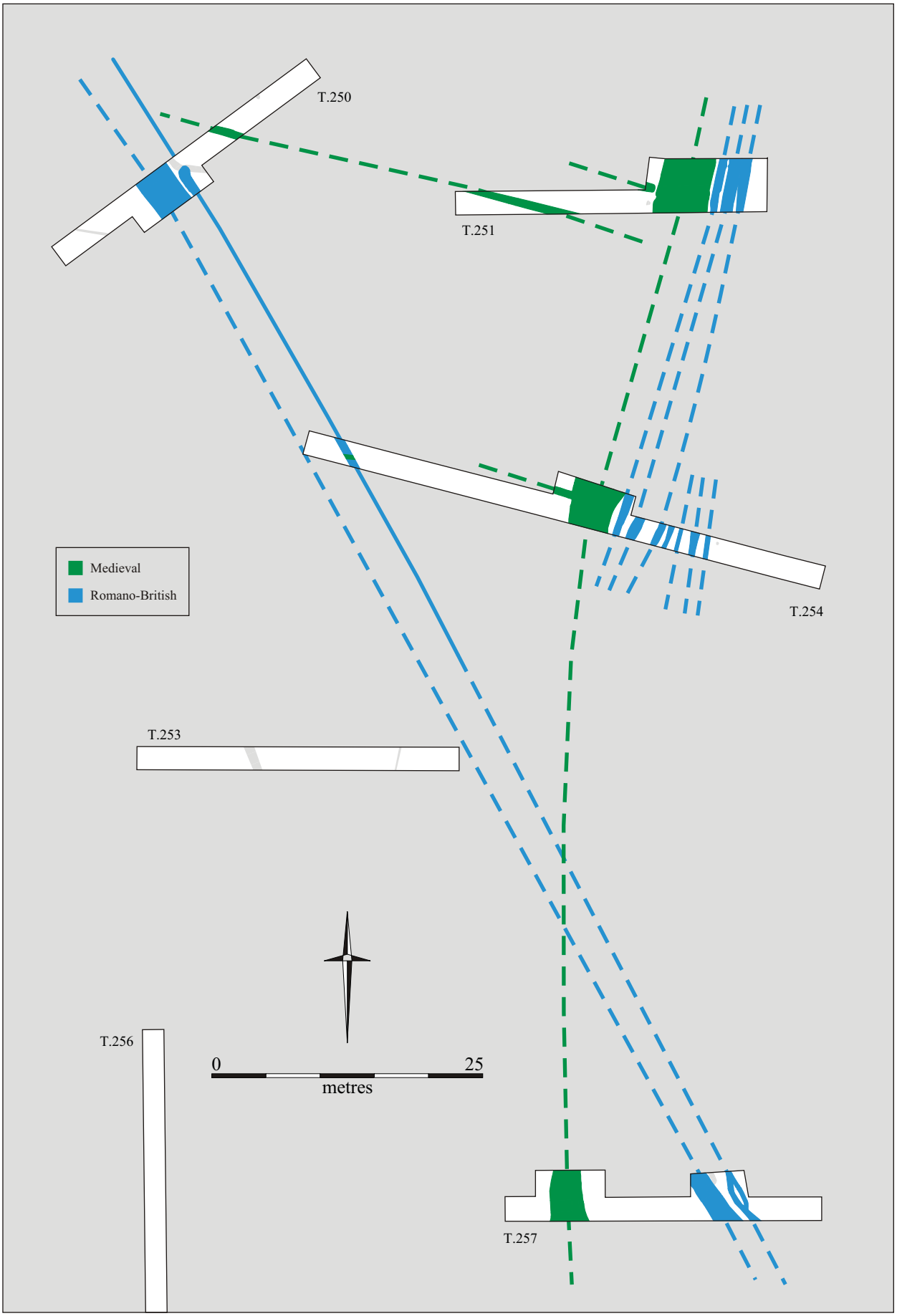


Figure 12. Phased interpretation Area 5

Figure 13. Phased interpretation Area 6

Appendix 1: Specialist Reports

Prehistoric Pottery
Mark Knight

The prehistoric pottery assemblage comprised 33 small sherds weighing 289g in total. The majority of the pieces were plain and came from thick-walled shell tempered (Fabric 1) vessels of largish diameter. Two refitting fragments (from [2324]) made with a hard flint-rich fabric (Fabric 2) represented the only feature sherds: flattened expanded rim with deep fingertip impressions around the lip and remnants of a single pre-firing perforation. The heavy shell-rich sherds and distinctive rim type are attributes diagnostic of Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury pottery.

Feature	Context	Number	Weight(g)
900	2320	1	3
901	2314	2	6
905	2332	4	30
953	2509	9	161
960	2547	9	25
971	2577	3	1
971	2578	1	20
971	2581	1	16
Subsoil	2324	3	27
Totals:		*33*	*289*

Table ?: Assemblage Breakdown

Fabric Series:

Fabric 1 – Medium hard with abundant small SHELL

Fabric 2 – Very hard with frequent small, medium and large FLINT.

Romano-British Pottery
Katie Anderson

Four sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from features identified from the Clay Farm evaluations weighing a total of 17g.

Two fragments of Sandy Grey-ware were identified; one from F.805 was of a beaded bowl of 2nd-3rd century date whilst a rim of an Inverted Rim Jar from F.847 could be from 1st to 4th centuries in date.

Two body-sherds of 1st to 2nd century Fine Sandy Buff ware were recovered from F.906.

Metalwork
Craig Cessford and Grahame Appleby

A total of three ferrous objects were recovered during the Clay Farm 2008 Evaluations.

A rounded ended knife blade, broken into two fragments and measuring 96mm in overall length was recovered from F.833 and is dated to a medieval or post-medieval date.

A heavily corroded horse-shoe of a medieval or early post-medieval date was from F.847. The narrow and slightly pointed shape suggests it was certainly manufactured before the 18th century. A more precise date would require an X-ray.

A heavily corroded blade, broken into 4 fragments, of an overall length of 210mm was recovered from F.852. Use as an agricultural implement is suggested by a slight curvature to the blade, which is of medieval or post-medieval date.

Lithics
Emma Beadsmoore

A total of 68 (<396g) flints were recovered from the evaluation of the site; nearly all of the flint is unburnt and worked, just one (4g) flint was worked and burnt. The material is listed by type and context in Table 2.

The flint was recovered from Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval features. Several potentially later prehistoric, expediently manufactured flake blanks were recovered from features F.861, F.900 and F.971. However, the majority of the flint from the site was earlier material, residual in later features.

Evidence for background late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic activity was provided by three blades recovered from F.908, F.943, F.976, in Trenches T205 and T213. Whilst flint working waste that can only be loosely dated to the Neolithic was also recovered from F.811, F.874, F.891, F.900, F.921, F.936, F.943, F.944, F.967 and F.976, in Trenches T205, T208, T210, T215, T254, T277 and T282. The presence of waste flakes and scrapers amongst the Neolithic assemblage provide evidence for flint working and tool use at the site. Several flakes and a core were potentially the products and by-products of later Neolithic discoidal core reduction.

The late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic, Neolithic and later Neolithic material is more plentiful in Area 6, indicating a possible spread of earlier material. Although the greater density of features in Area 6 obviously also contributes to the potential for larger quantities of residual material to be incorporated into the later features.

The limited quantities of flint recovered from the site provide evidence for activity that pre-dates the features excavated, whilst a few flakes are potentially broadly contemporary with Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features at the site. The flint therefore contributes to the evidence for low density, background

Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic, Neolithic and later Neolithic activity known within the landscape, from flint recovered from the topsoil (Anderson & Evans 2005).

	Type										
Feature	chip/chunk	primary flake	secondary flake	tertiary flake	tertiary blade	irregular core	core fragment	end scraper	miscellaneous retouched flake	edge used flake	**totals**
805						1					1
810						1					1
811				1							1
815			2	1							3
820			2								2
842			1			1					2
847			2	1							3
852			1								1
856			1								1
857									1		1
861	2		3								5
862			1								1
867			1								1
869	1										1
874			1								1
891	1			1							2
900			2	2							4
901		1		1							2
908	1		1		1						3
909			1				1				2
921			1								1
936			3								3
943			3	1	1			1			6
944			1								1
953		1									1
960										1	1
964		1	1								2
967				1							1
968				1							1
971			1	1				1			3
973			1								1
976	1		2		1			1			5
990			3								3
stray			1								1
Sub totals	6	3	36	11	3	3	1	3	1	1	68

Table 2 Flint types and contexts

Faunal Remains

Vida Rajkovača

The animal bone assemblage recorded from the Clay Farm Green Corridor elicited a small sample of 434 bone fragments. The assemblage is made up of livestock species with very little evidence for wild fauna on the site (one red deer specimen). Faunal remains were hand collected: the material from bulk soil samples was not included. This report provides a brief outline of the results following zooarchaeological analyses of the material.

A number of features were not possible to date (54.6%) and they have been considered separately, making the largest portion of the assemblage. This was followed by the features from medieval (18.2%) and post-medieval period (4.5%). Only a small number of bones were recovered from the features dated to Middle Bronze Age (18.2%) and Late Bronze/ Early Iron Age (4.5%).

Method

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. Ageing of the assemblage employed fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses (Silver 1969) and toothwear data (Grant 1982). Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972) and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit; Grahame Clark Zooarchaeology Laboratory, Dept. of Archaeology, Cambridge. Where possible, the measurements have been taken (Von den Driesch 1976). Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded when evident.

Preservation details

The assemblage exhibited poor overall preservation. Of 30 contexts studied, only one was recorded as ‘quite good’ with minimal or no weathering and bone surface exfoliation. Seventeen contexts showed ‘quite poor’ or ‘poor’ preservation, with 12 demonstrating ‘moderate’ preservation. The actual sums that these figures correspond to, demonstrate that 429 bones showed some signs of erosive damage and only five were of a good overall preservation. The assemblage has a large percentage of bones which were only possible to assign to a size category (Large and Medium Mammal) and that is due in part to the relatively high numbers of fragmented limb bones. Detailed figures of fragmentation show the total number of 88 bones fragmented. If a number of fragments were discovered to refit from the same bone, they were recorded as one specimen. The same applies to articulated finds. Of the total 434 bone fragments, 42 were eroded, fragmented or eroded and fragmented.

Results

Species representation

Of 434 bone fragments recorded, 253 (58.3%) were possible to assign to element and only further 135 (31.1.%) to species. The overall assemblage has a high proportion of bones from common domestic species and a complete absence of small mammals. Cattle dominate the assemblage within the context of both NISP (48 specimens) and MNI (four individual animals), followed by ovicaprids (Table 1). Pig, horse and red deer are represented with only one specimen each.

Species	NISP	% NISP	MNI
Cow	48*	73.8	4
Sheep/goat	14	22	1
Pig	1	1.4	1
Horse	1	1.4	1
Red deer	1	1.4	1
UUM	7	6.1 (Σ=114)	-
ULM	65	25.2 (Σ=254)	-
UMM	116	45.7 (Σ=254)	-

Table 1: Species frequency by NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) and by MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals)
* including an articulated cow skeleton counted as one specimen
Key: USM, UMM & ULM = Unidentified Small, Medium and Large Mammal / UUM = Unidentified Fragment.
NB: Species percentages are out of 65. These differ from the unidentified counts as these are calculated on the basis of element identification (for USM, UMM & ULM) and total fragments (for UUM).

Trench 201

Only one feature has been recorded (F.880) and it contained eight unidentifiable bone fragments. No datable evidence found.

Trench 204

One unidentified large mammal fragmented tibia, probably cattle, has been found in the F.873. Material was dated to the medieval period.

Trench 208

The features found in this trench were not possible to date and they yielded 33 bone fragments, 23 of which were possible to identify to element and further 16 to species. All identifiable elements were assigned to cattle category (loose teeth, tibiae, mandible). Unidentifiable elements were all recognized as large mammal bone fragments, therefore it is probable that they are indicative for the presence of cattle.

Trench 210

All the faunal material was recovered in the ditch dated to Middle Bronze Age. Of 119 fragments recorded, 94 were possible to assign to element and further 37 to

species. Two ageable cow specimens survived, giving the estimated age at death for a juvenile individual (Silver 1969; 0-2 yrs.). Cow are dominative with 21 specimens identified, followed by ovicaprids (14 specimens). Horse and red deer were identified with only one specimen each.

Trench 211

Within this trench, two ditches have produced a small amount of animal bone. Twelve animal bone fragments have been found in F.900, five of which were assigned to cattle and one was recorded as pig. F.901 produced only one cattle molar.

Trench 213

No datable archaeological finds were found in this trench. Only one unidentifiable bone fragment has been found in F.908.

Trench 218

The only faunal evidence is a fragmented cow humerus. The feature was not possible to date.

Trench 251

The feature was dated to medieval period and it yielded one unidentified large mammal tibia fragment.

Trench 257

One unidentified large mammal fragmented tibia has been recorded. No datable evidence present.

Trench 263

This trench was dated to Late Bronze/ Early Iron Age period. A whole articulated cow skeleton was found in F.861 ([2175]), lying on its left side, N-S alignment with head at northern end. All bones were in poor to fair general condition, with damage from topsoil removal and ploughing. The spine was curved and it seems likely that the body was crammed into the shallow cut of the pit. According to the mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982) and bone fusion data (Silver 1969), estimated age at death was 18 to 30 months.

Trench 272

Only two unidentified large mammal (cattle sized) bone fragments have been found: one radius and one humerus fragment. This feature was not dated.

Trench 275

The material from this trench dates from the post-medieval period. Only one large mammal limb bone fragment was recovered.

Trench 279

This trench produced only three unidentified cattle sized limb bone fragments and the material was dated to medieval period.

Trench 282

Animal bones were recorded in the F.971. Of 13 bone fragments, only one was possible to assign to species (cow radius). Others were only possible to assign to a size category and they were all identified as cattle sized.

Conclusion

This was small and an impoverished assemblage in terms of species represented. Several sub-divisions based on chronology of the material have been created in order to study the site.

Middle Bronze Age features were recorded in trenches 208, 210 and 211. This sub-set created the largest portion of the overall assemblage (164 bone fragments; 37.8%), followed by the greatest variety of species. Domesticate species dominate the assemblage (cattle, ovicaprids, pig, horse) with only one evidence of wild fauna (red deer). There is no butchery or pathology data observed. A number of bones were only possible to assign to a size category (all unidentified large mammal-cattle sized), probably indicative for the presence of cattle on the site in this period. Cattle being both the main providers of meat and a multipurpose animal, it is not surprising they dominate the assemblage.

Only one feature dated to the Late Bronze/ Early Iron Age period has produced animal bones and it is a shallow pit where articulated cow skeleton has been found (F.861). According to the bone fusion data (Silver 1969) and mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982) this specimen was aged at 18-30 months. Unfortunately, no signs of pathology, gnawing or cut marks were observed.
medieval features were recorded in trenches 204, 251 and 279, producing very little faunal evidence. Only five animal bone fragments have been found, all identified as unidentified large mammal limb bones. post-medieval sub-set comprises of only one unidentified cattle sized mammal bone.

A number of features were not possible to date and they have been considered separately. Of 57 animal bones found, only two were identified to species level, both of them being cattle (humerus and radius).

Due to the lack of butchering, measuring and ageing data, the amount of information gleaned from such a small assemblage is not sufficient for discussing the aspects of economy and social life on the site. However, the general size of the elements would seem to indicate large domesticates. Further analysis should involve the analysis of the age structure of the common domestic stock species with a view to interpreting the site economy.

Samples from CLY08
Adam Slater

A total of 51 samples were taken from archaeological features during the Cay Farm 2008 evaluation. The absence of archaeological features within Areas 1, 2 and 3 precluded them from the need for environmental sampling, a list of all samples taken is below. Of the 51 samples recovered, 20 were taken as phosphates to identify possible animal activity around or within structure F.891 in T277, Area 4. These samples are stored for future processing.

Nine samples from the evaluated features were processed, selected by either a visibly large quantity of environmentally rich material within the fills such as from the oven/flint burning pit F.960, from features of a known date and archaeological significance, such as the Middle Bronze Age enclosure ditches F.970, F.935 and F.953 with very little identifiable material present but from which an environmental profile would be informative. Samples from other features with no visible environmental component, but no distinct date or purpose, such as the structure F.891 were also processed. Those samples processed are highlighted below along with a preliminary assessment of the contents of each.

Area:	Trench	Feature Number	Context Number	Description of Feature:	Date:	Sample Number:
4	275	859	2170	Quarry Pit	PM	1
4	263	861	2174	Fill of Animal Burial	?	2
4	277	891	2255	Fill Structure Gully (West)	?	3
4	**277**	**891**	**2255**	**Fill Structure Gully (North)**	**?**	**4**
4	**277**	**891**	**2255**	**Fill Structure Gully (East)**	**?**	**5**
4	**277**	**891**	**2255**	**Fill Structure Gully (South)**	**?**	**6**
4	277	892	2258	Fill internal Division Structure	?	7
4	277	895	2262	Fill post-hole	?	8
4	277	897	2265	Fill post-hole	?	9
4	267	913	2386	Ditch with Charcoal		10
4	277	891	N/A	Phosphates within and Around Structure	?	13-32
6	202	930	2440	Ditch, silty fill with molluscs		11
6	**283**	**880**	**2471**	**Basal Fill Curvilinear Ditch**	**?RB?**	**12**
6	206	930	2475	Basal Fill Ditch		33
6	215	940	2454	Peaty Fill Pit/ PH	LBA?	34
6	215	921	2463	Ditch, charcoal rich	LBA?	35
6	215	928	2482	Ditch, charcoal rich	LBA?	36
6	**208**	**960**	**2548**	**Basal Fill, Burned Flint, high quantity charcoal, organics.**	**MBA**	**37**
6	**282**	**970**	**2573**	**Basal Fill Ditch**	**MBA**	**38**
6	282	971	2576	Basal fill recut	MBA	39
6	205	969	2554	Furrow	Med	40
6	205	943	2565	Recut Boundary Ditch	Med	41
6	**205**	**943**	**2561**	**Furrow**	**Med**	**42**
6	205	874	2567	Boundary Ditch	Med	43
6	**208**	**935**	**2434**	**Ditch Fill, Occasional**	**MBA**	**44**

				Charcoal		
6	220	980	2588	Basal Fill Ditch	Prehist?	45
6	220	981	2591	Basal Fill Ditch	?	46
6	220	982	2593	Basal Fill Ditch	?	47
6	**208**	**953**	**2509**	**Ditch Primary fill**	**MBA**	**48**
6	208	951	2502	Basal fill ditch	MBA	49
6	208	952	2504	Basal fill Ditch	MBA	50
6	208	985	2616	Hearth/ Burned spread	MBA	51

Table: Environmental Samples Taken and Processed from CLY08

Basic Assessment of Environmental Samples

Anne de Vareilles

Methodology

Nine samples were floated using an Ankara-type flotation machine. Flots were collected in 300µm meshes and left to dry indoors. Heavy residues were washed over a 1mm mesh but have not been sorted. For this basic assessment flots were briefly scanned under the naked eye to evaluate the presence of charred plant remains and molluscs. Results are presented in Table 3 below.

Results

Sample	Feature	Context	Charcoal	Molluscs
4	891	2255	-	+
6	891	2255	-	++
12	880	2471	+	++
35	921	2463	+	+
37	960	2548	+++	++
38	970	2573	+	++
42	869	2561	+	++
44	935	2434	++	+++
48	953	2509	+	++

Table 3: Presence of Charred Plant Remains and Molluscs in the Bulk Soil Samples
Key: '-' 1 or 2, '+' <10, '++' 11-50, '+++' >50 items.

Conclusion

The majority of the samples are similar in composition and contain a little charcoal with the usual Clay Farm assemblage of molluscs. By far the largest flot is from sample 37, which contains high quantities of charcoal. Although no grains and seeds were noticed, flots should be further analysed under a microscope as these can easily be missed by the naked eye. As with other Clay Farm sites, the molluscan assemblage is good and could be described in detail for an understanding of past hydrological conditions.

Appendix 2: Feature Descriptions

F.800, T225, Area 1. Posthole. Cut [2000], fill [2001]. Cut circular 0.48m diameter, rounded sides and base. Fill friable light grey sand with occasional dark grey brown mottling.

F.801, T234, Area 2. Posthole. Cut [2002], fills [2003], [2004]. Cut circular 0.3m diameter, irregular steeply sloping sides to a concave base. Upper fill [2003] loosely compacted, dark brown peaty, sandy clay. Lower fill [2004] friable greyish-yellow sand.

F.802, T253, Area 5. Ditch. Cut [2005], fill [2006]. Linear 0.50m in width. Steep sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.15m). Fill was mid to dark brown sandy clay silt with occasional sub angular stones.

F.803, T258, Area 5. Ditch. Cut [2010], fills [2007], [2008], [2009]. Linear 1.25m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a slightly rounded base (max depth 0.29m). Fill was mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional to moderate small stones.

F.804, T254, Area 5. Posthole. Cut [2012], fill [2011]. Cut circular 0.28m diameter, steeply sloping sides to, concave base. Fill moderately well compacted clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F.805, T254, Area 5. Ditch. NE-SW. Cut [2014], fill [2013]. Linear 0.68m in width. Gently sloping sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.23m). Fill was mid brownish grey slightly sandy clay silt.

F.806, T254, Area 5. Ditch. NE-SW. Cut [2016], fill [2015]. Linear 0.90m in width. Moderately steep sides led to a broad flat base (max depth 0.19m). Fill was pale to mid brownish grey sandy silt.

F.807, T254, Area 5. Ditch. NE-SW. Cut [2018], fill [2017]. Truncated linear 0.45m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to slightly rounded base (max depth 0.10m). Fill was pale to mid brownish grey sandy silt.

F.808, T254, Area 5. Ditch. NE-SW. Cut [2020], fill [2019]. Linear 0.60m in width. Gently sloping sides led a flattish base (max depth 0.13m). Fill was pale to mid brownish grey sandy silt.

F.809, T254, Area 5. Ditch. NE-SW. Cut [2022], fill [2021]. Linear 0.73m in width. Moderately steep sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.18m). Fill was pale to mid brownish grey sandy silt.

F.810, T254, Area 5. Ditch. NE-SW. Cut [2024], fill [2023]. Linear 1.08m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a flattish base (max depth 0.18m). Fill was pale to mid brownish grey sandy silt.

F.811, T254, Area 5. Ditch. NE-SW. Cut [2026], fill [2025]. Linear 0.68m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a relatively flat base (max depth 0.18m). Fill was pale to mid grey sandy clay silt

F.812, T254, Area 5. Ditch. NE-SW. Cut [2028], fill [2027].Linear 4.3m in width. Moderately steep sides, the base was not excavated – potentially several parallel intercutting ditches. Fill was well compacted mid grey clay silt with occasional patches of orange sandy silt.

F.813, T254, Area 5. Ditch. Cut [2030], fill [2029], [2031]. Linear 0.75m in width. Steeply sloping sides led to a flattish base (max depth 0.23m). Fill was pale to mid grey sandy clay silt.

F.814, T254, Area 5. Ditch. NE-SW. Cut [2033], fill [2032], Linear 0.55m in width. Quite steep sides led to a flat base (max depth 0.31m). Fill was dark brownish grey clay silt with frequent shell and white grit inclusions.

F.815, T257, Area 5. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2035], fill [2034]. Linear 1.20m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.25m). Fill was mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small stones. Cuts ditch F.816.

F.816, T257, Area 5. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2037], fill [2036]. Linear 1.0m in width. Near vertical sides led to a broad flat base (max depth 0.32m). Fill was pale to mid greyish brown sandy silt with common small gravel inclusions.

F.817, T257, Area 5. Ditch. N-S. Cut [2041], fill [2040]. Linear 1.10m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a slightly uneven, rounded base (max depth 0.30m). Fill was brownish grey sandy silt with rare small grit inclusions.

F.818, T257, Area 5. Ditch. N-S. Cut [2044], fills [2042]-[2043]. Steeply sloping sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.47m). Fills varied between yellowish grey and mid grey sandy silt. Cut by ditch F.817.

F.819, T251, Area 5. Ditch. N-S. Cut [2086], fills [2038]-[2039]. Linear 1.10m in width. Very steep sides led to a slightly rounded base, max depth 0.55m). Fill was pale to mid brownish grey silty sand with rare to occasional small stone inclusions.

F.820, T251, Area 5. Ditch NW-SE. Cut [2093], fills [2091], [2092]. Linear 0.95m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to slightly uneven base (max depth 0.55m). Fill was pale to mid yellowish grey sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions. Cut by ditch F.819.

F.821, T257, Area 5. Recut of ditch F.818. N-S. Cut [2046], fill [2045]. Linear 0.70m in width. Steeply sloping sides led to a narrow rounded base (max depth 0.28m). Fill was light grey sandy silt.

F.822, T257, Area 5. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2049], fills [2047]-[2048]. Linear 0.46m in width. Steeply sloping sides led to a flattish base (max depth 0.19m). Fill varied between mid grey and brownish grey sandy silt.

F.823, T257, Area 5. Ditch, NW-SE. Cut [2052], fills [2050]-[2051]. Linear 0.58m in width. Steep to near vertical sides led to a flattish base (max depth 0.24m). Fill was pale to mid slightly brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small stones.

F.824, T257, Area 5. Truncated ditch only visible in trench section. NW-SE. Cut [2054], fill [2053]. Linear 1.04m in width. Steep sides led to a broad flat base (max depth 0.14m). Fill was grey silty sand with rare patches of yellow sand and occasional small gravel inclusions.

F.825, T239, Area 5. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2060], fills [2058]-[2059]. Linear 1.33m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a slightly uneven, rounded base (max depth 0.24m). Fill was predominantly dark brownish grey clay silt.

F.826, T257, Area 5. Modern ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2162], fill [2161].

F.827, T250, Area 5. Ditch, N-S. Cut [2064], fills [2061]-[2062]-[2063]. Linear >3.25m in width. Gently sloping sides led to a broad shallow base (max depth 0.35m). Fill was predominantly mid to dark brown clay silt with occasional small gravel inclusions.

F.828, T250, Area 5. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2066], fill [2065]. Linear 0.65m in width. Gently sloping sides led to a slightly rounded base (max depth 0.09m). Fill was mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional orange sand mottling.

F.829, T250, Area 5. Ditch, NW-SE. Cut [2068], fill [2067]. Linear 0.89m in width. Gently sloping sides led to a flat base (max depth 0.05m). Fill was mid purplish brownish grey clay silt with occasional small stones.

F.830, T250, Area 5. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2070], fill [2069]. Linear 0.65m in width. Gently sloping sides led to a slightly rounded base (max depth 0.08m). Fill was mid brownish grey clay silt with occasional small stone inclusions.

F.831, T250, Area 5. Ditch. E-W. Cut [2072], fill [2071]. Linear 0.65m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.11m). Fill was mid brownish grey clay silt with common small gravel inclusions.

F.832, T236, T239, Area 5. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2076], fills [2074]-[2075]. Linear 0.65m in width. Quite steep sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.16m). Fill was mid to dark grey clay silt with rare small sub angular stone inclusions.

F.833, T251, Area 5. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2079], fills [2077]-[2078]. Linear 4.90m in width. Gently sloping sides led to broad flattish base (max depth 0.27m). Fill varied between mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt and pale to mid orangey brown sandy silt.

F.834, T251, Area 5. Ditch. NE-SW. Cut [2081], fill [2080]. Linear 0.75m in width. Steep sides led to a slightly rounded base (max depth 0.26m). Fill was pale to mid brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized stones. Cut ditch F.833.

F.835, T.247, Area 5. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2100], fills, [2096]-2097]-[2098]-[2099]. Linear 1.70m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a flattish base (max depth 0.36m). Fill varied between redeposited yellowish grey sandy silt and magenta grey sandy clay silt.

F.836, T251, Area 5. Ditch. N-S. Cut [2088], fill [2087]. Linear 0.95m in width. Quite steep sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.30m). Fill was pale to mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions. Cut by ditch F.819.

F.837, T251, Area 5. Posthole. Cut [2095], fill [2094]. Sub circular in plan, diameter 0.23m. Moderately sloping sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.08m). Fill was mid yellowish grey sandy silt.

F.838, T252, Area 5. Ditch. E-W. Cut [2103], fills, [2101]-[2102]. Linear 2.93m in width. Gently sloping sides led to an uneven base (max depth 0.18m). Fill varied between mid brown and dark blueish grey clay silt with occasional small to large stones. Cut ditch F.839.

F.839, T252, Area 5. Ditch. N-S. Cut [2105], [2104]. Linear 0.50m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a flattish base (max depth 0.05m). Fill was pale blueish grey silty clay with occasional small gravel inclusions.

F.840, T252, Area 5. Treethrow. Cut [2107], fill [2106]. Fill was pale yellowish grey silty clay with common small to medium sized stones.

F.841. Ditch.

F.842, T272, Area 4. Ditch. NE-SW. Cut [2117], fills [2115]-[2116]. Linear 1.20m in width. Steep sides led to an undulating base (max depth 0.25m). Fill was light to mid grey sandy silt with occasional small angular stone inclusions.

F.843, T272, Area 4. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2110], fill [2109]. Linear 0.53m in width. Steep sides led to a relatively broad flat base (max depth 0.10m). Fill was dark reddish brown sandy silt.

F.844, T268, Area 4. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2112], fill [2111]. Moderately sloping sides led to a broad flattish base (max depth 0.20m). Fill was light greyish brown silty clay with very occasional small sub angular stones.

F.845, T.279, Area 4. Ditch W-E. Cut [2134], fill [2133]. Linear 0.62m in width. Varying sides led to an uneven base (max depth 0.06m). Fill was mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent small to medium sized stones.

F.846, T279, Area 4. Ditch. W-E. Cut [2132], fill [2131]. Linear 2.0m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a broad flattish base (max depth 0.20m). Fill was mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional shell and small gravel inclusions.

F.847, T279, Area 4. Ditch segment. W-E. Cut [2124] and [2138], fills [2123] and [2135]-[2136]-[2137]. Linear maximum 1.90m in width. Moderately steep sides led to a fairly broad flat base (max depth 0.29m). Fill was predominantly a mid greyish brown sandy nsilt with common small gravel inclusions.

F.848, T276, Area 4. Ditch. NE-SW. Cut [2114], [2146] and [2148]. fills [2113], [2145] and [2147]. Linear 0.52m maximum width. Moderately sloping sides led to flattish base (max depth 0.08m). Fill was dark reddish grey sandy silt.

F.849, T276, Area 4. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2148], fill [2147]. Linear 0.73m in width. Quite steeply sloping sides led to a flat base (max depth 0.15m). Fill was dark grey sandy silt with rare small gravel inclusions. Cut by ditch F.848.

F.850, T264, Area 4. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2122], fills [2118]-[2119]-[2120]-[2121]. Linear 1.18m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a slightly rounded base (max depth 0.20m). Fill varied between mid to dark grey clay silt with frequent small to medium sized gravel inclusions particularly in [2120].

F.851, T279, Area 4. Probable truncated ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2126], fill [2125]. Linear >0.80m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a broad flattish base (max depth 0.09m). Fill was dark, slightly purplish, greyish brown sandy clay silt with frequent small gravel inclusions. Cut by ditch F.852.

F.852, T279, Area 4. Ditch. W-E. Cut [2130] and [2144], fills [2127]-[2128]-[2129] and [2139]-[2140]-[2141]-[2142]-[2143]. Linear maximum 1.80m in width. Quite steep sides led to a broad flat base (max depth 0.41m). Fill varied between redeposited pale yellow sand with very frequent small gravel inclusions and mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare small gravel inclusions.

F.853. Oval pit.

F.854, T275, Area 4. Quarry Pit. Cut [2152], fills [2150]-[2151]. Sub rectangular in plan >1.14m in width. Near vertical sides led to a flat base (max depth 0.54m). Fill was mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small gravel inclusions.

F.855, T275, Area 4. Quarry pit. Cut [2159], fills [2153]-[2154]-[2155]-[2156]-[2157]-[2158].Sub rectangular in plan >0.73m in width. Steeply sloping sides led to a flat base (max depth 0.53m). Fill varied between loosely compacted redeposited greyish yellow sand and well compacted mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small gravel inclusions.

F.856, T277, Area 4. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2161], fill [2160].

F.857, T275, Area 4. Quarry pit. Cut [2166], fills [2165] and [2201]. Sub oval in plan, 1.86m in width. Moderately steep sides led to a slightly rounded base (max depth 0.38m). Fill was predominantly mid brown sandy silt with common small to medium sized gravel inclusions. Cuts pits F.859 and F.865.

F.858, T275, Area 4. Quarry pit. Cut [2169], fill [2168]. Sub rectangular in plan, 0.92m in width. Near vertical sides led to a flat base (max depth 0.58m). Fill was moderately compacted mid brown sandy silt with occasional small gravel inclusions.

F.859, T275, Area 4. Quarry pit. Cut [2171], fill [2170]. Sub rectangular in plan, >1.20m in width. Near vertical sides led to a flattish base (max depth 0.57m). Fill was moderately compacted brown sandy silt with common small to medium sized gravel and flint inclusions.

F.860, T267, Area 4. Ditch. E-W. Cut [2173], fill [2172]. Linear 1.36m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a broad flat base (max depth 0.21m). Fill was mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small stones.

F.861, T263, Area 4. Animal burial. Cut [2175], Skeleton [2176], fill [2174]. Sub oval in plan, 1.18m in length and 0.60m in width. Moderately steep sides led to slightly rounded base (max depth 0.21m). Fill was light greyish brown silty sand. Animal laying on left side, orientated N-S with head bent to face S.

F.862, T204, Area 6. Gully. NE-SW. Cut [2179], [2181], fills [2178], [2180]. Cut linear, 7.5m exposed length with rounded terminus to SW. Shallow (max 0.1m), rounded sides to rounded base. Fill Light grey-brown, moderately compacted sandy silt; occasional small angular stones (<15mm).

F.863, T200, Area 6. Gully. NE-SW. Cut [2184], fills [2182]-[2183]. Cut linear 2.2m exposed length with moderately steep slightly concaved sides leading to a generally flat uneven base (1.6m wide, 0.25m depth). Basal fill [2183], mid grey-brown, moderately compacted sandy, silty clay, occasional gravel inclusions. Upper fill [2182] mid to pale brown, moderately compacted silty clay.

F.864, T204, Area 6. Posthole. Cut [2186], fill [2185]. Cut circular, 0.3m diameter, 0.04m depth concaved base and sides. Fill light orangey-grey-brown moderately compacted sandy silt.

F.865, T275, Area 4. Quarry pit. Cut [2191], fills [2189]-[2190]. Sub rectangular in plan, >0.83m in width. Quite steep sides led to a flattish base (max depth 0.27m). Fill was mid brown to mid brownish yellow silty sand with common small gravel inclusions. Cut by pits F.857 and F.866.

F.866, T275, Area 4. Quarry pit. Cut [2194], fills [2192]-[2193]. Sub rectangular in plan, 1.30m in width. Near vertical and undercutting sides led to a slightly rounded base (max depth 0.55m). Fill was predominantly mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small sub angular gravel inclusions.

F.867, T275, Area 4. Quarry pit. Cut [2198], fills [2195]-[2196]-[2197]. Probably sub rectangular in plan, >0.70m in width. Steeply sloping sides led to a flat base (max depth 0.56m). Fill was mid brownish yellow sandy silt with frequent small gravel inclusions.

F.868, T275, Area 4. Gully. NW-SE. Cut [2200], fill [2199]. Linear 0.45m in width. Quite steep sides led to a slightly rounded base (max depth 0.12m). Fill was mid brownish yellow sandy silt with common small gravel inclusions. Cut by pit F.855.

F.869, T203 & T205. Area 6. Gully. NW-SE. Cut [2202], [2562], fill [2201], [2561]. Cut linear with rounded terminal at both ends, maximum length 5.4m and 0.7m width. Shallow steeply sloping, slightly concaved sides leading to slightly concaved base. Fill dark grey-brown, loosely compacted sandy silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking.

F.870, T203, Area 6. Gully. NW-SE. Cut [2205], fill [2204]. Cut linear with rounded terminal at NW maximum exposed length 4m width 0.75m. Generally straight, moderately steeply sloping sides leading to flat, irregular base (maximum 0.11m depth). Fill mid to dark grey, moderately compacted sandy silty clay.

F.871, T204, Area 6. Gully. NE-SW. Cut [2209], [2211], fill [2208], [2210]. Cut, linear 5m exposed length with rounded terminal to NE. Shallow (max 0.12m), generally straight steeply sloping sides leading to slightly concaved base. Fill greyish-brown friable sandy silt, very occasional charcoal flecking.

F.872, T204, Area 6. Gully. NE-SW. Cut [2213], fill [2212]. Cut, linear 2.45m exposed length with narrow, rounded terminal to NE. Shallow (0.18m) with steeply sloping, slightly concaved sides to a slightly concaved base. Fill greyish-brown friable sandy silt with occasional orange sandy clay mottling.

F.873, T204, Area 6. ?Tree Throw?. Cut [2215], fill [2214]. Cut irregular sub-rounded (2.5m by 1.5m) with irregular gradually sloping sides leading to irregular, concaved base (max 0.35m). Fill [2214] pale browny-yellow mottled, moderately compacted sandy silt.

F.874, T201, T205, T212 Area 6. Ditch. NE-SW. Cut [2233], [2568], [2583], fill [2231], [2567], [2582]. Cut, wide linear, (max 2.75m) with gradual, slightly concaved sides leading to irregular, generally flat base with occasional root disturbance (max 0.4m depth). Fill mid to light grey-brown sandy clay-silt with very occasional charcoal mottling.

F.875, T209, Area 6. Posthole. Cut [2218], fill [2217]. Cut circular, max 0.1m diameter. Straight, almost vertical sides leading to flat base, maximum 0.35m in depth. Fill moderately compacted dark grey-brown silt with occasional small gravels (<20mm).

F.876 T209, Area 6. Posthole. Cut [2219], fill [2218]. Cut circular, max 0.1m diameter. Straight, almost vertical sides leading to flat base, maximum 0.35m in depth. Fill moderately compacted dark grey-brown silt with occasional small gravels (<20mm).

F.877, T209, Area 6. Posthole. Cut [2221], fill [2220]. Cut circular, max 0.1m diameter. Straight, almost vertical sides leading to flat base, maximum 0.35m in depth. Fill moderately compacted dark grey-brown silt with occasional small gravels (<20mm).

F.878 T209, Area 6. Posthole. Cut [2223], fill [2222]. Cut circular, max 0.1m diameter. Straight, almost vertical sides leading to flat base, maximum 0.35m in depth. Fill moderately compacted dark grey-brown silt with occasional small gravels (<20mm).

F.879 T209, Area 6. Posthole. Cut [2225], fill [2224]. Cut circular, max 0.1m diameter. Straight, almost vertical sides leading to flat base, maximum 0.35m in depth. Fill moderately compacted dark grey-brown silt with occasional small gravels (<20mm).

F.880, T201& T283 Area 6. Ditch. Cut [2235] and [2470], fill [2234] and [2471]-[2472]. Cut curvilinear (N-S in T201, E-W in T283), max 0.8m width. V shaped profile, steep straight sides leading to narrow concaved base (max 0.37m depth). Fill [2234] mid grey moderately compacted silty clay with occasional orange sandy clay mottling and very occasional charcoal flecking.

F.881, T203, Area 6. Gully. NE-SW. Cut [2226], fill [2225]. Cut linear, 5.5m maximum exposed length, 0.75m width. Shallow, steeply sloping sides leading to generally flat, slightly concaved base (maximum 0.13m depth). Fill dark grey-brown moderately compacted silty sandy clay.

F.882, T209, Area 6. Gully. NE-SW. Cut [2230], fill [2229]. Cut linear 2.5m in exposed length. 0.65m in width with shallow, concaved sides leading to uneven, slightly concaved base maximum 0.08m in depth. Fill dark grey-brown moderately compacted silty sandy clay.

F.883, T210, Area 6. Gully. NE-SW. Cut [2352], [2365], fills [2349] and [2364]. Cut linear 8.5m in exposed length. 0.85m maximum width with shallow, concaved sides leading to uneven, slightly concaved base maximum 0.29m maximum depth. Fill was predominantly dark grey-brown moderately compacted silty sandy clay.

F.884, T210, Area 6. Posthole. Cut [2367], fill [2366]. Cut circular (maximum diameter 0.24m) with straight, vertical sides leading to flat base (maximum 0.18m depth). Fill loosely compacted light brown sandy, gravelly clay.

F.885 T210, Area 6. Posthole. Cut [2369], fill [2368]. Cut circular (maximum diameter 0.24m) with straight, vertical sides leading to flat base (maximum 0.16m depth). Fill loosely compacted light brown sandy, gravelly clay.

F.886 T210, Area 6. Posthole. Cut [2371], fill [2370]. Cut circular (maximum diameter 0.24m) with straight, vertical sides leading to flat base (maximum 0.14m depth). Fill loosely compacted light brown sandy, gravelly clay.

F.887, T203, Area 6. Pit/ Ditch. Cut [2236], fill [2237]. Cut irregular sub-circular (or rounded terminal) 2.15m exposed length. Steep, slightly concaved sides leading to irregular concaved base. Fill light orangey grey, loosely compacted sandy silty clay.

F.888, T214, Area 6. Two postholes. Cut [2240], [2243], fills [2238]-[2239] and [2241]-[2242]. Cut square (diameter 0.12m), near vertical sides leading to a flat base (max depth 0.20m). Fill mid to dark brownish grey silty clay.

F.889, T214, Area 6. Posthole. Cut [2245], fill [2244]. Cut circular (diameter 0.25m), near vertical sides leading to a flat base (max depth 0.14m). Fill well compacted dark brownish grey gravelly clay silt.

F.890, T214, Area 6. Row of three postholes. Cut [2248], [2251], [2254], fills [2246]-[2247], [2249]-[2250] and [2252]-[2253]. Cut oval (diameter 0.12m), very steep sides leading to a rounded base (max depth 0.13m). Fill was predominantly dark grey silty clay.

F.891, T277, Area 4. Sub-rectangular enclosure gully. Cut [2257], fills [2256]-[2257]. Cut (4.60m in length by 2.45m in width), moderate to steeply sloping sides leading to a slightly irregular, flattish base (max depth 0.18m). Fill was predominantly mid grey sandy silt.

F.892, T277, Area 4. Gully within F.891. Cut [2259], fill [2558]. Cut (1.8m in length by 0.30m in width), Poorly defined but moderately sloping sides led to an irregular base (max depth 0.04m). Fill was light grey silty sand.

F.893, T277, Area 4. Posthole. Cut [2261], fill [2260]. Cut circular (diameter 0.15m) with moderately sloping sides leading to slightly rounded base (max depth 0.04m). Fill was light grey sandy silt.

F.894, T277, Area 4. Unexcavated posthole associated with F.891.

F.895, T277, Area 4. Posthole associated with F.891. Cut [2264], fill [2262]. Cut circular (diameter 0.30m) with steeply sloping sides leading to a rounded base (max depth 0.18m). Fill was yellowish grey sandy silt.

F.896, T212 & T212, Area 6. Row of fourteen postholes NE-SW. Cut [2230], [2273], [2276], [2278], [2281], [2284], [2286], [2290], [2293], [2296], [2299], [2301], [2304], [2306], fill [2229], [2271], [2275], [2277], [2280], [2283], [2285], [2289], [2292], [2295], [2298], [2300], [2303], [2305]. Cut, circular (diameter 0.2m) steep straight sides leading to slightly concaved base, length of row 16.5m. Fill mid brown, friable sandy silt with occasional loose gravels.

F.897, T277, Area 4. Posthole associated with F.892. Cut [2266], fill [2265]. Cut oval (width 0.19m) with moderately sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Fill was light grey silty sand.

F.898, T212, Area 6. Posthole associated with F.899. Cut [2308], fill [2307]. Cut irregular oval (width 0.24m) with moderately sloping sides leading to a rounded base (max depth 0.17m). Fill was mid brown sandy silt.

F.899, T212, Area 6. Posthole associated with F.898. Cut [2340], fill [2339]. Cut oval (width 0.14m) with moderately sloping sides leading to a rounded base (max depth 0.14m). Fill was mid brown sandy silt.

F.900, T211, Area 6. Ditch. WNW-ESE. Cut [2323], fills [2317]-[2322]. Cut linear, 2.2m exposed length 2m total width. Steep, relatively straight sloping sides at top becoming much steeper towards narrow, concaved base, maximum 1.2m depth. Basal fill [2322] light grey, firmly compacted silty sand with frequent orange clay mottling. Secondary fill [2321] light orangey-grey compacted silty sand with frequent orange clay and light grey chalky-silt mottling. [2320] light grey, firmly compacted silty sand with occasional orangey clay mottling and very occasional small stones (<12mm). [2319] firmly compacted yellowy-grey silty sand. [2318] firmly compacted, mid orangey brown silty sand. Upper fill [2317] firmly compacted, mid grey-brown very sandy silt with occasional dark grey silty mottling.

F.901, T211, Area 6. Ditch (?Recut of F.900?). WNW-ESE. Cut [2316], fills [2313]-[2315]. Cut linear, 2.2m exposed length, 0.9m in maximum width. Steeply sloping, irregular sides becoming almost vertical towards concaved base, maximum depth of 0.65m. Basal fill [2315] firmly compacted orangey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and mottling with small quantities scorched, orange clay. Secondary fill [2314] firmly compacted mid grey-brown very silty sand with occasional charcoal mottling. Upper fill [2313], firmly compacted orangey-brown very sandy silt with occasional dark grey-brown clay mottling.

F.902, T212, Area 6. Ditch. N-S. Cut [2331], fills [2329]-[2330]. Cut linear, 2.2m exposed length, 1.50m in width. Moderately sloping sides leading to flat base (max depth 0.53m). Fill was pale to mid greyish brown sandy silt.

F.903, T285, Area 4. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2326], fill [2325]. Linear 0.80m in width. Steep sides led to a broad flat base (max depth 0.15m). Fill was dark reddish brown sandy silt with rare small gravel inclusions.

F.904, T285, Area 4. Gully. NW-SE. Cut [2328], fill [2327] Linear 0.35m in width. Varying sides led to an uneven base (max depth 0.14m). Fill was mid greyish brown sandy silt. Cut by ditch F.903.

F.905, T211, Area 6. Tree Throw. Roots. Cut [2333], fill [2332]. Cut irregular, sub-circular gully, 3m maximum diameter, with numerous irregular protuberances, maximum 0.23m in depth. Fill mid grey, moderately compacted silt with frequent mottling and very occasional charcoal flecks, contained 2 sherds MBA pottery.

F.906, T213, Area 6. Furrow. NW-SE. Cut [2335], fill [2334]. Cut linear, 2.35m exposed length and 0.65m maximum width. Near vertical sides led to flat base (max depth 0.10m). Fill was mid grey sandy silt.

F.907, T213, Area 6. Posthole. Cut [2338], fills [2336]-[2337]. Square in plan (diameter 0.12m) with vertical sides leading to a flat base (max depth 0.10m). Fill was yellowish brown silty sand.

F.908, T213, Area 6. Furrow. NW-SE. Cut [2341], fills [2339]-[2340]. Cut linear, 2.40m exposed length and 0.63m maximum width. Steep sides leading to a flat base (max depth 0.23m). Fill was predominantly mid grey sandy silt.

F.909, T213, Area 6. Tree Throw. Cut [2344], fills [2342]-[2343]. Irregular oval in plan, 2.88m in length and 0.93m maximum width. Irregular sides led to an uneven base (max depth 0.19m). Fill was predominantly mid grey sandy silt.

F.910, T213, Area 6. Ditch terminus. NW-SE. Cut [2348], fills [2347] and [2372]. Cut linear, 0.82m exposed length and 0.69m in width. Near vertical sides led to a relatively flat base (max depth 0.26m). Fill was predominantly mid grey sandy silt.

F.911, T213, Area 6. Ditch terminus. NW-SE. Cut [2346], fill [2345]. Cut linear, 1.38m exposed length and 0.89m maximum width. Near vertical sides led to a flat base (max depth 0.22m). Fill was mid grey sandy silt.

F.912, T286, Area 4. Ditch. E-W. Cut [2376], fill [2375]. Linear 1.50m in width. Moderate sides led to a broad flattish base (max depth 0.08m). Fill was darkl greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small sub angular stones.

F.913, T267, Area 4. Ditch NW-SE. Cut [2389], fills [2386]-[2387]-[2388]. Linear 1.60m in width. Steep sides led to a slightly rounded base (max depth 0.35m). Fill varied between redeposited dark yellowish red sand and mid greyish brown sandy silt.

F.914, T267, Area 4. Pit. Cut [2391], fill [2390]. Irregular in plan, width >0.85m. Moderate sides led to a flat base (max depth 0.19m). Fill was light grey sandy silt with occasional small angular stones. Cut by ditch F.913.

F.915, T216, Area 6. Ditch. NE-SW. Cut [2374], fill [2373]. Cut linear, 2.27m exposed length and 2.70m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a relatively flat base (max depth 0.51m). Fill was mid to dark greyish brown clay silt.

F.916, T215, Area 6. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2378], fill [2377]. Cut linear, 1.0m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to rounded base (max depth 0.51m). Fill was mid brown sandy silt.

F.917, T215, Area 6. Pit. Cut [2380], fill [2379]. Sub circular in plan (diameter 0.66m) with steep sides leading to a rounded base (max depth 0.19m). Fill was mixed mid to dark brownish grey clay silt.

F.918, T215, Area 6. Ditch terminus. NW-SE. Cut [2383], fills [2381]-[2382]. Cut linear, 0.60m in width. Moderately steep sides leading to a rounded base (max depth 0.20m). Fill was predominantly mid greyish brown silty clay.

F.919, T215, Area 6. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2385], fill [2384]. Cut linear, 4.60m exposed length and 0.70m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a flattish base (max depth 0.33m). Fill was mid greyish brown clay silt.

F.920, T215, Area 6. Posthole. Cut [2394], fills [2392]-[2393]. Sub oval in plan (width 0.30m) with vertical sides leading to a flat base (max depth 0.45m). Fill was predominantly a mid grey clay silt mixed with yellowish grey silty clay sand.

F.921, T215, Area 6. Ditch terminus. NW-SE. Cut [2465], fills [2462]-[2463]-[2464]. Linear, 0.90m in width. Moderately steep sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.34m). Fill varied between pale to mid and mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small gravel inclusions.

F.922, T215, Area 6. Ditch terminus. NW-SE. Cut [2469], fills [2466]-[2467]-[2468]. linear, 0.80m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.20m). Fill varied between mid brown clay silt and redeposited orange sandy clay with charcoal patches.

F.923, T215, Area 6. Posthole. Cut [2396], fill [2395]. Sub oval in plan (width 0.20m) with steep sides leading to a slightly rounded base (max depth 0.10m). Fill was pale to mid grey sandy silt.

F.924, T215, Area 6. Pit. Cut [2398], fills [2397] and [2445]. Sub oval in plan (width 1.40m) with moderately sloping sides leading to a rounded base (max depth 0.30m). Fill was pale to mid grey sandy silt. Truncated posthole F.925.

F.925, T215, Area 6. Posthole. Cut [2400], fill [2399]. Sub oval in plan (width >0.55m) with almost vertical sides leading to a rounded base (max depth >0.47m). Fill was well compacted pale to mid grey sandy silt.

F.926, T215, Area 6. Gully. NW-SE. Cut [2402], fill [2401]. Linear, 0.15m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a slightly rounded base (max depth 0.18m). Fill was mottled mid grey sandy silt with frequent patches of orange sand. Truncated by ditch F.919.

F.927, T215, Area 6. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2480], fill [2479]. Linear, 2.20m exposed length and 0.70m in width. Steep sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.20m). Fill was well compacted mid grey clay silt with occasional small stones.

F.928, T215, Area 6. Recut of ditch F.927. NW-SE. Cut [2483], fill [2481]-[2482]. Linear, 2.20m exposed length and 1.10m in width. Steep sides led to a flattish base (max depth 0.33m). Fill varied between a mid to dark grey sandy clay silt and an almost black, organic sandy clay silt.

F.929, T216, Area 6. Small pit. Cut [2405], fills [2403]-[2404]. Sub oval in plan (width 0.70m) with moderately sloping sides leading to a rounded base (max depth 0.26m). Fill was well compacted mid greyish brown sandy silt.

F.930, T202, T206, Area 6. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2441], [2443] and [2476] fills [2440], [2442] and [2475]. Linear, 1.10m maximum width. Moderately sloping sides led to a flattish base (max depth 0.25m). Fill was predominantly pale to mid greyish brown sandy silt.

F.931, T202, Area 6. Furrow. NW-SE. Cut [2429], fill [2428]. Linear, 0.25m in width. Quite steeply sloping sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.08m). Fill was dark greyish brown sandy silt.

F.932, T202, Area 6. Furrow, NW-SE. Cut [2431], fill [2430]. Linear, 0.18m in width. Quite steeply sloping sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.06m). Fill was dark greyish brown sandy silt.

F.933, T202, Area 6. Furrow, NW-SE. Cut [2433], fill [2432]. Linear, 0.27m in width. Quite steeply sloping sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.09m). Fill was a dark greyish brown sandy silt.

F.934, T202, Area 6. Furrow. NW-SE. Unexcavated.

F.935, T208, Area 6. Enclosure ditch. WNW-ESE. Cut [2436], fills [2434], [2435] and [2444]. Linear, 2.0m in width. Steep sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.58m). Fill was predominantly well compacted pale to mid greyish brown sandy silts with occasional small stones. It truncated ditch F.936.

F.936, T208, Area 6. Ditch terminus. WNW-ESE. Cut [2439], fills [2437]-[2438]. Linear, 2.20m in width. Moderately steep sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.77m). Fill was pale to mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional darker grey lenses and small stones.

F.937, T218, Area 6. Probable ditch terminus. NW-SE. Cut [2449], fills [2447]-[2448]. Linear with an exposed length of 4.0m and width of 1.30m. Quite steep sides led to a flat base (max depth 0.70m). Fill varied between a pale to mid orange, greyish brown sandy silt and a mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt.

F.938, T.218, Area 6. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2451] and [2601], fills [2446], [2450], [2595], [2596], [2597], [2598], [2599], [2600]. Linear, >0.55m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a flat base (max depth 0.40m). Fill varied between a pale to mid and a mid to dark brown sandy silt.

F.939, T218, Area 6. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2453] and [2527], fills [2452] and [2526]. Linear with an exposed length of 4.50m and width of 1.30m. Moderately sloping sides led to a flat base (max depth 0.66m). Fill was mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt.

F.940, T215, Area 6. Pit. Cut [2461], fills [2454]-[2455]-[2456]-[2457]-[2458]-[2459]-[2460]. Sub oval in plan (width 0.78m) with near vertical sides leading to a flattish base (max depth 0.42m). Fill varied between dark brown peaty silt clay, mid yellowish grey sandy silt and pale yellowish grey silty sand.

F.941, T206, Area 6. Gully. NW-SE. Cut [2474], fill [2473]. Linear, 2.75m exposed with width >0.30m. Steep sides led to a narrow, rounded base (max depth 0.18m). Fill was yellowish grey sandy silt.

F.942, T206, Area 6. Probable pit. Cut [2478], fill [2477]. Elongated oval in plan (length >0.91m, width 0.89m) with moderately sloping sides leading to a rounded base (max depth 0.33m). Fill was light grey sandy silt.

F.943, T205, Area 6. Gully. N-S. Cut [2485], [2537] and [2566], fill [2484], [2536] and [2565]. Cut, vermiform linear max of 1.87m in width. Steep concaved sides with concaved, irregular base (max 0.31m in depth). Fill dark reddish brown, soft, silty loam with occasional small angular gravels (<20mm). Truncating F.944 and F.874.

F.944, T205, Area 6. Gully. N-S. Cut [2487], [2531] and [2539, fill [2486], [2530] and [2538]. Cut narrow linear with rounded terminal, 3.2m exposed length, 0.55m max width. Steeply sloping concaved sides leading to slightly concaved, generally flat base (max 0.09m depth). Fill mid grey-brown moderately compacted silty loam.

F.945, T202, Area 6. Post medieval ditch. N-S. Cut [2490], fills [2488]-[2489]. Narrow linear 0.40m in width. Vertical sides led to a flat base (max depth 0.56m). Fill was predominantly dark brown clay silt.

F.946, T215, Area 6. Small pit. Cut [2492], fill [2491]. Sub circular in plan (diameter 0.40m) with moderately sloping sides leading to an uneven base (max depth 0.06m). Fill was mid greyish brown clay silt.

F.947, T215, Area 6. Probable furrow. NW-SE. Cut [2495], fill [2493]-[2494]. Linear, 1.25m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.35m. Fill was predominantly mid brownish grey clay silt.

F.948, T215, Area 6. Stakehole. Cut [2497], fill [2496]. Circular in plan with diameter 0.10m. Near vertical sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.12m). Fill was pale to mid brown sandy clay silt.

F.949, T215, Area 6. Post medieval ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2499], fill [2498]. Linear 175m in width. Gently sloping sides led to a slightly rounded base (max depth 0.25m). Fill was mid to dark grey clay silt with occasional small gravel inclusions.

F.950, T215, Area 6. Posthole. Cut [2501], fill [2500]. Sub square in plan with a 0.15m diameter. Steep sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.14m). Fill was mid to dark grey silty clay.

F.951, T208, Area 6. Recut of ditch F.952. NW-SE. Cut [2503], fill [2502] Linear, 1.10m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a flat base (max depth 0.31m). Fill was mid brownish grey sandy clay silt with frequent small angular stone inclusions.

F.952, T208, Area 6. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2506], fills [2504]-[2505]. Linear, 2.0m in width. Quite steep sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.46m). Fill was predominantly mid brownish grey sandy clay silt with frequent small angular stone inclusions.

F.953, T208, Area 6. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2510], fills [2507]-[2508]-[2509]. Linear 1.95m in width. Sides varying between gently sloping on SW side and steeply sloping on NE side. Base was flat (max depth 0.78m). Fill varied between pale to mid orangey grey sandy clay silt.

F.954, T208, Area 6. Pit. Cut [2513], fills [2511]-[2512]. Rectangular in plan, 2.50m in length by 1.45m in width. Moderately steep sides led to a flattish base (max depth 0.16m). Fill varied between mid brown sandy silt with orange sand mottling to mid to very dark grey silts in diffuse patches with very frequent small, angular shattered burnt stone fragments/chips.

F.955, T215, Area 6. Post medieval ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2519], fills [2514]-[2515]-[2516]-[2517]-[2518]. Linear, 1.05m in width. Moderately steep sides led to a narrow, rounded base (maximum depth 0.75m). Fill varied from pale to mid greyish brown silty sand to mid to dark blueish grey silt.

F.956, T218, Area 6. Pit. Cut [2521], fill [2520]. Oval in plan, 1.28m in length by 0.80m in width. Near vertical sides led to a flattish base (max depth 0.30m). Fill was well compacted mid greyish brown sandy silt.

F.957, T218, Area 6. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2523], fill [2522]. Linear, 1.67m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a flat base (max depth 0.28m). Fill was well compacted mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small gravel inclusions.

F.958, T218, Area 6. Ditch (only visible in trench section). N-S. Cut [2610], Linear 1.45m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a concave base (max depth 0.38m). Fill was mid brown sandy silt.

F.959, T218, Area 6. Post medieval ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2604], fills [2602], [2603] and [2611]. Linear 2.0m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a slightly rounded base (max depth 0.90m). Fill was predominantly mid greyish brown sandy silt.

F.960, T208, Area 6. Pit. Cut [2549], fills [2546]-[2547]-[2548]. Rectangular in plan, 4.0m in length and 1.55m in width. gently sloping and stepped sides led to a flattish base (max depth 0.21m). Fill was mid – dark greyish brown ashy silt with very frequent burnt and fire cracked stones, particularly towards the centre of pit.

F.961, T215, Area 6. Posthole. Cut [2529], fill [2528]. Circular in plan with a 0.10m diameter. Steep sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.15m). Fill was well compacted mid brown clay silt.

F.962, T205, Area 6. Gully. NW-SE Cut [2543], fill [2542]. Cut linear with rounded terminal at SE. 3.75m exposed length, 0.75m in width. Shallow with steeply sloping slightly concaved sides leading to slightly concaved base (max depth 0.9m). Fill moderately compacted mid grey sandy silt with occasional orange sandy clay mottling.

F.963, T205, Area 6. Tree Throw. Cut [2541], fill [2540]. Cut, irregular sub-rounded (max 0.6m diameter), gradually sloping, concaved sides leading to generally flat, irregular base (max 0.14m in depth). Fill mid-brown, moderately compacted silty loam containing high quantities charcoal.

F.964, T205, Area 6. Tree Throw. Cut [2533], fill [2532]. Cut irregular sub-rounded (max 1.5m diameter), gradually sloping, concaved irregular sides leading to irregular base (max 0.15m in depth). Fill orangey-brown loosely compacted silty clay with high levels of charcoal.

F.965, T218, Area 6. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2525], fill [2524]. Linear, 0.72m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a flat base (max depth 0.23m). Fill was well compacted mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions.

F.966, T217, Area 6. Ditch. ENE-WSW. Cut [2545], fill [2544]. Linear, 2.50m in width. Gentle to moderately sloping sides led to a broad, flattish base (max depth 0.40m). Fill was a pale to mid grey sandy silt.

F.967, T208, Area 6. Natural hollow. Cut [2551], fill [2550]. Gentle, irregular sloping sides led to flattish base (max depth 0.18m). Fill was firm pale to mid greyish brown sandy, chalky silt with occasional burnt stones and charcoal flecks. Cut by pits F.954 and F.960.

F.968, T205, Area 6. Pit/Posthole. Cut [2553], fill [2552]. Cut circular (diameter 0.44m), steeply sloping generally straight sides leading to concaved base (max 0.2m). Fill loosely compacted, light grey silty sand.

F.969, T205, Area 6. Gully. NW-SE. Cut [2555], fill [2554]. Cut linear with rounded terminal at NW. 4.25m exposed length, 0.65m in width. Shallow, with steeply sloping slightly concaved sides leading to flat, slightly concaved base (max 0.19m depth). Fill moderately compacted dark grey to brown sandy silt with occasional orange sandy clay mottling.

F.970, T282, Area 6. Ditch. NE-SW. Cut [2572], fills [2572]-[2573]. Linear 2.32m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a narrow rounded base (max depth 1.05m). Fill was light to mid grey sandy silt.

F.971, T282, Area 6. Recut of ditch F.970. NE-SW. Cut [2575], fills [2576]-[2577]-[2578]-[2579]-[2580]-[2581]. Linear, 2.30m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a narrow rounded base (max depth 0.85). Fill varied between light orangey brown sandy clay silt to dark greyish brown sandy clay silt with frequent charcoal flecks.

F.972, T217, Area 6. Posthole. Cut [2558], fill [2556]-[2557]. Circular in plan, 0.30m diameter. Steep sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.16m). Fill was predominantly mid grey clay silt.

F.973, T205, Area 6. Gully. NW-SE Cut [2560], fill [2559]. Cut linear with rounded terminal at NW. 3.75m exposed length, 0.75m in width. Shallow with steeply sloping slightly concaved sides leading to slightly concaved base (max 0.9m). Fill moderately compacted mid grey sandy silt with occasional orange sandy clay mottling.

F.974, T205, Area 6. Gully. NW-SE. Cut [2564], fill [2563]. Cut linear 3m in exposed length 0.52m maximum width. Shallow with moderately steep slightly concaved sides leading to slightly concaved base, maximum 0.15m depth. Fill loosely compacted, mid to dark grey brown silty clay with very occasional charcoal mottling.

F.975, T208, Area 6. Animal grave (deer). Cut [2571], skeleton [2570], fill [2569]. Sub rectangular in plan 1.50m in length and 1.30m in width. Gently sloping sides led to a flattish base (max depth 0.06m). Fill was mid orangey brown sandy silt.

F.976, T205 Area 6. Human Inhumation. Cut [2585], burial [2586], grave fill [2584]. Grave cut sub-rectangular with rounded ends aligned NE-SW, maximum exposed length of 0.85m and width of 0.66m. Gradually concaved sides leading to flat base (maximum of 0.28m in depth). Burial badly degraded crouched inhumation lying on left side with head at SW end. Fill light to mid grey-brown moderately compacted sandy clay with very occasional charcoal flecking. Exposed, recorded and left *in situ*.

F.977, T205, Area 6. Gully. NW-SE. *Unexcavated.* Linear gully 18m in exposed length and 0.75m in maximum width.

F.978, T218, Area 6. Same as F.938.

F.979, T218, Area 6. Ditch. N-S. Cut [2609], fill [2605]-[2606]-[2607]-[2608]. Linear, 2.60m in width. Steep sides led to a uneven base (max depth 0.60m). Fill varied between mid yellowish grey brown sandy silt to mid greyish brown sandy silt with common small stone inclusions.

F.980, T220, Area 6. Post medieval ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2589], fills [2587]-[2588]. Linear 1.0m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a flat base (max depth 0.30m). Fill was mid to dark brown sandy silt with common small gravel inclusions.

F.981, T220, Area 6. Post medieval ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2592], fills [2590]-[2591]. Linear 1.15m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a flattish base (max depth 0.33m). Fill was mid to dark brown sandy silt with common small gravel inclusions.

F.982, T220, Area 6. Ditch. NW-SE. Cut [2594], fills [2593] and [2620]. Linear 1.0m in width. Moderately sloping sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.30m). Fill was pale grey sandy silt with occasional small sub angular stones and charcoal flecks.

F.983, T208, Area 6. Pit. Cut [2613], fill [2614]. Sub rectangular in plan 0.91m in length and 0.40m in width. Near vertical sides led to a flat base (max depth 0.10m). Fill was mid orangey brown sandy silt.

F.984, T208, Area 6. Pit. Cut [2615], fill [2614]. Sub oval in plan, 1.50m in length and 1.20m in width. Gently sloping sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.10m). Fill was mid orangey brown sandy silt with common charcoal inclusions.

F.985, T208, Area 6. Pit. Cut [2618], fills [2616]-[2617]. Irregular in plan, 1.70m in length and 1.30m in width. Near vertical sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.09m). Fill was predominantly greyish black sandy clay with evidence for burning including very frequent charcoal and burnt stones.

F.986, T220, Area 6. Gully. NW-SE. Cut [2622], fill [2661]. Linear, 0.55m in width. Moderately steep sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.14). Fill was loosely compacted pale grey sandy silt with occasional small sub angular gravel inclusions.

F.987, T218, Area 6. Truncated ditch. NNE-SSW. Cut [2625], fills [2623]-[2624]. Linear, 0.28m surviving width. Moderately sloping sides led to a rounded base (max depth 0.04m). Fill was light to mid brownish grey sandy silt.

F.988, T213, Area 6. Furrow. NW-SE. Unexcavated

F.989, T213, Area 6. Furrow. NW-SE. Unexcavated.

F.990, T210, Area 6. Ditch. N-S. Cut [2363], fills [2353]-[2362]. Cut linear, maximum exposed length 5m, 2.65m width, steeply sloping, irregular sides becoming steeper to a narrow concaved base, maximum 0.9m deep. Basal fill [2362] moderately compacted mid orangey clay with frequent orange clay mottling. Secondary fill [2361] moderately compacted, mid grey clayey-sand with occasional small rounded stones (<50mm). [2359] moderately compacted, light grey silty clay marl. [2360] moderately compacted, light whitish-grey silty marl with occasional charcoal flecking and very occasional small orangey-brown clay mottling. [2357] moderate to firmly compacted, bluish grey sandy clay. [2355] moderate to firmly compacted mid to dark grey silty clay, frequent orangey-brown clay mottling. [2358] firmly compacted mid grey sandy clay with occasional depositional banding of lenses of light grey silty clay. [2356] moderate to firmly compacted mid to light grey sandy silt. Occasional small rounded stones (<50mm) and very occasional charcoal flecking. [2354] moderately compacted dark grey sandy clay with small to medium rounded stones (<40mm). Upper fill [2353] moderately compacted mid brown slightly sandy silt, occasional charcoal and large amount of bioturbation.

F.991, T277, Area 4. Sub rectangular enclosure. Unexcavated.

F.992, T277, Area 4. Sub rectangular enclosure. Unexcavated.

F.993, T277, Area 4. Sub rectangular enclosure. Unexcavated.

F.994, T215, Area 6. Row of seven postholes and four stake holes. Cut [2407], [2409], [2411], [2413], [2415], [2417], [2419], [2421], [2423], [2425] and [2427], fills [2406], [2408], [2410], [2412], [2414], [2416], [2418], [2420], [2422], [2423] and [2426]. Circular in plan (diameter 0.24m) they had steep sides leading to a rounded base (max depth 0.14m). Fills were well compacted mid to dark greyish brown sandy silts.

References

Anderson, K. and Evans, C. 2004. *The Archaeology of Clay Farm, Trumpington: Preliminary Investigations*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Report no. **669**.

Appleby, G. 2004. *Glebe Farm, Trumpington: An Archaeological Desktop Assessment*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Report no. **631**.

Armour, N. 2007. *Addenbrooke's Link Road, Glebe Farm, Trumpington, South Cambridge: The 2007 Investigations : Sites 1, 2, 5 and 6*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Report no. **802**.

Armour, N. forthcoming. *Addenbrooke's Link Road, Glebe Farm, Trumpington, South Cambridge: The 2007 Investigations : Sites 4 and 7*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Report

British Geological Survey. 2002. Saffron Walden Solid & Drift 1:50000. Geological Map Sheet 205.

Brudenell, M. 2004. *Land Adjacent to the Bell Language School, Cambridge: An Archaeological Evaluation* Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Report no. **646**.

Buckley, V (ed) 1990 *Burnt Offerings. International Contributions to Burnt Mound Archaeology*. Dublin.

Cessford, C. & Mackay, D. 2004. *Cambridgeshire Guided Busway: A Series of Archaeological Evaluations*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Report no. **591**.

Collins, M (forthcoming) *The Archaeology of the Cambridge Guided Busway*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Dickens, A. 2000 *The Cambridge Rapid Transit System: A Desktop Assessment*, Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Report no. **361**.

Dickens, A 2002 *Clay Farm, Trumpington, Cambridge. An Archaeological Desktop Assessment*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. **506**.

Dobney, K., and Reilly, K. 1988. A method for recording archaeological animal bones: the use of diagnostic zones', *Circaea* **5** (2): 79-96

Evans, C. 2002 *The Archaeology of the Addenbrooke's Environs: A Desktop Essay*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Report no. **497**.

Evans, C. & Mackay, D. 2005. *Addenbrooke's 2020 Cambridge: Archaeological Evaluation Fieldwork*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Report no. **671**.

Evans, C., Mackay, D., & Patten, R. 2006. *The Archaeology of Glebe & Clay Farm, South Cambridge: The 2005 Evaluation*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Report no. **708**.

Evans, C., Mackay, D. & Webley, L. 2004. *Excavations at Addenbrooke's Hospital: the Hutchison Site*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Report no. **609**.

Evans *et al* (forthcoming) *Fengate Revisited.*

Gordon, DI 1968, *Regional History of the Railways of Great Britain*, iv.

Grant, A. 1982. 'The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals', in B. Wilson, C. Grigson and S. Payne, (eds.), *Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites*. Oxford: Brits. Archaeol. Rep. Brit. Ser. **109**: 91-108

Jukes-Brown, AJ, 1875 *On the Relations of the Cambridge Gault and Greensand*. Quarterly Journal Geological Sciences. Jan 1875.

Palmer, R. 2002. *Aerial Photographic Assessment, Clay Farm.* In Dickens 2002: 23-32

Scott Wilson 2007 *An Archaeological Specification for Evaluation: Land East of Hobson's Brook, Clay Farm, Cambridge* Specification Document December 2007

Schmid, E. 1972. *Atlas of animal bones.* Amsterdam: Elsevier

Silver, I. A., 1969. 'The ageing of domestic animals', in D. Brothwell and E. Higgs E. S. (eds.), *Science in Archaeology*, 2nd edition: 283-301. London: Thames and Hudson

Slater, A (forthcoming) 'The Railway Crossing Bridge Foundations' in Collins (forthcoming). Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report.

Stocker D and Stocker M 1996, *Sacred Profanity: The Theology of Rabbit Breeding and the Symbolic Landscape of the Warren*. World Archaeology **28**, 265-272.

Spence, C. 1990. *Archaeological Site Manual*. London: Department of Urban Archaeology, Museum of London.

Soil Survey of England and Wales. 1983 Soils of England and Wales: Sheet 4: Eastern England (1:250,000).

Timberlake, S. 2007 *The Addenbrooke's Link Road, Clay Farm, Trumpington, Cambridge. The 2007 Investigation: Site 3* Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. **803**

Von den Driesch, A. 1976. *A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites*, Peabody Museum Bulletin 1. Cambridge Mass., Harvard University

Williamson, T. 2006 *The Archaeology of Rabbit Warrens*. Princes Risborough.