

Addenbrookes Centre for Applied Learning

An Archaeological Excavation



Simon Timberlake

CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE



**Cambridge Centre for Applied Learning
Addenbrooke's Hospital
Cambridge**

An Archaeological Excavation

Simon Timberlake

With contributions by Lawrence Billington, Katie Anderson,
Rachel Ballantyne, Grahame Appleby
& Vida Rajkovača

**Cambridge Archaeology Unit
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE**

December 2010
Report 977/ECB 3518

An archaeological excavation was carried out at Addenbrooke's Hospital between 8th – 16th November 2010 in advance of the construction of a new building, the Cambridge Centre for Applied Learning (CCAL). This examination of the site (TL 464550) involved the re-exposure of the Iron Age enclosure ditch first dug by Mary Cra'ster in 1967. A well preserved 12m section of this ditch, which includes part of the north-western corner of this enclosure was exposed towards the southern end of a stripped area of c.180 sq m. The location of this feature would appear to confirm the accuracy of Cra'ster's survey and also her plotted projection of this enclosure. At the same time it was possible for us to re-examine one of the original 1967 excavation trenches.

Excavation of some three slots totalling 6m of ditch has furnished improved evidence for the density and distribution of finds, for the sequence of ditch construction and subsequent infill during the Middle Iron Age, plus new evidence of its re-cut which may correlate with a re-occupation or else a late phase occupation or re-use of this enclosure during the Middle-Late Iron Age. Further examination of the ditch fill accumulation suggests this site may well have been a banked enclosure surrounded by a ditch. Apart from a number of associated short gullies, there were no other contemporary archaeological features.

Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out as a condition of planning consent in advance of the construction of a new building at Addenbrooke's Hospital, the Cambridge Centre for Applied Learning (CCAL), between 8th – 16th November 2010. This building site was located just to the west of the Multi-storey Car Park and to the north of the hospital's incinerator and chimney (TL 464550; Figures 1 and 2). The archaeological examination of this site, in particular the re-exposure of the Iron Age enclosure ditch first dug by Mary Cra'ster in 1967, was enabled by the groundworks investigations and demolition work being undertaken by Keir Mariott in advance of the insertion of foundations for the future building. This permitted the opening up of an area of up to 0.2ha within the vicinity of a number of (now empty) buried oil storage tanks, whilst just to the north of this, it was possible to dig a further 29m of trial trench in order to establish the presence or absence of any other hinterland features which might have been associated with this square Middle Iron Age enclosure.

The underlying geology consists of chalk marl (Lower Chalk – West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation (BGS 2002) with traces of sand and gravel-filled periglacial features, and occasionally soliflucted chalk debris redeposited within fluvial/erosional scours. This central part of the hospital grounds is located on a slight topographic high which dips to the north and south, and which lies between the 15m and 20m AOD contours.

Archaeological Background

A good summary account of previous archaeological work undertaken within the immediate vicinity of the site is available in Evans, Mackay & Webley's 2008 *Borderlands* monograph which examines the archaeology of the Addenbrooke's environs (see Figure 1: cropmarks and archaeological excavations).

As Evans points out, the Addenbrooke's area was firmly put on the region's 'archaeological map' with Mary Cra'ster's 1967 excavations undertaken within the hospital's grounds. Carried out entirely on a voluntary basis, this earliest archaeological investigation arose following the observation of ditch sections by workmen during the course of the 'Stage 2' of the hospital's construction. The fragmentary character of the plan in her 1969 report reflects the conditions of fieldwork, seemingly conducted under dire rescue circumstances, with only limited cleared exposure amid machine-churned ground. The main feature of this was a sub-rectangular ditch enclosure, with rounded corners, some 340ft across (c. 103m; Figure 3). This consisted of a 'V'-shaped ditch some 7ft (2.10m) across and some 4 feet deep (c. 1.20m; see Cra'ster 1969: figs. 1-3). A few pits were also exposed within its interior (apparently unexcavated), it being remarked that there were probably many more that had gone unnoticed. In terms of finds, a quantity of domestic refuse was recovered from the ditch's basal fills, this being taken as an indication that the enclosure itself was occupied. The pottery recovered was of 'Iron Age A' type and thought to be comparable to the assemblage from Barley, Hertfordshire (Cra'ster 1961).

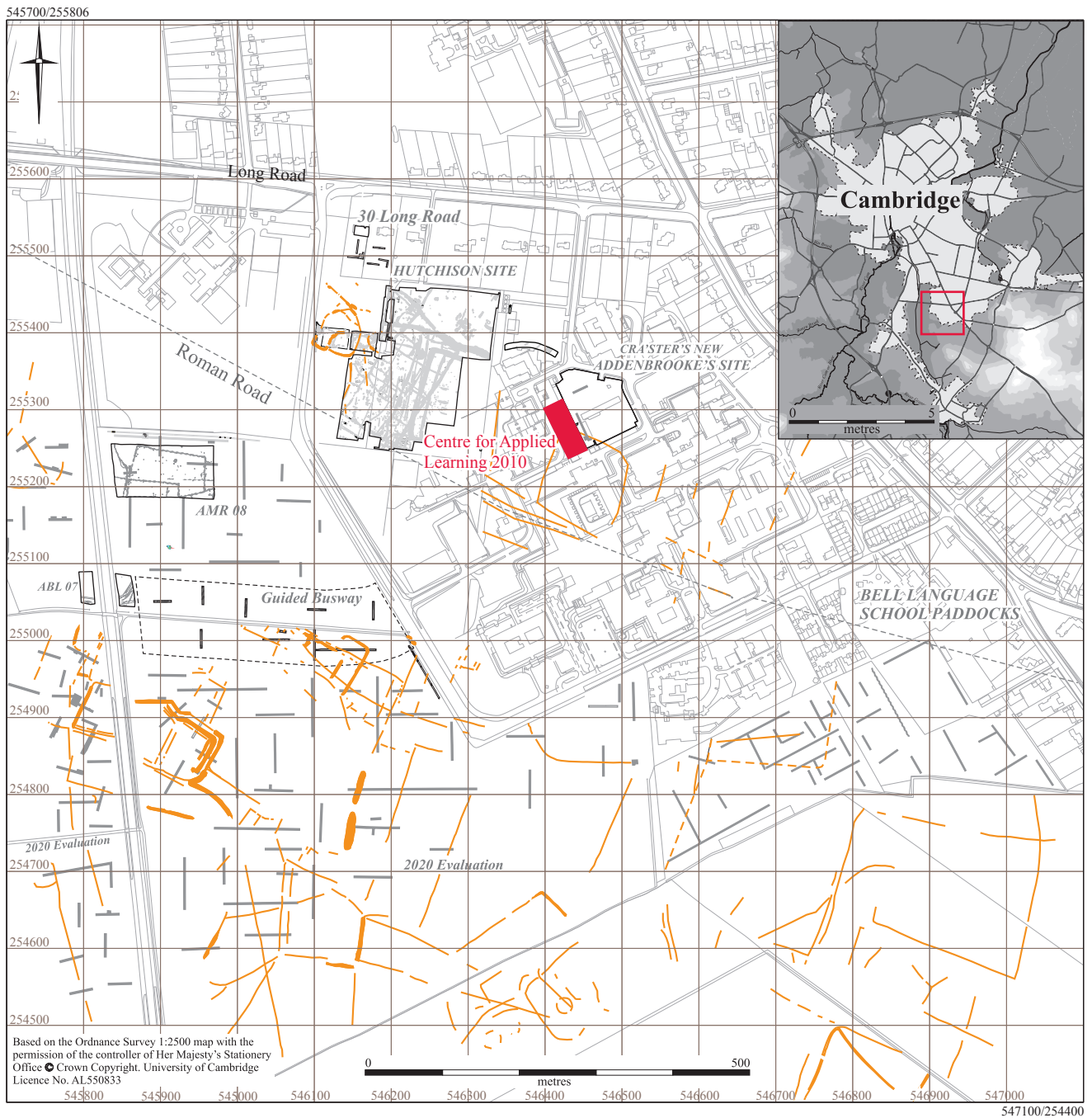


Figure 1. Location plan with cropmarks (shown in orange) and archaeological excavations within the vicinity.



Figure 2. Location of site at Addenbrooke's and view from top of multi-storey car park.

Aside from the main enclosure, a series of parallel ditches ran along its southern side (Cra'ster 1969, see fig. 2.'B' & 7). These much smaller ditches were not firmly dated and only one seems to have been fully excavated (*ibid*, fig. 4). The latter produced pottery of the same general type as the main enclosure, but also yielded a fine, La Tene-style, decorated pot (this is illustrated in Evans *et.al.* (2008) fig. 1.4). Despite this evidence for erstwhile occupation of the enclosure, the only definite settlement evidence was found outside of the main enclosure, and to the south of the parallel ditches (this is shown as location 'A' on Cra'ster's 1969 plan). There the remains of a sub-circular building ('hut') was identified, the latter defined by postholes and a prepared floor.

The finds from the 1967 excavations are held by the University of Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (see Accession numbers: 1968.345, 348, 349, 351, 352 & ZZZ015). This examined assemblage appears to relate to a Middle/late Iron Age ceramic tradition of 3rd/2nd century BC (see J.D. Hill comment in Evans *et al. ibid.*), though the La Tene decorated pot could have been later, perhaps suggesting occupation into the 1st century BC. Unfortunately, the bone from these excavations cannot now be located, and may well have been discarded, precluding the possibility now of radiocarbon dating the site's assemblage from the archive material. However, the report of the faunal assemblage studied at the time suggests that of the 107 pieces (of teeth or bone) recovered, 57% were of cattle, 38% sheep/goat, three of horse (3%), with just two pig bones (2%).

In March 2007, anticipating the construction of the multi-storey car park, the CAU were fortunate enough to be able to return to further investigate the northern apex-end of Cra'ster's enclosure (Hutton & Evans 2007). The evidence for the impression of machine treads in the chalk re-exposed during the cleaning down to the natural attests to the extreme rescue conditions of the archaeology carried out on-site during the period of construction work in the 1960s. In the end only two trenches were excavated. Removal of former car park hard-standing here revealed that the previous construction had caused substantial truncation of the white chalk marl geology with swathes of much deeper lateral downcutting. The only significant archaeology was found at the extreme southern end of Trench 2; this just clipped the eastern edge of several 'ditch features' (see Figure 3). Seeming to exactly match the location of Cra'ster's enclosure, this was boxed out to the west in order to reveal the enclosure ditch exactly where indicated on the 1969 plan. This confirmed the presence of a very similar ditch profile at this location: consisting of a broad, 'V'-shaped cut some 2.05m wide and 0.75m deep. The fill within its lower half was relatively sterile and consisted of clean, weathered marl-derived light-mid grey/brown clay silts. In contrast, its upper profile was much more distinct: a dark grey/brown clay silt, blackened with charcoal and with frequent stone/flint inclusions, thus more obviously occupation-related.

For such a limited cutting across the enclosure's perimeter, the finds assemblages from 2007 were impressive. Aside from four undiagnostic worked flints, nine sherds of handmade Iron Age pottery were recovered. These were all sandy fabrics typical of the Middle/late Iron Age assemblages of southern Cambridgeshire, and thus directly comparable to Cra'ster's material; the absence of any wheel-turned wares, vertical combing or 'late' handmade forms would suggest a date of the 3rd-1st century BC. In addition, some 280 animal bones were recovered and, of the 127 that were identifiable, all but one (probably from 'sheep/goat') were of cattle. Again in keeping

with Cra'ster's results, the vast majority of this material derived from the feature's upper profile (however, those sherds recovered from basal deposits would seem to indicate that there was no substantial chronological interval between either of the two fills; *i.e.* the enclosure's ditch could not have been dug much before the 3rd century BC). This patterning was also true of the feature's three bulk plant-remain samples. Whilst the basal fills were essentially sterile (apart from only a few charcoal fragments), those from the upper fill yielded cereal grains and chaff (spelt and possibly both barley and emmer) plus 29 wild plant seeds; the latter variously deriving from waste ground or grassland and arable field (*i.e.* an 'open land' mix).

Despite the fact that only a rather incomplete plan of the enclosure has been retrieved, and little of its interior examined, Cra'ster's Addenbrooke's site has long been held to be 'special'. The significance of this status is referred to by Evans *et al.* in *Borderlands* (2008). Basically this hinges upon the recorded deep 'V'-shaped profile of its boundary ditch and, more importantly, the recovery of a La Tene-style decorated vessel which was at the time unique in the region, and was thus interpreted as indicating elevated status and/or else distant trade connections. However, Evans reminds us of the state of rescue archaeology and also the level of local archaeological knowledge at the time of Cra'ster's work; this occurred at a time when earthmoving machinery was only occasionally used on sites, and when the recovery of a *convincing* near-complete plan of a prehistoric enclosure in its entirety was itself rare. This was a time when few large-scale excavations had been carried out (Mucking, for example, only commenced in 1968), and when aerial photography was in its infancy. The result of all this was that prehistoric to early historic land-use/settlement densities at the time were grossly underestimated. Today, we know both from excavation and the area's cropmark plots that the Addenbrooke's landscape probably contains a number of other enclosures directly comparable to this one identified by Cra'ster. Moreover, whilst no further La Tene-decorated pottery sherds were recovered in 2007, in recent years such wares occur quite regularly within excavations of Iron Age settlements in the region, although in frequencies of only one or two sherds at a time (see Hill & Horne in Evans 2003a, 180). However, when the fabrics of these pot sherds have been analysed, it has often been shown how atypical of their respective assemblages these were. In their distinctive decorative style this would seem to suggest some manner of specialist manufacture. The crucial point in relationship to issues of Late Iron Age/Conquest Period prestige goods systems, is that specialist production and the striving for something 'beyond' the immediately local were already well-afoot earlier in the Iron Age (Evans *et al. ibid.*, 7).

Given the previous work at this site, it was clearly important to be able to take the opportunity in November 2010 to excavate a larger sample of this ditch and any associated features. The value of renewed excavation was not only in recovering a larger, and thus perhaps more representative selection of finds, but also in helping to determine the exact plan/outline of the enclosure, its method and/or sequence of construction, and any further distinction between the primary and secondary ditch fills and, thus, evidence for re-cutting and continuing use.

Methodology

Following demolition and initial groundwork on site, including the digging of testpits to establish the presence of sub-surface concrete, services, and the level of the chalk natural, two N-S trenches approximately 2m wide and totalling 29m were dug under archaeological supervision through overburden down to the level of the top of the chalk using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Immediately to the south of this, a slightly irregular rectangular-shaped open area of some 12m x 15m (180 sq m) was stripped down to the level of the marl (Area A: see Figure 3). However, this still left a small area unexcavated at the north end and also down the middle of the cut which containing unexcavated services. The southern limit of this open area was effectively defined by the presence of a deep cut for the buried oil storage tank(s), and also by the practical limits to which the large spoil tip amassed from the excavations could be reduced or else shifted elsewhere within the construction site.

Whilst the digging of a 7m length (slot) of Cra'ster's enclosure ditch was the preferred sample quota in this case, some rather more practical considerations such as the intervention of services plus evidence of other modern truncation meant that a maximum of only 5m of this was possible. The other (usually discrete) archaeological features identified were in almost all cases 50% excavated. All archaeological features and spoil from these were subsequently metal detected, planned, excavated and sectioned. Excavation of archaeological features was carried out using only hand tools. The recording followed a CAU modified MoLAS system (Spence 1990), whereby feature numbers, (F.) were assigned to stratigraphic events, and numbers - (fill) or [cut]- to individual contexts. A site plan was drawn at a scale of 1:50, whilst the feature slots were recorded at a scale of 1:10, including all five sections of the slots cut through the enclosure ditch. Each of these sections were described with individual context numbers. Sketch sections and descriptions were also recorded within a site notebook. A small digital photographic archive was compiled. Finds from the excavations have all been deposited within the CAU. All work here was carried out in strict accordance with statutory Health and Safety legislation and with the recommendations of SCAUM (Allen & Holt 2002). The CAU site code was CAL 10.

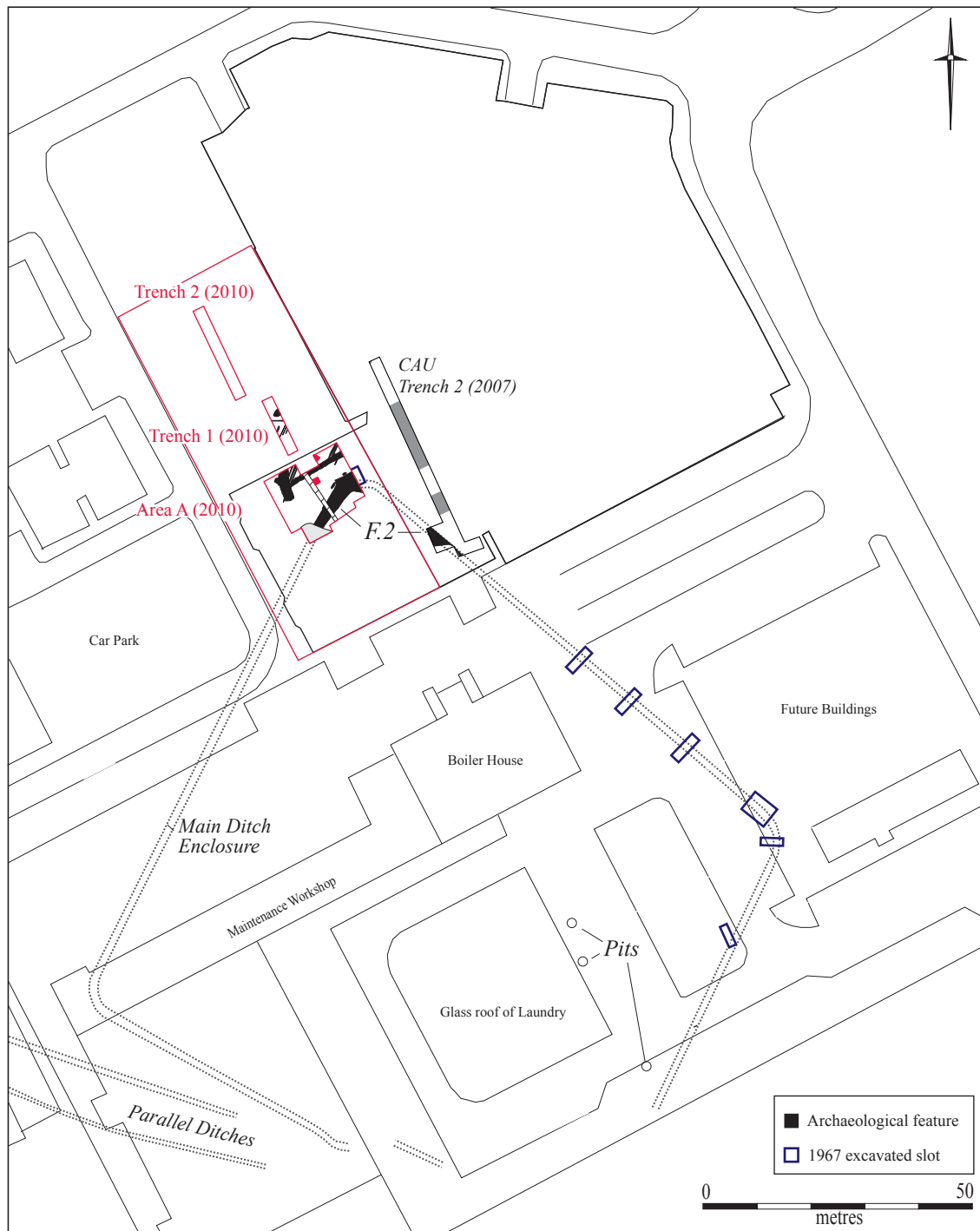


Figure 3. Location of 2010 excavation and trenches with Hutton (2007) trench in relation to Cra'ster's 1967 trenching



Figure 4. Plan of 2010 excavation and trenches showing archaeological results and location of illustrated sections (Figure 6)

Results

Trenches 1 and 2 (Area B) contained little in the way of archaeological features. Trench 2 had none. Area A exposed a 12m long section of Cra'ster's Iron Age ditch including the change of angle at the NW corner of this enclosure.

Trench 1

Trench 1 contained the terminus of a shallow ditch/gully segment or possibly a pit (F.1) towards its north end which could have been of prehistoric date (Figure 4). The other features exposed within the top of the chalk marl were all small natural sand-filled solution features. In the middle of this trench were a group of three parallel NE-SW and one E-W trending plough scrapes

Area A

A 12m long section of Cra'ster's Iron Age enclosure ditch was exposed within the south-eastern quadrant of this stripped area (Figures 4 & 5). This consisted of a 9m long SE-NW oriented linear section (truncated at its western end by the modern excavation cut for the oil-storage tanks), plus the turn of this at its northern end into a NE-SW oriented linear – the latter effectively being the north-western corner of the enclosure recorded by Cra'ster in 1969. The change of angle could only partly be determined due to the location of this corner of the enclosure at the very edge of the excavation section.

The primary cut for this 'V-shaped' ditch (F.2) and its much shallower rounded re-cut (F.3) was recorded in five sections following the excavation of three separate slots: Slot 3 (Section 5):c.1m wide, Slot 1 (Sections 1 and 2):3.5m wide, and at its western end Slot 2 (Sections 3 and 4):1.5m wide. The partly truncated outline of this ditch, quite distinctive on account of its brown earth fill, appears not only to have been cut wider, but possibly also deeper, towards the corner of the enclosure (from 1.9m wide at its western end to almost 2.5m wide as it approached the change of angle of the ditch). The depth of the ditch (F.2) varied between 0.9m at its western and 1.2m at its eastern end. It proved difficult in this case to determine exactly how much of this change in height was due to the machine truncation – certainly some evidence for the latter could be seen in Sections 3 and 4. The suggested sequence of the cut and re-cut of this ditch and its infill is summarised in Table 1.

<i>Section 5</i>	<i>Section 1</i>	<i>Section 2</i>	<i>Section 3</i>	<i>Section 4</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Description</i>
			(062)			materially rich upper fill
(071)	(010)	(039)	(061)	(052)		
(070)	(010)	(039)	(060)	(051)		basal fill
[069]	[015]	[038]	[059]	[050]	F.3	re-cut
		(037)		(048)		
	(014)	(036)	(058)	(047)		secondary bank collapse
(067)	(013)	(035)	(057)	(046)		
		(034)		(045)		
				(044)		silting episodes
(065)	(012)	(033)	(056)	(043)		
(066)		(032)				bank collapse/slumping
(064)	(011)	(031)	(054)-(055)	(042)		primary silting
[063]	[010]	[030]	[053]	[041]	F.2	cut

Table 1: Context matrix showing cuts/re-cuts and sequence of infill close to NW corner of Iron Age enclosure ditch (F.2/F.3); see Appendix for context descriptions.



Figure 5. Norther corner of ditch F.2/F.3 showing Cra'ster's trench to the rear (left). Ditch F.2/F.3 with Cra'ster's trench to the right (right)

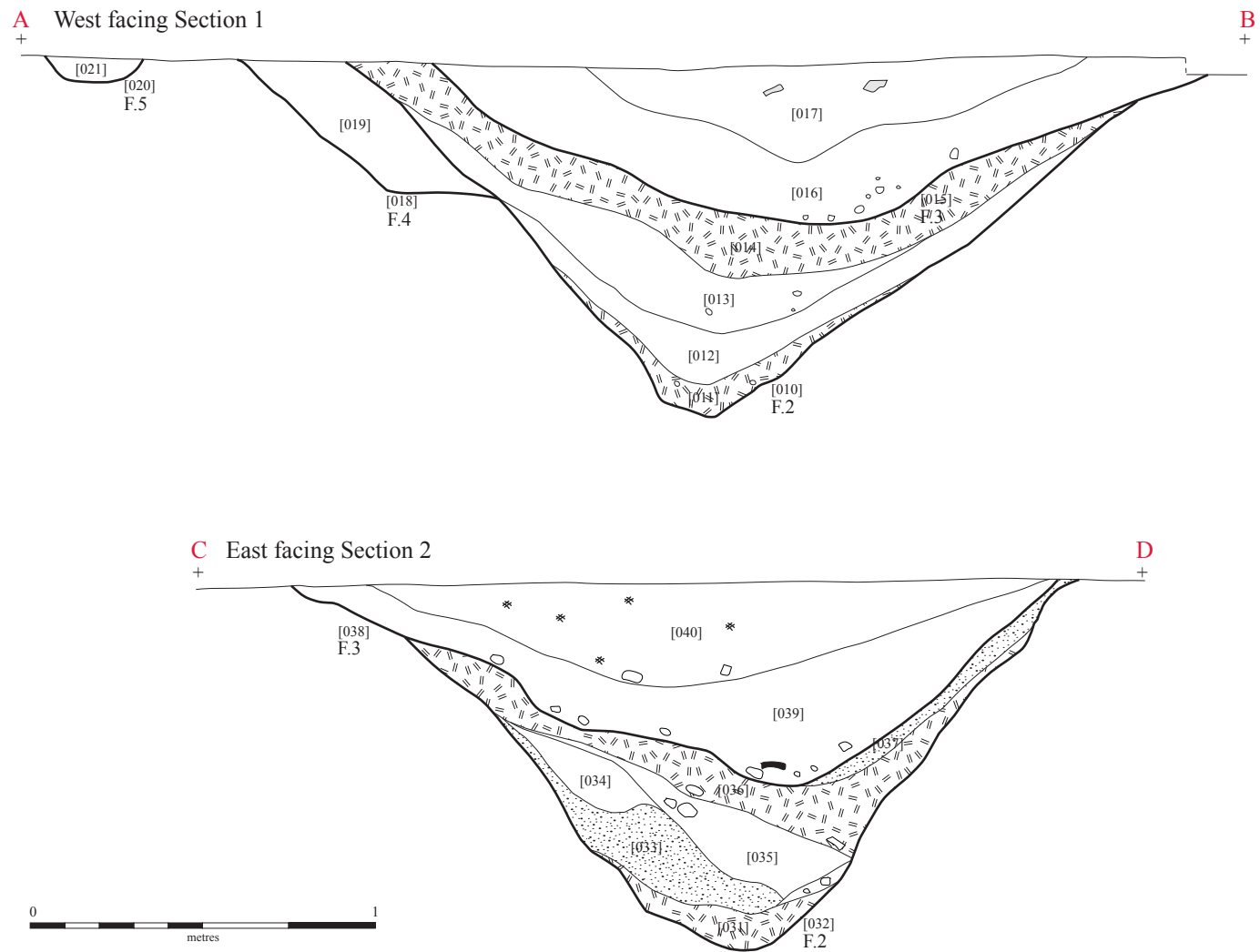


Figure 6. Sections through ditch F.2/F.3 and earlier ditch terminal F.4 (locations in plan shown on Figure 4)



Figure 7. Northern corner of ditch F.2/F.3 with Cra'ster's 1967 trench to the rear (top). West facing section (Section 2) through ditch F.2/F.3 (bottom)

The recovery of finds from this ditch included just three undiagnostic flint flakes, alongside 45 pot sherds from F.2 (including 39 from a part of a single round shouldered jar or bowl of Middle Iron Age date) and 73 Middle-Late Iron Age sherds from its re-cut F.3 (N.B. associated sherds from at least one crushed vessel were excavated from context (039) in Section 2; see Anderson, below). Small amounts of fired clay and burnt stone were also recovered from F.2 and F.3, together with a minor amount of iron slag (F.3). Collectively some 105 fragments of animal bone, over half of it being cow, were recovered from this same ditch and its re-cut. During the excavation of Slot 3 (Section 5) part of a crushed horse jaw was found, the source of most of the teeth referred to in the bone report (see Rajkovača).

One of Mary Cra'ster's 1967 excavation trenches was also located on this corner of the enclosure (Figures 5 & 7). This was cut from the northern edge of the ditch at approximately the change of angle. This east-west excavation trench was less than a metre wide with a 0.5m wide slot cut at right angles to it across the width of the ditch – it was evident however that the excavated sample volume of this must have been quite small, also that the section recorded across the ditch at this point was most likely incomplete. The compacted backfill of Cra'ster's hand-dug trench was re-excavated prior to our own excavation of Slot 3 across this ditch. A small number of finds (but no pottery) were recovered.

What appears to be an earlier, similarly oriented, but much smaller (0.78m+ wide and 0.38m max deep) gully or ditch segment (**F.4**) was also identified in section against the upper northern edge of the ditch F.2 close to its change in angle (this was in fact traceable over a distance of over 5m close to the NW corner of the enclosure, but was recorded in Sections 1 and 5 (Figure 6). A short section of another (approx 1.1m+ wide and 0.86m deep) linear gully (**F.11**), which lay parallel and immediately adjacent to F.4, was exposed in the side of the cut for F.2. It seems likely therefore, that this was an earlier and similarly aligned curvilinear feature truncated by the later cut for the main ditch. Up to half a metre north of the edge of F.2 were found the traces of another two very shallow (and probably parallel) gully segments (**F.5** and **F.6**). Both of these may have been part of the same highly truncated feature – possibly the base of a small linear linked with the other two somewhat more deeply incised examples (i.e. F.4 and F.11).

The largest of a series of eight parallel, shallow, and very narrow NW-SE aligned impersistent linear features was also examined within the north-eastern corner of the excavation. In section the 0.2m wide and 0.18m deep cut with its highly compacted crushed flint fill (**F.24**) resembles the base of deep Medieval/Post-medieval plough scar. All these linears were aligned on a similar, though marginally different alignment to the enclosure ditch.

Two other *possible* archaeological features were examined within the north-western corner of Area A. This included a 5m+ long, 1.95m wide and 0.4m deep flat-bottomed irregular-shaped curvilinear feature (F.8) with a single more or less sterile fill of re-deposited chalk marl, and against its southern edge, what appeared to be the cylindrical cut ([028]) for a 0.25m diameter, 0.48m deep posthole filled with a rather similar chalky sediment fill (F.9). Given the eroded, waterworn, and undercut sides of F.8 it seems possible that this feature, at least, may have a natural erosional origin. However, a credible geological explanation for this remains elusive. Either way, such features remain undateable, and also appear quite unrelated to the enclosure ditch which lies some 6m to the south-east.

Material Culture

Flint Lawrence Billington

A small assemblage of seven struck flints was recovered from the excavation, six from cut features and one from the backfill of the 1960's excavation trench (Table 2).

The assemblage is dominated by small undistinguished flake based material, with no retouched or obviously utilised material. The only diagnostic piece was a fine tertiary blade from F.1, deeply corticated and anciently broken, this is a product of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic technologies. The remainder of the flints are small hard hammer struck flake based products which are not strongly

diagnostic but probably reflect somewhat later prehistoric activity. None of the flints are in fresh condition and there is little sense of them forming a coherent assemblage. It seems likely that they are residual pieces, perhaps deriving from surface deposits which have become incorporated into the fills of the cut features.

Feature/context	F.1	F.3	unstrat	totals
flake		3	1	4
blade	1			1
flaked piece		2		2
totals	1	5	1	7

Table 2: The worked flint assemblage

Pottery Katie Anderson

An assemblage of handmade pottery totalling 119 sherds and weighing 808g (representing 0.55 EVEs) was recovered from the excavation, from three features.

The sherds were generally small (0-4cm) and many were abraded. The assemblage was dominated by sandy wares, which represented 91.8% of all the pottery by count. Other fabrics represented less than 5% of the assemblage (shell; 4.2%, flint; 1.5% and grog; 2.5%) Just five vessel forms were identified, of which three were rims and two were bases. Decoration was also scarce, with two combed sherds and ten burnished sherds from a single vessel.

Feature 2 contained 45 sherds (516g), including 39 sherds from a single vessel, a rounded shouldered jar/bowl, which also had heavy carbonised residue on the interior. This vessel broadly dates to the Middle Iron Age, and is one of the few groups of pottery that comprise fairly large, 'fresh' sherds. The remaining sherds from this feature were non-diagnostic, but the fabrics suggest a Middle Iron Age date. Feature 3, the re-cut of Feature 2 contained 73 sherds weighing 291g. Sherds included two everted rim vessels and two pinched bases. There were also two body sherds with a light combed decoration on the exterior and ten sherds (16g) from a burnished vessel. Several of the sherds from Feature 3 were fired hard and the fabrics suggest a Middle/Late Iron Age date. A single flint-tempered sherd, weighing 1g was recovered from Feature 5, which could only be broadly dated as being 'Prehistoric'.

Overall the assemblage reflects Middle/Later Iron Age occupation, with a broad bracket of 300BC-AD50 suggested. However, the lack of any wheelmade sherds suggests that this assemblage is likely to pre-date the 1st century AD. The pottery has close affinities with material recovered from a previous evaluation (Brudenell in Evans and Hutton 2007), which produced pottery of a similar date and nature, as did Mary Cra'ster's excavations in 1967 (Cra'ster 1967).

Other Finds Graham Appleby & Simon Timberlake

A small quantity of miscellaneous finds were recovered from the back-fill of the Cra'ster excavation of the 1960s and the ditch itself. These included eight mollusc shells (seven terrestrial gastropods and one freshwater? mussel (*Mytilus* sp) – the latter as a possible shell fragment from food waste), with a combined weight of 4g. In addition to the shell, eleven pieces of non-diagnostic fired clay (total weight 13g) were found; seven pieces from F.2, and four pieces from the excavation back-fill. 22 pieces of burnt stone were recovered from F.2 (three pieces weighing 208g) and F.3 (19 pieces, weight 3431g). Two lumps of probable de-calcified iron smithing slag

were recovered from F.3 (99g). Ten charcoal fragments were retrieved from F.1 (weight *c.* 1g). One stone (24g) was found in F.1.

Modern building material was represented by seven pieces of broken tile, brick and slate (total weight 234g), all recovered from the trench back-fill.

Economic and Environmental Data

Faunal Remains Vida Rajkovača

Fieldwork at Addenbrooke's resulted in the recovery of a small faunal assemblage. Six contexts excavated within enclosure ditch F.2 and its re-cut F.3 produced an assemblage totalling 105 assessable fragments and weighing 2645g.

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

Bones were highly fragmented, as is the case with the bones derived from food refuse. No articulated specimens were noted in the field; however, it is possible that cow radius, ulna, humerus and pelvis recovered from F.2 ([64]) all aged to *c.* 6-12 months have all come from the same animal. Overall, the assemblage demonstrated moderate to quite poor state of preservation. Out of six contexts examined, one was recorded as quite poor, with the remainder five being recorded as moderately preserved. If we look at the number of fragments corresponding to each of these categories, out of 105 assessable specimens, 88 showed moderate preservation with minimum weathering or surface modification.

Occurrence of Species

The list of taxa is given in Table 3. Out of 105 assessable fragments, 57 were possible to identify to species. As in most assemblages across the country, two main food species dominated the assemblage with pig being absent. Horse is well represented; however it has to be kept in mind that out of 14 elements, 13 were loose teeth.

Taxon	NISP	NISP%	MNI
Cow	31	54.4	3
Ovicaprid	10	17.5	1
Horse	14	24.6	1
Dog	2	3.5	1
Cattle-sized	21	.	.
Sheep-sized	27	.	.
Total	105	100	.

Table 3: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for identified species from all contexts

It was not possible to observe any butchery or gnawing marks, most likely due to the erosion of the bone surface; however, some ageing information for cattle was available. Element count for cattle humeri coupled with three different age stages recorded within this assemblage both seem to indicate the presence of at least three individuals on site (6-12 months, 30-36 months and 3 years+).

Although there is a generally accepted belief that Iron Age communities living in Britain favoured sheep to cattle (Albarella 2000) and findings from numerous excavations corroborate this notion (Higbee in Evans *et al.* forthcoming, Grant 1984, Davis 1995), this is rather a generalisation and a misrepresentation of the reality. There are numerous contemporaneous assemblages with the predominant cattle component and, unsurprisingly, the faunal record from 2007 investigations (Seetah in Hutton and Evans 2007) within the locale also had a predominant cattle component.

Since animals can be as representative of a society as any other elements of material culture, it is problematic to discuss economy regimes purely based on the ratio of different species. It remains a question therefore whether the predominance of cattle within the society was brought about by environmental factors particular to the locale or by a cultural preference, yet it is clear that beef played the major part in their diet.

Environmental Remains Rachel Ballantyne

Two bulk samples were submitted for analysis from fill [031] F.2 and re-cut fill [030] F.3 of the later Iron Age enclosure ditch.

All samples have been flotation sieved by Frankie Cox at the CAU, using a modified version of the Sirāf tank (Williams 1973). Flots (> 300µm) and heavy residues (>1mm) have been dried, then sorted by the author using a Leica MS5 (x6.3 – x50) binocular microscope for flots and by eye for residues greater than 4mm. The 1–4 mm residues have not been sorted at this stage, but kept for future reference. Full raw data is summarised in Table 4 at the end of this report. Taxonomic names for plants follow Stace (1997) and for molluscs follow an updated version of Beedham (1972).

The very few plant remains are all preserved by charring and there is no evidence of waterlogging. Mollusc shell is well preserved and frequent, which is consistent with the calcareous geology. Numerous shells of *Ceciloides acicula*, a burrowing snail, are likely to be intrusive and bioturbation may have moved other smaller ecofacts down the profile.

Results

Charred plant remains are extremely rare, with low amounts of comminuted charcoal in both samples. Individual charred seeds of buttercups (*Ranunculus acris/bulbosus/repens*) and henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) occur in re-cut F.3 and have no clear origin.

Moderate quantities of mollusc shell provide some indication of local environment in both ditches. In fill [031] F.2, the predominant types are *Pupilla muscorum* and *Helicella itala*, which are associated with dry calcareous turf. Shells of *Vallonia pulchella/exentrica* further indicate open land, whereas a single *Aegopinella/Oxychilus* sp. represents shady conditions. Finally, *Lymnaea truncatula* is a 'slum' type associated with marshy, very shallow water and tolerant of dry episodes.

Re-cut fill [030] F.3 contains a very similar range of mollusc shell types to F.2 with *Pupilla muscorum* and *Helicella itala* again frequent. However, there is a stronger indication of wet and shady conditions with *Lymnaea truncatula* in higher proportions and two additional shade-loving types; *Vertigo pygmaea* and *Vitrea* sp.

Ditch fills usually contain a mixture of biota found living within the ditch (autochthonous) and from the surrounding area (allochthonous), which makes interpretation of any associated mollusc assemblage difficult. The predominance in both ditch fills of mollusc types associated with open, dry turf suggests that this represents the local environment – perhaps on the flanks of the ditches and the surrounding land. The low numbers of mollusc types associated with wet and shady conditions may represent leaf litter and standing water in the ditch bases. If so, then re-cut F.3 appears to have been slightly wetter and shadier than F.2, suggesting a rising water-table and/or greater encroachment of vegetation. The presence of a number of ostracod valves (tiny aquatic crustaceans) in F.3 confirms that it once held standing water.

The presence of standing water, particularly in F.3, means that the few charred plant remains could have floated in from elsewhere; these remains are unsuitable for further interpretation or analyses.

In conclusion, the two small samples are a limited but useful addition to later Iron Age evidence for the Addenbrooke's area. The molluscs compare well to those from other sections through the same later Iron Age enclosure ditch at the nearby NCP car park site (de Vareilles 2007), where there was also evidence for open dry turf with numerous *Helicella itala*, but almost no shells indicative of wet conditions (a single *Anisus leucostoma*). Significantly, upper fill [03] of ditch F.2 at the NCP car park site contained moderate quantities of charred cereal grain, chaff and wild seeds. The strands of mollusc and charred plant evidence therefore suggest the NCP site was on drier land in the later Iron Age and perhaps closer to charred plant generating activities than the two contexts examined in this assessment report.

The range of mollusc types is also similar to those at the Hutchison Site, Addenbrooke's (Roberts 2008), where a predominantly open grassland environment was inferred with damper habitats within some cut features. However the cereal chaff-rich ash associated with kilns at that site is in stark contrast to the very limited charred remains recovered here.

No further work is required on this assemblage. Whilst the ostracod valves reported in [030] F.3 could be identified (all one taxon), to inform on the water conditions in the ditch; this additional information would be of limited value given their very low numbers and the lack of comparable samples.

Should the excavation results be published, perhaps in conjunction with those from the nearby NCP car park, then review may be desirable of the provisional snail shell identifications reported by different authors in the respective assessment reports. The low number of remains, and samples, means that these results can only have value if interpreted and presented in conjunction with other associated sites from the surrounding area.

Feature number		F.2	F.3
Context number		[031]	[030]
Sample number		<1>	<2>
Volume/ litres		13	12
CHARRED PLANT REMAINS			
Ranunculus acris L./bulbosus L./repens L.	Large-seeded Buttercup		1
Hyoscyamus niger L.	Henbane		1
Charred concretion			+
Estimated volume charcoal/ millilitres		< 1	< 1
Charcoal >3mm			*
Charcoal <3mm		+	+
MOLLUSCS			
<i>Lymnaea truncatula</i> (Müller)	Marshy very shallow water	+	++
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i> (Draparnaud)	Marshes, meadows, woods		*
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i> (L.)	Turf, walls and dry places	++	++
<i>Vallonia pulchella</i> (Müller)/ <i>exentrica</i> Sterki	Open land, dry to damp	+	+
<i>Ceciloides acicula</i> (Müller)	Burrowing, probably intrusive	++	+++
Trichia sp.	Generally distributed		+
<i>Helicella itala</i> (L.)	Dry, grassy, calcareous places	++	++
Vitrea sp.	Shady damp places		+
Aegopinella/ <i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	Shady damp places	*	
OTHER BIOTA			
Ostracod valve	Tiny aquatic crustacean		+

Table 4: Environmental results from Addenbrooke's Hospital (CAL10)

Key: * 1 or 2 items, + <10 items, ++ 10-50 items, +++ >50 items

Discussion

This opportunity to re-examine Cra'ster's 1967 excavations and her interpretation of the shape and form of this Middle-Late Iron Age enclosure has not significantly changed the overall model she proposed, nor has it located any additional associated settlement features.

In many ways this was not a surprising result; for instance it was clear from the 2007 assessment that the north-eastern side of this square/quadrilateral shaped enclosure was to be found almost exactly where it had been predicted from her original measured survey plots (attesting to the accuracy of 1960s work), whilst it was known that the level of construction-related machine truncation within this northern area of the site was likely to have led to some degree of truncation – perhaps the partial removal of some of the shallower archaeological features alongside the upper fills of the major ditched enclosure (hence variations in depth, profile and width of this where it crossed areas of originally higher or lower topography). As it happens, the deep truncation machine excavation cuts associated with the construction of the oil storage tanks were fortuitously located in that they only just avoided the important

north-western corner of the enclosure. The upshot of all this was that we were able to confirm Cra'ster's original estimate for the size and probable shape of this enclosure, whilst from the historiographic viewpoint we had the opportunity to closely examine and excavate one of her 1967 trenches. Not only was this valuable in helping to explain the original interpretation, but it also had the bonus of providing us with an interesting comparison between modern field archaeology and the 1960s pre-Rescue archaeological approach. The exact position of this trench slot and the projected route of the north-eastern side of the enclosure can now be located – in fact the route of its return lies 2-3 metres south of the line shown in Cra'ster's Figure 2.

In terms of finds recovery, the recent c. 50% sampling of this ditch fill section probably more accurately reflects finds densities per cubic metre, though of course it is difficult to assess how representative this is of densities of accumulation elsewhere. However, in terms of animal bone recovery, what does appear to be interesting is the similarity between Cra'ster's figures of 57% cow and 38% sheep/goat and that of the current (2010) sampling which has produced NISP values of 54 % cow and 17% sheep/goat from similar (total) numbers of bone (the smaller sample from the 2007 evaluation, though less representative, still indicated a dominance of cattle). Given that these figures may not have been measured in *exactly* the same way, the similar percentages do nevertheless appear to confirm the dominance of cattle over sheep within food waste, but perhaps just as importantly, promote an indication that the current large sample might in this respect be *moderately representative* of the enclosure as a whole (i.e. in 1967 smaller samples were excavated from some seven excavation slots spread around some 30-40% of the projected enclosure circumference). In total some 7.5 cubic metres of infill was removed from the three 2010 ditch slots, giving a calculated average density of pottery recovered from this section of ditch of approx. 100g of pottery per cubic metre (which is probably the same per metre length of untruncated ditch). Given the projected 400m long circumference of the enclosure, this would then translate as a deposition of up to 40kg of pottery sherds around the entire periphery of the enclosure – though the actual numbers of vessels represented here would be impossible to determine. This marginally more representative figure may be compared to the previous estimate of 3500 sherds based on the recovery of pottery from the small 2007 sample slot (see Evans *et al.* 2008, 7). The appearance in excavation of 'materially rich horizons' within the fill of the upper re-cut (F.3) of the ditch may well be misleading here – as the majority of the pottery seems to be associated with the primary fill and silting up phases (F.2), whilst most of the fragmented bone and charcoal was derived from the silting up and debris accumulation which followed the re-cut of this ditch in the Middle-Late Iron Age. This in fact accords with both Cra'ster's and Evans & Hutton's (2007) observations of a more organic and 'finds rich' upper fill – the latter perhaps representing the weathered remains of food waste and hearth debris derived from the (at least temporary) re-occupation of the enclosure, or perhaps from adjacent settlement. Unfortunately the horizons sampled here have provided little in the way of additional environmental evidence (seed and plant remains), although the assemblage of molluscs recovered (see Ballantyne, above) suggests that the site was on dry ground with a range of slightly damper and more shady habitats associated with this enclosure. However, the deposits sampled were quite unsuited to pollen preservation.

The current opportunity to re-examine this ditch has helped to better establish the chronology and sequence of its construction and abandonment. A possible sequence

here is hinted at by the presence of three parallel curvilinear gullies (F.4, F.5 and F.11) which follow the orientation of the north-western corner of this enclosure, yet appear to be truncated by it. Such features may well represent an earlier phase of boundary definition for what was then a much simpler and more ephemeral enclosure, perhaps of similar size and dimensions, but with slightly deeper gullies defining the corners. If this was the case, then we still have no reliable dateable evidence for its origins (a single abraded pottery sherd from the fill of F.5 could only be described as 'prehistoric', and this may well be residual).

The subsequent cutting of the 'V-shaped' ditched enclosure would appear to be dated, on the basis of the earliest pottery recovered, to around 300BC. In this respect the accompanying pottery report more or less confirms the dating reported in Cra'ster (1969) and Evans & Hutton (2007). A comprehensive examination of the subsequent infill stratigraphy afforded by the larger sample excavated has revealed a moderately complex history of gradual infill, consisting of primary silting, bank collapse and slump, additional slow silting, then finally a repeated collapse of bank material. Both the angle of slope and deepest accumulation of the sediment infill suggests a gradually eroding bank to the south – therefore we are probably looking at an enclosure *surrounded* by a ditch. Such an arrangement is reminiscent perhaps of univallate hillfort enclosures on the chalk.

This continuing collapse and infill may well have prompted the shallow (but presumably extensive) re-cut of the ditch (F.3). The recognition of this is significant in that it perhaps best explains the sharp distinction between Cra'ster's 'upper' and 'lower fills', whilst the appearance of Middle-Late Iron Age pottery fabrics within the fill of the re-cut would appear to support the notion of a later phase of occupation or re-occupation of the enclosure. As suggested by Anderson above, the lack of any wheel-made pottery implies a likely pre-1st century AD date.

In conclusion, the recent archaeological excavation has helped to confirm Cra'ster's model of this Middle-Late Iron Age enclosure, and also to refine the existing pottery-based chronology. Whilst little more can be said of the overall design of this enclosure, or of the evidence for settlement, the comprehensive sampling of the short, well-preserved ditch section exposed at the north-western corner of this enclosure has provided us with improved evidence of finds densities and distribution, a record for the sequence of ditch construction and infill during the Middle Iron Age, plus new evidence for the re-cut of this ditch which could correlate with a re-occupation or late phase occupation during the Middle-Late Iron Age. An examination of the ditch fill accumulation suggests this enclosure may well have been an embanked compound surrounded by a ditch.

Acknowledgements

The excavations were undertaken at the request of Addenbrooke's Hospital (on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council) and we are grateful for the support of Rachel Northfield throughout. Equally, the co-operation of Nolan Smith (Fusion Project Management) and Andrew Tatlock (Keir Marriott) must be acknowledged, and the work was greatly facilitated by the Kier Marriott Site Manager, Connor Coulton, who also provided the machining and access to welfare facilities. I am grateful to CAU staff Richard Newman and Adam Slater for assistance on site, and also for their help with the completion of the archive. Ian Forbes and Vikki Herring undertook the digitising and graphics work for this report. Dave Webb undertook photographs and Jonathan Tabor the proof reading of the text. Chris Evans was CAU Project Manager and the archaeological work was monitored by Andy Thomas (CAPCA).

References

- Albarella, U. 2000. The Pig Age: people and animals at the Neolithic-Bronze Age boundary in Britain. Paper presented at the conference *Food, Identity and Culture in the Neolithic and early Bronze Age*, Sheffield.
- Allen, J.L. & Holt, A. 2002. *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*, SCAUM
- Beedham, G.E. 1972. *Identification of the British Mollusca*. Amersham: Hulton Educational Publications Ltd.
- British Geological Survey (BGS) 2002 Saffron Walden Sheet 205, England & Wales, Solid & Drift Geology, Keyworth, Notts.
- Cra'ster, M.D. 1961 The Aldwick Iron Age settlement, Barley, Hertfordshire, *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 62: 21-8
- Cra'ster, M. D. 1969. New Addenbrooke's Iron Age site, Long Road, Cambridge. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 57: 21-28
- Davis, S. J. M. 1995. Animal bones from the Iron Age site at Edix Hill, Barrington, Cambridgeshire, 1989-1991 Excavations. Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 54/95
- de Vareilles, A. 2007. 'Environmental Bulk Samples' pp.7-9 in J. Hutton and C. Evans, *NCP Car Park, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge: Archaeological Investigations*. CAU Report No. 778.
- 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. 2003a. *Power and Island Communities; Excavation of the Wardy Hill Ringwork, Coveney, Isle of Ely* East Anglian Archaeology Report 103
- Evans, C., Mackay, D. and Webley, L. 2008. *Borderlands: The Archaeology of the Addenbrooke's Environs, South Cambridge*, CAU Landscape Archives: New Archaeologies of the Cambridge Region (1), Univ of Cambridge.
- Evans, C. *et al.* forthcoming *Process and History (1): Prehistoric Communities at Colne Fen, Earith*. The Archaeology of the Lower Ouse Valley, Vol. 1.
- 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*.
- Grant, A. 1984. Animal husbandry. In B. Cunliffe(ed), *Danebury: an Iron Age hillfort in Hampshire. The excavations 1969-1978. Volume 2: the finds*, 102-119. London: Council for British Archaeology.
- Hillson, S., 1999. *Mammal Bones and Teeth: An introductory Guide to Methods of Identification*. University College of London: Institute for Archaeology

Hutton, J. and Evans, C. *NCP Car Park, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge: Archaeological Investigations*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No.778

Roberts, K. 2008. 'Environmental bulk samples', pp.110–122 in C. Evans, D. Mackay and L. Webley, *Borderlands: The archaeology of the Addenbrooke's Environs, South Cambridge*. Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

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.

Spence, C. 1990. *Archaeological Site Manual*. Museum of London Archaeology Service. London

Stace, C. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles* (second edition). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Williams, D. 1973. Flotation at Sirāf. *Antiquity* 47: 288–92.

APPENDIX: Context Descriptions

F.2 enclosure ditch: Section 1

- [010] steeply sloping straight sides (c.50-60°) to narrow concave base : 'V-shaped'
- (011) mid grey-brown mod compacted clay-silt with angular to sub-angular stones
- (012) mid grey-brown firmly compacted silty-clay with angular to sub-angular stones
- (013) mid to light brown-grey clay with occasional stones
- (014) light grey-brown firm compact silty clay, infrequent charcoal, iron panning

F.3 Section 1

- [015] moderate to steep sloping concave sides to concave base (re-cut)
- (016) mid grey-brown firm silty clay with infrequent ceramic and v. infrequent bone
- (017) mid to dark brown mod to firm compact silty-sandy clay with high bone, ceramic and charcoal content

F.4 Section 1 + 5

- [018] rounded terminus of linear with mod-steep sloping straight sides with slight concavity towards base. Terminus largely truncated.
- (019) mid to light brown, mod to firm compact silty sandy clay. Sterile without incl.

F.5 Section 1

- [020] short straight linear with rounded terminus in plan. Steep sloping concave sides and base
- (021) mid to light brown mod compact sandy clay, with no charcoal incl or stones. Contained a single sherd of a highly abraded (IA?) ceramic in base

F.6

- [022] periform-shaped feature in plan with irreg concave sides and irreg-flat base
- (023) mid-grey mod to firm compact silty-clay with infreq small stones and charcoal.

F.7

- [024] straight narrow linear tapered terminus to one of parallel shallow NE-SW linears (deep plough scars?). Flat sometimes slightly concave base (width 0.2m, depth 0.18m)
- (025) mid brown firm compact and plastic clay (similar to surround sub-soil) with mod amount broken flint. No charcoal.

F.8 uncertain feature

- [026] an irregular curvilinear with rounded terminus and steep sloping and frequent undercut sides.
- (027) mid to light grey firm compact plastic chalky clay (redeposited marl). Frequent root disturbance

F.9

- [028] circular in plan with steeply sloping/vertical sides and steep inclination, noticeably to the west (c.5-10°) and flat base (0.25m diameter and 0.48m deep)
- (029) mid to light grey firm compact chalky clay with v infrequent charcoal. Similar but slight different to (027)

F.2 enclosure ditch: Section 2

- [030] steep sloping 'V-shaped' profile with relatively straight sides leading to widened concave base
- (031) light grey mod to firm compact silty chalky clay
- (032) light grey-brown mod compact silty clay with freq angular and sub-angular stones
- (033) mid orange-brown mod compact sandy-silty gravels – bank slump
- (034) light grey mod to firm compact silty-chalky clay
- (035) mid to dark grey-brown mod to firm compact silty clay with freq angular and sub-angular stones
- (036) mid to light grey-brown mod to firm compact silty clay with occasional angular stones
- (037) mid orange-brown mod compact sandy-silty gravel (bank slump truncated by re-cut F.3)

F.3 Section 2

- [038] relative steep sloping concave sides to concave base to re-cut
- (039) mid grey-brown mod compact silty clay with finds such as ceramic, bone and charcoal
- (040) mid to dark grey-brown mod to firm compact silty clay with high charcoal and bone content

F.2 Section 4

- [041] steep 'V shaped' profile with generally straight sides to narrow concave base
- (042) basal silt consisting of a light grey mod to firm compact silty clay
- (043) mid to light orange-brown loose to mod compact sandy gravel (primary bank collapse)
- (044) slump and silting horizon consisting of light grey firmly compacted clay
- (045) slump and silting horizon consisting of light grey firmly compacted clay (contains bone and pot)
- (046) mid to light grey mod compact silty clay with freq sandy gravel mottling
- (047) secondary slump of bank consists of mid orange-brown mod to loosely compact silty clay with gravel

(048) mid to light grey firm compact silty-chalky clay. Sterile. A truncated silt deposit.

F.3

[050] linear in plan, with steeply sloping concave sides to a concave base (re-cut)

(051) mid grey brown mod to firm compact silty clay with frequent bone, charcoal and occasional ceramic

(052) mid to dark grey and mod to firm compact silty clay with freq charcoal, bone and ceramic

F.2 Section 3

[053] 'V shaped' cut with steep, generally straight sides leading to a narrow concave base

(054) + (055) a mid to light grey firmly compact silty-chalky clay. Sterile

(056) mid to light orange-brown mod compact sandy gravel (bank collapse)

(057) mid grey-brown mod compact silty clay with freq angular/ sub-angular stones

(058) mid to dark orange-brown mod compact sandy-silty gravel (bank collapse)

F.3 Section 3

[059] irreg concave sides leading to a concave base at 0.6m depth (re-cut)

(060) mid to dark grey-brown mod to firm compact silty clay with freq angular/sub-angular stones

(061) dark grey-brown mod compact silty clay with freq angular/sub-angular stones

(062) mid to dark grey-brown mod compact silty clay with high charcoal content

F.2 Section 5

[063] slightly 'V shaped' ditch (3.27m wide and 1.27m deep) with more gently sloping convex-concave sides and a very rounded broad concave base (SW edge 40°; NE edge 45°). In plan W-E turning 90° to N-S.

(064) light grey-blue to grey friable clay as basal fill: >10% disarticulated animal bone but no other finds

(065) light orange-brown sandy clay, plastic in places, no inclusions

(066) mid orange-brown sandy friable clay (lens of bank slump)

(067) mid brown-white plastic chalky clay with rare small stones. Mostly sterile.

(068) mid brown-white sandy friable clay. Sterile without inclusions

F.3 Section 5

[069] broad 'V shaped' with gradual sloping sides (40°) and undulating base to this 0.6m deep re-cut

(070) mid brown-grey sandy friable clay with inclusions of rare stones and pebbles. Sterile.

(071) dark orange-brown friable clay-silt (upper fill) with inclusions of c.>15% animal bone, >15% burnt stone, >15% flint stone and < 10% pottery

F.11 small linear gully

[074] 1.1+m wide steeply sloping northern side to flat base at 0.86m depth, truncated by large enclosure ditch F.2

(073) mid to light grey-brown firm compact sandy clay with infrequent small angular-sub angular stones

F.4 gully: Section 5

Missing relationship here to F.2 due to truncation by 1967 excavation trench

(075) light orange-brown plastic sandy clay

(076) natural-looking white to blue-grey chalky clay with no inclusions

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM:

England

[List of Projects](#)

Main

This is the main page of the OASIS form, the form is split into sections as listed below.

You can fill as much or as little of each section in at any one time. Once you have filled in a section completely, please tick the completed box at the bottom of that section. The form will then check to see that all the mandatory fields (marked with a *) have been completed. If this is the case it will return to this page, if not it will ask you complete the missing fields.

There are some fields that must be filled in: the project name, the location and your name and email address.

Please note: the form entries are only saved when the Save record has been pressed. If you leave the form inactive for over 30 minutes any entries will be lost, this is to retain the security of your username and password.

OASIS ID: cambridg3-90267



Project details

Project name Addenbrooke's Centre for Applied Learning: An archaeological excavation

An archaeological excavation was carried out at Addenbrooke's Hospital between 8th - 16th November 2010 in advance of the construction of a new building, the Cambridge Centre for Applied Learning (CCAL). This examination of the site (TL 464550) involved the re-exposure of the Iron Age enclosure ditch first dug by Mary Cra'ster in 1967. A well preserved 12m section of this ditch which includes part of the north-western corner of this enclosure was exposed towards the southern end of a stripped area of c.180 sq m. The location of this feature would appear to confirm the accuracy of Cra'ster's survey and also her plotted projection of this enclosure. At the same time it was possible for us to re-examine one of the original 1967 excavation trenches.

Short description of the project

Project dates Start: 08-11-2010 End: 16-11-2010

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes CAL 10 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes
cambridg3-90267 - OASIS form ID

Type of project
Field evaluation

Site status
None

Current Land use
Community Service 1 - Community Buildings

Monument type
enclosure ditch Middle Iron Age

Monument type
enclosure ditch Late Iron Age

Significant Finds
flint Neolithic

Significant Finds
pottery Middle Iron Age

Significant Finds
pottery Late Iron Age

Significant Finds
tile Post Medieval


Methods & techniques
'Sample Trenches'

Development type
Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)

Prompt
Planning condition

Position in the planning process
After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Status
Complete


Project location

Site location
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE Addenbrooke's Hospital

Postcode
CB2 8BA

Study area
186 Square metres
NGR - TL 464 550

Site coordinates
LL - 52.1733333333 0.141111111111 (decimal)
LL - 52 10 24 N 000 08 28 E (degrees)
Point

Status
Complete


Project creators

Name of Organisation
Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Project brief originator
Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator
Christopher Evans

Project director/manager
Christopher Evans

Project supervisor Simon Timberlake
 Type of sponsor/funding Other Research Trust
 body

Type of sponsor/funding
 body (other)

Name of sponsor/funding
 body Addenbrooke's PCT

Status Complete



Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Physical Archive ID CAL 10

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Industrial'

Digital Archive recipient Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Digital Archive ID CAL 10

Digital Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Industrial','Stratigraphic','Survey','other'

Digital Media available 'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'

Paper Archive recipient Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Paper Archive ID CAL 10

Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic','Survey','other'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Notebook - Excavation, Research, General Notes','Plan','Report','Section','Survey '

Status Complete



Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)_1



Title Cambridge Centre for Applied Learning, Addenbrooke's Hospital: An archaeological excavation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Timberlake, S.

Other bibliographic details Report No.977

Date 2010
Issuer or publisher Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Place of issue or publication Cambridge
Description 27 page printed (incl 7 colour figures) comb-bound report with plastic dust cover and card backplate. Also as a .pdf file.
Status Complete

Please enter your name and personal email address here so that any queries about this form can be directed to you:

Name

Email address

Save record

Clear all

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2008 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email](#) Last modified Monday 11 August 2008

Cite only: /d1/export/home/web/oasis/form/form.cfm for this page